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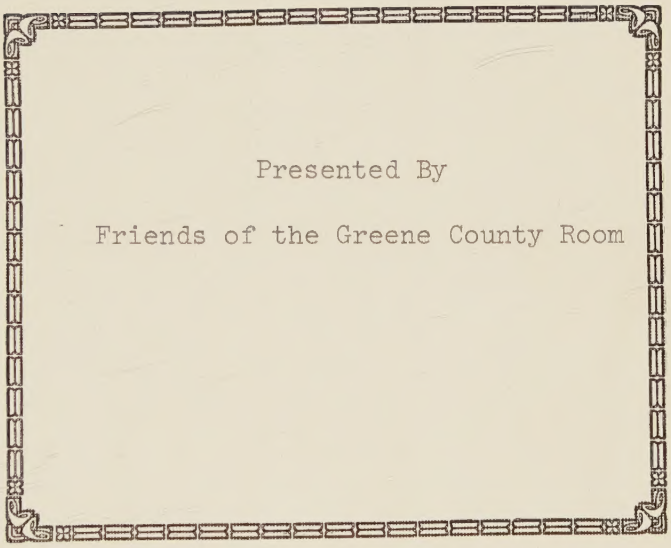
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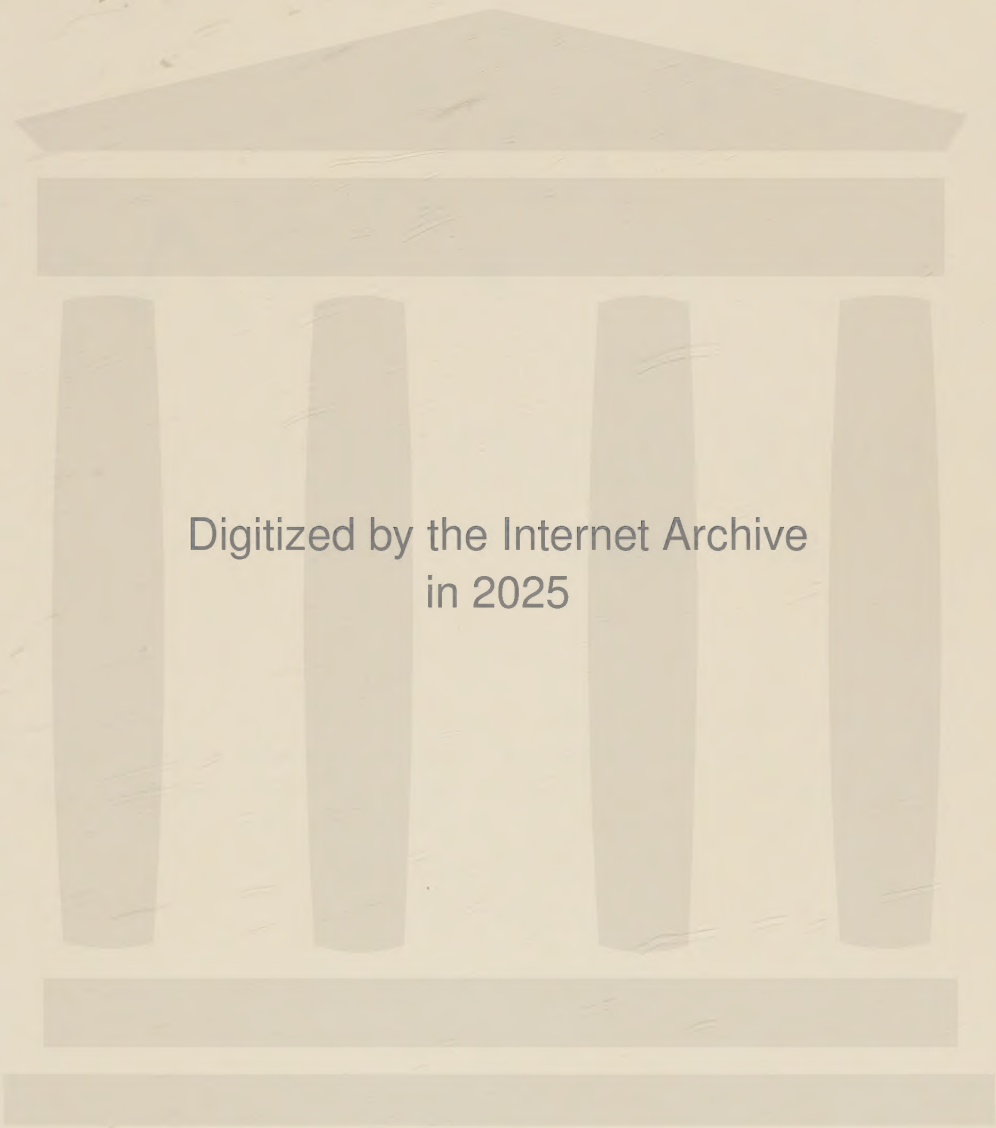
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Biographical and Historical

MEMOIRS

.....OF.....

Muskingum County, Ohio.

EMBRACING AN

AUTHENTIC AND COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY AND A RECORD OF THE LIVES OF MANY OF THE MOST WORTHY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS,

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO,
THE GOODSPEED PUBLISHING CO.
1892.

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PREFACE.

THIS book has been prepared under many discouraging circumstances, but is at last finished. Upon examination it will be found to merit the approval of the citizens of Muskingum county. Every line of the history proper has been read and approved by the committee appointed by the Pioneer and Historical society for that purpose. Every biography was typewritten and submitted by mail to the subject of the same and, in nearly every instance, was corrected and returned. These facts should render the matter in both departments of biography and history very accurate; still, in spite of the vigilance of the committee and the publishers, mistakes no doubt have crept in and will be found upon examination. The publishers, as is their custom, stand ready to make the work absolutely accurate, and will be thankful if all persons will inform them of any mistakes they may discover, that the same may be corrected in an errata sheet which will be sent to every subscriber to be pasted in the book.

For materials and suggestions which have made the work broadly better and more interesting, we tender our thanks to the president and executive committee of the Pioneer and Historical society, to the committee of revision—Hon. M. M. Granger, Rev. F. Richards and R. J. J. Harkins, Esq.—and to many members of the society. To the press of Zanesville and other towns for access to their files and for editorial courtesies, to the clergy of all denominations throughout the county, to Hon. D. B. Linn for helpful counsel and valuable contributions, to William Culbertson for useful suggestions and historical data, to C. Frame for important contributions and assistance, and to our patrons for their most valuable support, we acknowledge ourselves deeply indebted. Satisfied that we have prepared a work of great interest and permanent value to the county, we respectfully tender this fine volume to the public.

THE PUBLISHERS.

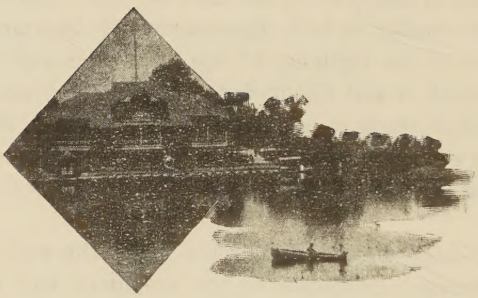


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—Geology of the County—The Streams and Drainage—The Soil—The Productions—The Great Coal Fields—Vertical Section of the Strata—Analysis of the Coals—Fire Clay—Stone and Gravel—Iron Ore—Salt and Other Mineral Springs—Petroleum—Grades of Pottery—Railroads and Navigation.

CHAPTER II.—Moundbuilders and Indians—Classification of the Earthworks of the Former People—A Description of the Most Noted Works in the State—Conclusions as to the Civilization of That People—The Indian Tribes—The Land Companies—The Moravians — Earliest Settlers — Statements of Old Pioneers.

CHAPTER III.—Era of Settlement—The French Courieurs du bois—Cession of the Soil by the Indians—Claims of the Old Colonies to the Territory—The Reserves—The Land Companies — Military Tracts—Scouts and Squatters—First Settlers—Subsequent Pioneers — Customs of the Settlers—Game—First White Child.

CHAPTER IV.—Formation of the County—Act of Creation—First County Officers—First and Subsequent Meetings of the Board of Commissioners—Acts of the Board—Opening of Roads—Tavern, Ferry and Grocery Licenses—Petitions, etc.—Creation of the First Townships—Assessment of Taxes — Official Bonds—First County Buildings—Other Important Proceedings.

CHAPTER V.—Continued Acts of the County Board—General Improvements — Court House, Jail and Debtors' Prison Erected—Plans and Specifications—Other Important Interests—A List of the Officers of the County from the Earliest Period with Dates, etc.

CHAPTER VI.—Boundary of the County — Disputed Districts and Boundaries—The State Capital at Zanesville—"Old 1809"—The Whipping Post—Subsequent Courthouses and Other Public Buildings — The Poorhouse—Will of John McIntire—Stock of the Canal and Manufacturing Company—The Children's Home.

CHAPTER VII.—River Improvement and Navigation—The Keelboats and Pirogues—The Landings—The Canal—The First Steamboats—Boat Builders and Captains—Anecdotes—Improvements of the Rivers—Dams and Locks—Disasters on the Rivers—The Cargoes—Rivermen—Pilots—Explosion on the "Buckeye Belle."

CHAPTER VIII.—Medical and Historical Societies—The Early Doctors and Their Methods—Vaccination Practiced for the First Time—Names of the Early Physicians—The First and Subsequent Medical Societies of the county—The Pioneer and Historical Society—Its Articles of Incorporation and Its Laws—List of Members—Its Approval of the Historical Matter in This Volume.

CHAPTER IX.—Military History of the County — The Old Revolutionary Soldiers—War of 1812 in Which were the Muskingum Men under Colonel Cass—The War with Mexico—What the County did in this War—The Rebellion of 1861-65—Sketches of the Regiments—Losses and Battles in Which This County's Volunteers Participated—Individual Record—Roll of Honor.

CHAPTER X.—Schools of the County—The Sixteenth Sections—Lease of the School Lands—Origin of the State and County School Fund—Laws on the Subject—Boards of Education—The Early and Later Methods of Teaching Compared—Revenue, Enrollment and Attendance—Houses, Cost and Other Statistics—Studies Pursued—Districts and Teachers.

CHAPTER XI.—Schools of Zanesville—First Schools in the Town—Early Teachers and Methods—Seminaries and Academies—The Old Grammar and Classical Schools—Board of Examiners—The Common-school System—The Graded Schools—Teachers and Their Wages—Studies Pursued—Statistics of Cost, Attendance, etc.—Board of Education—Laws and Taxation—The Zanesville Athenæum.

CHAPTER XII.—Bench and Bar—A Sketch of the Development of the Practice of Law at Zanesville, with Names and Professional Characteristics of the First and Subsequent Lawyers and the Great Jurists of the County, Together with a Description of the Districts and an Account of Legal Affairs here Generally.

CHAPTER XIII.—Agricultural and Kindred Societies—Mixed Husbandry—Old Farming Methods and Machinery Compared with the New—First Apple Trees—Recent Statistics of Fruit, Stock, and Grain Products—The County Fairs—Constitution of the Society—General Matters of Interest.

CHAPTER XIV.—Political History—Men Who Have Served the County in an Official Capacity—Incidents Connected with the Early Political Campaigns—Society for the Promotion of Freedom and Universal Rights—Constitutional Proceedings—Vote of the County, etc.

CHAPTER XV.—Miscellany—The Ohio and Erie Canal The Railways—The Manufacture of Salt—The Early Itinerant preachers—The Religious Circuits—Fourth of July, 1814—The Case of Jacob Lewis, 1816—Reminiscense of an Early Doctor—The Silver Excitement—Population of the County—Other Statistics.

CHAPTER XVI.—Zanesville's Settlement and Early Business—The Old Zane Deed—Laying Out of the Town—Description of the Lots and Streets—The Town of Natchez—Mr. McIntire Described—His Death and Epitaph—First Settlers of Zanesville—First Merchants and Other Business Men—Later Manufactures.

CHAPTER XVII.—Zanesville Incorporated as a Borough and City—Its Officers—Municipal Institutions—Extensions and Development—The Wards—Financial Statistics—The Water System—Bridges—Cemeteries—Market House—Police and Fire Departments—Workhouse—Board of Education—Summary of Business Industries.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Manufactures and Commerce of Zanesville—Their Industries—Corporate and Individual Enterprises—Public Buildings and Halls—Board of Trade and the Newspaper Press—Scientific Enterprise—The Postoffice—Banks and Banking Institutions—Building Associations—Business Institutions.

CHAPTER XIX.—Secret Social and Benevolent Associations—Building and Loan and Other Private and Beneficial Organizations—The Pioneer Society—The Zanesville City Hospital Association—The Board of Trustees—Bible Society.

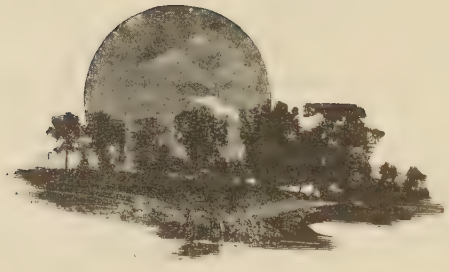
CHAPTER XX.—Churches of Zanesville—Organization of the First Societies of the Various Denominations Represented Here—Names of Early Members and Ministers—The Old Circuit Riders—Sunday Schools and Bible Societies—The First Houses of Worship—Subsequent Buildings—Other Matters of Interest Connected with the Churches.

CHAPTER XXI.—Salt Creek Township.

CHAPTER XXII.—Union Township.
CHAPTER XXIII.—Adams Township.
CHAPTER XXIV.—Harrison Township.
CHAPTER XXV.—Blue Rock Township.
CHAPTER XXVI.—Jackson Township.
CHAPTER XXVII.—Salem Township.
CHAPTER XXVIII.—Clay Township.
CHAPTER XXIX.—Brush Creek Township.
CHAPTER XXX.—Highland Township.
CHAPTER XXXI.—Hopewell Township.
CHAPTER XXXII.—Meigs Township.
CHAPTER XXXIII.—Perry Township.
CHAPTER XXXIV.—Springfield Township.
CHAPTER XXXV.—Jefferson and Cass Townships.
CHAPTER XXXVI.—Madison Township.
CHAPTER XXXVII.—Licking Township.
CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Washington Township.
CHAPTER XXXIX.—Rich Hill Township.
CHAPTER XL.—Monroe Township.
CHAPTER XLI.—Newton Township.
CHAPTER XLII.—Falls Township.
CHAPTER XLIII.—Muskingum Township.
CHAPTER XLIV.—Wayne Township.
CHAPTER XLV.—Personal Memoirs.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Pioneer Log Cabin	45– 46
Map of Muskingum county and Vicinity	62– 63
George W. Cass	79– 80
McIntire Children's Home	96– 97
John Hoge	113–114
Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building, Zanesville	130–131
Scene on the Street Railway, Zanesville	147–148
High School Building, Zanesville	164–165
D. H. Gaumer	181–182
Simeon M. Winn	198–199
Court House, Zanesville	215–216
Moses M. Granger	249–250
Schultz Opera House Block	266–267
View of Zanesville / View on the Fair Ground	283–284
A. C. Ross	316–317
School Building, Zanesville / Town Hall, New Concord	349–350
Courier Building, Zanesville / Clarendon Hotel, Zanesville	383–384
Private Residence, Zanesville	417–418
Tiling Company's Works	451–452



BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL MEMOIRS

. . . . OF . . . .

MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO.

Chapter I.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY is bounded on the north by Coshocton county, on the east by Guernsey and Noble counties, on the south by Morgan and Perry counties, and on the west by Perry and Licking counties, and has an area of more than 800 square miles. The northern portion may be regarded as a valley, having the Muskingum river as its lowest line. This river rises and has its source wholly within the limits of this state, taking its rise in a swamp in Richland county about thirty miles in a direct line from Lake Erie. It drains a surface of about two hundred miles from east to west, passing wholly through an uneven, and in most parts hilly, country which abounds in the minerals most useful to man. Its current is gentle, with few rapids. A glance at a map of the county shows the Muskingum entering its borders somewhat eastward of the centre of the northern boundary. It has its course in a general direction south, making its exit about midway of the southern boundary line, thus dividing the county into two portions, of which the eastern is the larger. The western section is nearly equally divided by the Licking river, which flows from Licking county in a southwest direction into the Muskingum river at Zanesville. The Muskingum flows through or along the boundaries of Madison, Cass, Muskingum, Washington, Falls, Springfield, Wayne, Brush Creek, Harrison and Blue Rock townships; the Licking through Licking, along the northeast border of Hopewell and through Falls townships. A few dividing ridges are seen in the Muskingum valley, but they are limited in extent, and the streams, after following a more or less tortuous course, flow into the river. The surface of the county is much broken and affords easy drainage. The northwestern section is drained by the Wakatomaka creek, which flows through Jackson and Cass townships into the Muskingum at Dresden. The southwestern is traverseed by Jonathan's creek and Moxhala creek, whose waters flow together prior to entering the Muskingum, and by Brush creek. To the extreme northeast on Wills creek and White Eyes creek, the former, with its many forks and tributaries, drains Monroe and Highland townships entering into Wills creek at the north. Wills creek, uniting with the river a few miles north from Dresden, is fed by numerous small streams from Monroe and Adams townships, and frequent tributaries to the river are seen in Madison, Washington, Muskingum and Cass townships. Symmes creek flows through Madison township into the Muskingum. It has two branches, of which the northern has its source in Adams township and the southern in Salem township. Meigs creek drains the townships of Blue Rock and Meigs on the southeast, and Salt creek, heading in Highland township, flows west of south, through Salem, Perry and Salt creek townships, and flows into the Muskingum at Duncan's Falls. This drainage system is complete, freeing the country from malarial influences and affording a constant supply of water for stock, while innumerable springs yield more than enough for household purposes. The water-power of the county is exceptionally good and is referred to many times elswhere in this volume.

Wills creek and the Muskingum river,

above Zanesville, are not constantly to be depended on as commercial outlets. The fall in these streams is slight, and slack water navigation is perfectly feasible. Many years ago a survey of Wills creek was made, with a view to this improvement, and the fall was found to be a little more than ten inches per mile. In former times this creek was subject to very extensive freshets, giving from fourteen to eighteen feet of water, overflowing the country for miles, and, owing to the sluggishness of the stream, lasting for several weeks. During later years such freshets have been of rare occurrence, as, temporarily, at least, the climate has become much dryer than previously. At certain seasons of the year there has usually been sufficient water to admit of floating out rafts of timber. In the Muskingum the supply is more regular, and though now, during the greater part of the year, not sufficient for commercial purposes, a comparatively small outlay would render it navigable most of the time.

The surface of the county east of the river is generally uneven. Parts are quite hilly, although none of the elevations reach the dignity of mountains. The hills are rolling, tillable and seldom rise above the stream over 250 feet. Much of the county west of the Muskingum is comparatively even, and the rest undulatory. The scenery is striking and attractive, and abounds in a variety of views, unsurpassed within any similar area in the state. Flint Ridge, one of the highest elevations in the county, is in Hopewell township, west of Zanesville, and High Hill, in the eastern part of the county, is in great favor with tourists. From its summit the eye ranges from twenty-five to fifty miles and includes an unexcelled landscape of village, farm and wood. The variety of surface is not only picturesque, but affords a wide scope to agriculture.

The line of the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the county near the center, and was made the base for survey. That portion north of this line was known as the United States military lands, and was primarily surveyed in 1803 by Levi Barker into four-thousand acre tracts. The portion south of the parallel was congressional lands, and was surveyed into six-mile townships in 1798 by Zaccheus Briggs, John Mathews and Ebenezer Buckingham. Located in the southeastern part of the state, the county is situated near the middle of the great coal section, which is about 180x80 miles. In form, Muskingum is nearly square, being about twenty-seven miles in extent, from north to south, and twenty-five from east to west. It is divided into twenty-five townships, some of which are quite limited in area, and but few of which correspond in boundary with the townships of the original survey. Of the counties of the state, Muskingum ranks fourth as respects area, having, exclusive of lands in cities, towns and corporations, 417,264 acres, an area in square miles of 656. The municipalities of the county are Zanesville, long regarded as one of Ohio's leading cities, and the incorporated towns and villages of Dresden, fifteen miles above Zanesville, on the Muskingum, and Taylorsville, nine miles below, at Duncan's Falls; New Concord, fifteen miles east, and Frazeysburg, about thirteen miles northwest, and Uniontown, Adamsville and Roseville. Among the unincorporated places of more or less size are Norwich, Otsego, Bloomfield, Chandlersville, Duncan's Falls, Gratiot, Irville, Lytlesburg, Northport, Mount Sterling and Rix Mills.

When Zane and his companions "blazed out" the "trace" which bore his name, the territory of the county was covered by a dense growth of large trees. The field notes of Briggs, Mathews and others taken during their surveys name most varieties of timber common to this latitude. Here grow the various oaks, poplars and walnuts; here were the hickory, ash, maple sugar tree, beech, sycamore, chestnut, buckeye, wild cherry, the common and slippery elms, the common honey and gum locusts and the dogwood, all among the most predominant species. Upon the woodlands of the county the various kinds of timber above named are still found. Among the wild fruits still more or less abundant are the plum, persimon, service-berry, grape and thorn- and crab-apple.

The soil of the county is deep alluvial upon the bottoms of the river and lesser streams, and the valleys of the Muskingum and Licking are seldom excelled in productiveness. A leading crop is corn, of which the Muskingum valley has at times produced more than any other valley in the state. Gray limestone is found in the uneven sections, even to the top of the greatest hills. Upon exposure to atmospheric influences, this stone crumbles, and, fertilizing the soil, renders it equally productive with the lower tracts. The county has no waste surface. The clay lands, having an admixture of more or less sand, afford the farmer high remuneration for his labor, and many of the leading cultivators till these alone. The slope of the county is mainly to the southeast and south, and the drainage is toward the Ohio river. Farms in Muskingum county are usually small. Small farms bearing profitable crops tend to careful and scientific cultivation and heavy

population. Indeed large farms here are exceptional, and herein it may be claimed lies the secret of the county's agricultural prosperity. Near Zanesville gardening and small farming are practiced. Farther away much land is devoted to clover and timothy and stock farming is followed. Muskingum is scarcely excelled by any of the most extensive sheep-growing counties. Her Devon and Durham breeds of cattle have taken numerous premiums at the Ohio State and county fairs. During recent years the best of blooded horses for turf and road have been bred, until the horses of Muskingum rank among the finest in the country. The leading grains, aside from corn, are wheat, oats, rye and buckwheat. Both Irish and sweet potatoes grow abundantly. Some tobacco has been grown. Flax, that product of the pioneer days, is no longer raised. The manufacture of butter and cheese is a leading industry. Considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of sorghum and considerable quantities of marketable syrup and sugar have been produced. Much maple sugar and syrup are made yearly for domestic consumption. Muskingum's wool clip is large. Orchards abound. Peaches, pears and apples are generally raised, and there are few farmers who do not have land set out to fruit trees. The size, flavor and appearance of the fruits command high awards of merit. The culture of the grape is successfully pursued. The Concord is the most popular vine, but Delawares, Clintons and other varieties flourish equally well. There are many vineyards, and the agriculturist raises a supply for the family. Gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries of the finest size and flavor are successfully cultivated in quantities not only to supply home demands, but to ship to other localities. In 1872, at one of the finest displays of native fruits ever made in Ohio, at the State Horticultural Fair, the first premium was awarded to Muskingum county.

In her mineral resources Muskingum county ranks pre-eminent. The developments which have been made, and which are daily being made, demonstrates that it is among the richest in the world in coal, iron ore and other valuable minerals. The proximity of these minerals to each other, and the facility with which they can be mined, must have the effect in due time to concentrate in the county a large number of furnaces, iron mills, foundries and other iron manufactures.

The Ohio coal field is situated in the northwestern part of the Appalachian coal field, and embraces within the state between 10,000 and 12,000 square miles (generally stated at 10,000 square miles), more than one-fourth of the area of the state being underlaid by productive coal measures. The western margin of the Ohio portion of the Appalachian field was through the counties of Trumbull, Geauga, Portage, Summit, Medina, Wayne, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Perry, Hocking, Vinton, Jackson, Pike and Scioto, including Muskingum, and the coal measures are spread over all the territory lying east of this line of outcrop to the State line at the Ohio river. All the beds of coal at present worked are located in the Upper and Lower Coal Measures, the Barren Measures, as the name indicates, containing little coal of sufficient thickness for the immediate purposes of the miner.

Muskingum county is situated upon the western margin of the great Alleghany coal fields, and consequently borders the vast coalless district which extends over two-thirds of Ohio and large portions of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Western Canada. All of this region is largely dependent upon this and adjoining counties for their supply of coal, and the central position of Muskingum county in this coal region, and the advantages it possesses in the way of railroad transportation, must enable it to command the market of a very wide range of country. There is not a township in the county in which workable beds of coal are not found. Within the county are seven separate and distinct coal strata, each varying from three to seven feet in thickness, besides ten or twelve additional seams, portions of which only are valuable for working at the present time. It is estimated that there is an average aggregate thickness of over forty feet of available coal seams covering the entire county, and in it is found a representative of nearly every important seam in the coal measures of southeastern Ohio. Professor Mather, a former state geologist, says: "There is sufficient coal in Muskingum county alone to supply the entire population of our State with fuel for two hundred and fifty years." While the coal area of the county is greater than any other county in the State, this coal, lying in accessible seams in the hillsides, is readily drained and easily and cheaply mined. Shafting will for long years to come be here unknown. The coal is of the finest quality of bituminous and cannel, being for the most part of a very dry quality—almost entirely free from slate, sulphur, or other impurities—and consequently is fitted for all purposes, whether it be the manufacture of iron or for the ordinary uses.

For the following account of the economic

geology of this county, indebtedness is acknowledged to John J. Stevenson and Prof. Edward Orton, from whose reports, published by state authority, it is freely derived:

The consolidated rocks of the county all belong to the carboniferous age, and, for the most part, to the coal measures. The following is an approximate section.

		FT.	IN.
1.	Shale	100	0
2.	Coal	2 to	10
3.	Clay	3	0
4.	Limestone	1–3	0
5.	Shale	60	0
6.	Crinoidal limestone	2–4	0
7.	Shale	1–35	0
8.	Coal No. 7*b*	1–2	9
9.	Fire-clay	2	0
10.	Sandstone	45–75	0
11.	Shale	3	0
12.	Coal, "Norwich"	0–2	0
13.	Fire-clay	9	0
14.	Limestone	8	0
15.	Sandstone and shale	100	0
16.	Coal No. 7	1–6	0
17.	Fire-clay	2	0
18.	Sandstone	50–70	0
19.	Shale	10–25	0
20.	Coal No. 6	2½–4½	0
21.	Shale and clay	25	0
22.	Sandstone	30	0
23.	Coal No. 5	4 to	4
24.	Shale and Sandstone	55	0
25.	Iron ore	3	0
26.	Limestone	1–3	0
27.	Coal No. 4	4 to	7
28.	Fire-clay	1	0
29.	Sandstone and shale	20	0
30.	Limestone, flint, or iron ore	2–3	0
31.	Coal No. 3*a*	2 to	10
32.	Sandstone	10	0
33.	Limestone	1	0
34.	Coal No. 3	1	0
35.	Fire-clay	0	6
36.	Sandstone	75	0
37.	Coal No. 2	2½ to	4
38.	Shale and sandstone	45–50	0
39.	Coal No. 1	1–4	0
40.	Shale	40	0
41.	Iron ore	2	0
42.	Shale	5–10	0
43.	Conglomerate	28	0
44.	Waverly rocks	102	0

The designation of different coal measures by numbers will be understood by those practically conversant with coal mining interests. Others are referred for specific information to the Ohio Geological reports which treat this subject at length.

The dip is somewhat irregular. In the northwestern portion of the county, especially in Jackson township, it is quite sharp to the northeast, but before reaching the Muskingum river it changes to southeast. Along a line running southwest from near Johnson's mills, in Monroe township, to near Sonora, in Perry township, the dip is reversed, and is northwestward until a line is reached passing east of north and south of west through a point about one-half mile east of Norwich, in Union township. There it again becomes southeastward, and so continues until another line is reached passing just east of New Concord in a northeast and southwest direction, where the dip is once more reversed, and so continues almost to Cambridge, in Guernsey county. The anticlinal passing east of Norwich is regarded as a spur of the main anticlinal passing through Guernsey county, and described in the report on that county. The Norwich anticlinal is somewhat interesting, in that its eastern slope is much more abrupt than its western, the dip per mile being almost three times as great.

Coal No. 1 of section was observed only in Union township, between New Concord and Norwich. The limestone underlying it is more or less fossiliferous. The coal is of no value. The Crinoidal limestone, in Muskingum, is shaly and course-grained, wanting the compactness and flintiness characteristic of it in Guernsey, Harrison, and Carrol. It is well exposed in Highland, Monroe, Adams, and Salem townships, and runs out in the hills of Madison, about three miles east of the river. The only species found here, aside from those common to this part of the state, is *Ctenoptychius semicircularis*, of which a single specimen was obtained in Salem township. Coal No. 7*b* is seen at a distance of from one to thirty-five feet below the limestone. It appears to be of economical importance only in the vicinity of Norwich, in Union township, where it is thirty-four inches thick. Toward the north it becomes thinner, and averages only ten inches through Salem, Adams, Monroe, and the greater part of Highland. Where of available thickness, it appears to be a very good coal. The "Norwich" coal is quite circumscribed in area. Both it and the underlying limestone disappear northward. It is worked in Highland and Union townships to a slight extent. The limestone under it is blue, weathering buff, very tough, and contains many fossils, among them *Productus costatus* (?), *P. punctatus*, *P. longispinus*, *P. Prattenanus*, *Athyris subtilita*, and *Chonetes granulifera*. Coal No. 7 is as variable here as in the adjoining county of Guernsey. South of the Central Ohio railroad it attains great importance, but thins out abruptly northward, being seldom more than one foot thick, and usually a cannel of poor quality. At one or two points it suddenly expands to nearly six feet, but yields an inferior coal. It was seen in Monroe, Adams, Madison, Washington, and

Muskingum townships. Coal No. 6 is the important bed of the county. It is the upper coal at Coaldale, near Zanesville, and is mined extensively in Monroe, Adams, Madison, Washington, and Muskingum. The thickness varies from three to four feet. The upper part of the bed usually consists of hard, slaty coal, four to six inches thick, burning well, making a hot fire, but leaving much ash. Six to ten inches from the bottom is a very persistent clay parting about two inches thick. Other partings are sometimes seen, but they are not persistent. Ordinarily the coal is of excellent quality, containing little sulphur and yielding a very superior coke. In some localities in Washington township a bed of iron ore is seen about fifteen feet below this coal. Its area is not extensive. Coal No. 5 is local in its development, appearing only in Washington township, and exhibiting great variations in thickness. It is most important near the Central Ohio railroad, and thins out rapidly northward, disappearing about twelve miles north of Zanesville. Coal No. 4 is a persistent coal, though varying greatly in thickness. Wherever seen in Monroe, Adams, Cass, Jackson, Muskingum, and Madison townships it is a cannel, but is of no value, except at one locality in Jackson township. It is interesting, especially because of its relations to No. 6. In Monroe township it may be traced along White Eyes creek from near Otsego to Johnson's mill, twenty inches thick, and about forty feet below No. 6. It is everywhere known as the "limestone coal," but the limestone is not persistent along the outcrop. Tracing it down Wills creek, the interval between the coals is seen to increase, until, at Frew's mills, it becomes ninety feet. At the salt works, near the Coshocton line, it is the same; near Dresden, one hundred feet; on the north branch of Symmes Creek, eighty feet; and near Morton's coal work's, on the Muskingum, one hundred and ten feet. In Liberty township, Guernsey county, it becomes twenty feet. These variations afford an excellent illustration of the doctrine, long since established, of unequal subsidence. The gray limestone overlying this coal is coarse-grained, sometimes shaly, but usually compact, having a fracture like sandstone. It contains great numbers of *Spirifer lineatus*. Coal No. 3 and its associate limestone are duplicated in this portion of the county. The coals are thin and of no value. The limestone is variable, in some places pure and ringing when struck, at others quite earthy. The fossils are ordinarily perfect, and are very numerous. With the upper limestone is a flint, gray to black in color, and very irregular in quantity and mode of deposition. It occasionally replaces the limestone and becomes three feet thick. In Jackson township it is associated with an important bed of iron ore. It contains numerous remains of mollusca, which, for the most part, are badly preserved. Coal No. 2 is thin and of no economical value. Coal No. 1 was seen only in Licking and Jackson townships. It is variable in thickness, but yields a coal of very superior quality, apparently free from sulphur. Where accessible it is too thin to be of much economical valve, but in some almost inaccessible localities it expands to four feet. The strata below this coal were observed only in Jackson township, and will be found fully described under that head.

In Jackson Township the section is as follows:

		FT.	IN.
1.	Shale	35	0
2.	Limestone	4	0
3.	Shale	8–10	0
4.	Coal No. 4	4 to 8	
5.	Clay	12	0
6.	Limestone	2	0
7.	Flint and iron ore	3	0
8.	Coal No. 3	2	9
9.	Sandstone	75	0
10.	Coal No. 2	1–2	0
11.	Sandstone and shale	50	0
12.	Coal No. 1	2–4	0
13.	Fire-clay	5	0
14.	Shale	30	0
15.	Iron ore	2	0
16.	Shale	5–10	0
17.	Conglomerate	28	0
18.	Calcareous iron ore	4	0
19.	Nodular iron ore	2	0
20.	Sandstone	27	0

Coal No. 4 is here of economical thickness, and in the neighborhood of Frazeysburg is worked at several openings. At Mr. Samuel McCann's bank the section is:

	FT.	IN.
Coal	0	2
Shale	0	4
Coal	2	5
Fire-clay	1	0

At the end of the entry the thickness is only eighteen inches. The coal is cannel, containing many thin seams of bitumen, and near the top, one of bituminous coal, two and one-half inches thick. It burns beautifully, but leaves a very bulky ash. A specimen forwarded for analysis gives the following result:

Specific gravity	1.305
Moisture	2.60
Volatile combustible matter	37.00
Fixed Carbon	54.95
Ash	5.45
Total	100.00

Sulphur	1.73
Sulphur left in coke	0.99
Sulphur forming of the coke	1.68
Gas per pound, in cubic feet	3.32
Ash	White
Coke	Pulverulent

This bed runs out in the hills to the north and west of Frazeysburg. Towards the northeast it rapidly thins out, and along Irish ridge can be traced only as a black streak under the limestone. Coal No. 3 is nowhere of any value, and is seldom more than ten inches thick. Coal No. 2 shows itself near Mr. William Morgan's house, on the West Carlisle road. An opening was made here and pushed for some distance into the hill without finding good coal. The bed was found thirty inches thick. At another opening by the road-side the thickness is only eighteen inches. Coal No. 1 has been worked at various points along Wakatomaka creek, in the northwestern portion of the township. It is the thickest on Mr. Joseph Willey's property, in Section 8, where the following section was obtained :

		FT.	IN.
1.	Sandstone	15	0
2.	Clay	4	0
3.	Coal, bituminous	0	9
4.	Clay parting	0	4
5.	Cannel coal	0	8
6.	Clay parting	0	4
7.	Bituminous coal	2	4
8.	Fire-clay	5	0

The coal from Nos. 3 and 7 is said to be of most excellent quality. Mr. L. W. Doane, who superintended an oil-boring near by, asserts that it is entirely free from sulphur, and is the best blacksmiths' coal he ever saw. The cannel is very poor and little better than bituminous shale. It abounds in vegetable remains, some of which are exceedingly fine. Mr. Doane has obtained slabs of *Lepidodendron* and *Sigillaria* two to three feet square. The dip eastward here is quite sharp, being five feet in one hundred yards. At none of the other openings in this neighborhood does the coal exceed two and one-half feet in thickness, and sometimes is less than two feet. The ore beds of importance here are two. The lower rests almost directly upon the conglomerate, while the upper is always more or less intimately connected with the flint above Coal No. 3. Between these, and about twenty-five feet below Coal No. 2, is a thick bed which may prove to be of some value. The upper bed has been worked to some extent near Frazeysburg. It lies near the surface, and is obtained by stripping from three to twelve feet of superficial deposits. It varies in thickness from eighteen inches to three feet, but is much injured by its association with the flint, which, though usually very thin, sometimes replaces the ore entirely. This ore occurs in plates, and is obtained with considerable ease, each digger averaging about two tons a day. It frequently contains well-preserved casts of *Productus* and *Spirifer*. Specimens of this ore yield the following on analysis :

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Specific gravity	3.152	3.464
Water combined	2.40	10.05
Silicic acid	26.72	3.66
Iron, sesquioxide	13.57	79.07
Iron, carbonate	43.08	....
Manganese	0.60	1.70
Alumina	2.00	2.60
Lime, phosphate	2.64	1.13
Lime, carbonate	4.18	....
Magnesia, carbonate	4.24	0.65
Magnesia, phosphate	....	0.70
Sulphur	0.53	0.23
	99.96	91.79
Metallic iron	30.28	54.65
Phosphoric acid	1.21	0.89

This bed is not persistent to the northeast of Frazeysburg. On the West Carlisle road the flint is found of a beautiful bluish-black color, and containing many fossils. Upon it rests a thin seam of iron ore, capped by a grayish limestone. Three miles from Frazeysburg, both flint and ore have disappeared, and the limestone has become double, with three feet of coarse sandstone between the layers. The lower ore bed was worked many years ago on Mr. Jackson Blissard's property, but the workings have fallen in, and so concealed all exposures. The revival of mining called attention to this bed, and some of it was hauled to Frazeysburg. It is found at many localities along Wakatomaka creek, and is doubtless persistent along the whole course of that stream above the point where the conglomerate first shows itself. It is somewhat interesting to observe that this horizon is an ore-bearing one in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Just below the conglomerate is found a bed of calcareous ore yielding eighteen per cent. of iron. Though too poor to be worked alone, it has proved useful as a flux. Underlying it is a bed of nodular ore in sandstone, the nodules containing casts of the shells which served as nuclei. Though the amount of available ore here is considerable, the inducements to mine are very slight. There is no reason, however, why this ore should not be a source of great profit to the community. The furnace to work it should be erected at Frazeysburg. Situated on a railroad and the canal, the furnace could be easily supplied with richer ores, and good coke, at low rates,

could be obtained by the canal from some of the numerous openings into Coal No. 6, along the Muskingum river. Under such circumstances, a furnace at Frazeysburg could not fail to be successful. Some years ago a number of gentlemen residing in Toledo, and represented here by Mr. L. W. Doane, bored 764 feet in search of oil. Their property lies in section 8, about two and one-half miles north-west from Frazeysburg, and is divided by Wakatomaka creek. The boring was begun eighteen feet below the top of the conglomerate, and on the bank of the creek. Mr. Doane gives the following section:

		FT.
1.	Gravel	63
2.	Conglomerate	59
3.	Blue core	8
4.	Sandstone and shale (about two-thirds sandstone)	523
5.	Blue mud	12
6.	Black material, exceedingly hard, but without grit	4
7.	White sandstone, yielding salt water in large quantity	33
8.	Shales, dark brown or bluish, with nodular pyrites	62
		764

The gravel, of course, is detritus brought down by the stream. The interval represented by it is partly filled by exposures up the stream, as follows:

		FT.
1.	Conglomerate	28
2.	Calcareous ore	4
3.	Nodular ore	2
4.	Fine-grained sandstone	15
5.	Brown sandstone	12

Leaving twenty feet, not seen, necessary to make the section in the oil well complete. There is no reason to doubt that Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this section, as well as No. 2 of the oil well section, belong to the Waverly series, which, therefore, includes all down to No. 8, the Huron shales. The carboniferous conglomerate is here quite coarse, and contains many pebbles two-thirds of an inch in diameter. The sandstone, No. 4 of the second section, is fine grained, without pebbles, and works nicely under the chisel. No. 5 is scarcely inferior to it. At the depth of 671 feet salt water was found in large quantity, and is said by Mr. Doane to average nine or ten per cent. of salt. Under such circumstances, there can be no doubt that, were there suitable means of transportation, the manufacture could be carried on here to profit.

In Licking township Coal No. 2 has been worked by Mr. L. Stump near Nashport, and is said to be somewhat more than two feet thick, and to yield a coal of fair quality. Coal No. 1 undoubtedly exists west from Nashport, but is probably very thin, as no openings, or even exposures, were observed. The outcrop of Coal No. 4 was seen at several localities, but it is very thin. Near the Muskingum line the flint ore bed has been worked by stripping. Coal is not mined to any extent here, as it can be brought more cheaply by canal from Coshocton county. In the western portion of the township the conglomerate and the Waverly series are exposed.

In Cass township, about one mile west from Dresden, a number of deserted openings upon Coal No. 6 mark its western outcrop. On the road from these banks to Dresden the following section was obtained.

		FT.	IN.
1.	Coal No. 6	0	0
2.	Fire-clay and shale	60	0
3.	Sandstone	40	0
4.	Coal No. 4	0	0
5.	Fire-clay	8	0
6.	Chert	0	6
7.	Coal No. 3*a*	0	0
8.	Sandstone	4	0
9.	Fire-clay	3	0
10.	Limestone	4	0
11.	Coal No. 3	0	0
12.	Shale	2	0

No measurement of the coals was attempted, owing to the character of the exposures. The interval between Nos. 4 and 6 includes the gray limestone, slabs of which were seen about ten feet above No. 4, On Wakatomaka Creek Coal No. 4 was formerly worked. It is there a cannel two feet thick, as measured at the outcrop, the opening having fallen in. The section there is:

		FT.
1.	Limestone, bluish-gray	4
2.	Sandstone	6
3.	Shales	8
4.	Coal, cannel	2
5.	Concealed	65
6.	Sandstone	5
7.	Shales	10

The concealed portion includes the flint and blue limestone which are seen in the road a mile further up the creek. At its base is a thin coal four inches thick, not satisfactorily shown in the section, but well exposed at two points farther down the creek. This is Coal No. 2. Coal No. 3 was nowhere observed. Coal No. 6 is worked near Adams' Mills, in the north-eastern portion of the township, and is there four feet thick.

In Muskingum township Coals Nos. 4 and 6 are exposed at many localities, but openings are few and for the most part confined to the eastern portion of the township. Near the

Dresden road to Zanesville Coal No. 6 has been worked by Messrs. E. Bland and J Beatty. These openings are adjacent, and give the following section:

		IN.
1.	Slaty coal	5
2.	Parting	1
3.	Coal	2
4.	Parting	2
5.	Coal	23½
6.	Parting	2
7.	Coal	2
8.	Parting	1½
9.	Coal	2
		41

No. 1 is really a bituminous shale. It will burn, but it is not equal to the poorest cannel. Below No. 6 the coal is very bad and contains much pyrites in nodules, while above the same parting there are numerous streaks of the same. The coal here is by no means equal to that obtained east of the Muskingum river. The same coal has been worked by Mr. C. Mattingly and by Mr. Lane, at whose banks it is said to be four feet thick. A specimen from Mr. Bland's bank gives the following:

Specific gravity	1.308
Moisture	3.00
Volatile combustible matter	38.40
Fixed carbon	56.70
Ash	1.90
Total	100.00
Sulphur	1.83
Sulphur remaining in coke	0.79
Sulphur forming of the coke	1.34
Fixed gas per pound, in cubic feet	3.80
Character of coke	Compact.
Color of Ash	Yellow.

A cannel coal, probably No. 4, was formerly worked on the old Blunt farm, near the line between Cass and Muskingum. It was found impossible to determine accurately whether it is No. 4 or No. 3*a*, as there is no satisfactory exposure of the accompanying strata. The thickness is variable, ranging from four to seven feet. It was mined to a considerable extent by a Newark company for distillation. The discovery of petroleum rendered the manufacture unprofitable, and the works have fallen into decay. The limestones here are three in number, each with a coal bed under it. The ore bed can be traced into this township, but has never been worked, and there are no means of determining its thickness or value, as the exposures are very bad.

At Mr. J. Closen's salt works, in the northern portion of Madison township, Coal No. 6 is worked. It is about four feet thick, and yields a good coal throughout, though the upper portion is the better. Near the works Coal No. 4 is seen by its smut, accompanied by the gray limestone above. The salt well is 408 feet deep, beginning about 120 feet below Coal No. 6. No record of the boring could be found. The brine contains from five to six per cent. of salt, and the average weekly manufacture is about fifty barrels. A specimen of Coal No. 6, obtained here, gives as follows:

Specific gravity	1.287
Moisture	2.90
Volatile combustible matter	36.70
Fixed carbon	58.80
Ash	1.60
Total	100.00
Sulphur	1.59
Sulphur remaining in coke	0.82
Sulphur forming of the coke	1.35
Fixed gas per pound, in cubic feet	3.72
Character of coke	Compact
Color of ash	Light gray

At Mr. Geo. King's, due south of the salt works about four miles, Coal No. 6 is worked, and shows a thickness of three and one-half feet. Seventy-five feet below it, and directly under the gray limestone, Coal No. 4 has been worked, but is not now exposed. Ten feet lower Coal No. 3 is found in the run under its limestone, which is here of a very light blue color and full of flattened specimens of *Spirifer lineatus*. The coal is said to be three feet thick. A specimen is given as follows:

Specific gravity	1.343
Moisture	2.80
Volatile combustible matter	35.60
Fixed carbon	47.20
Ash	14.40
Total	100.00
Sulphur	2.74
Gas per pound, in cubic feet	3.32
Ash	Gray
Coke	Compact

On the south fork of Symmes creek the following section was obtained:

		FT.	IN.
1.	Coal No. 7	1	6
2.	Shale and sandstone	70	0
3.	Shale	12	0
4.	Coal No. 6	3	6
5.	Clay	15	0
6.	Sandstone	50	0
7.	Gray limestone	4	6
8.	Clay	6	0
9.	Coal No. 4	1	6
10.	Clay	8	0
11.	Flint and iron ore	4	6
12.	Coal No. 3*a*	1	0
13.	Clay	4	0
14.	Sandstone	6	0
15.	Limestone	3	0
16.	Coal No. 3	1	0
17.	Shale	9	0

Coal No. 6 is worked on this Creek by Messrs. J. M. Garrett and Townsend Gore, at whose banks it is four feet thick. At Mr. Slack's bank it shows the following section:

		IN.
1.	Shale	4
2.	Coal	4
3.	Clay	1
4.	Coal	10
5.	Clay	1
6.	Coal	5
7.	Clay	2
8.	Coal	7
9.	Clay	2½
10.	Coal	8

The coal is of excellent quality and makes a good coke, as it does at Mr. Closen's bank, and also at Mr. Alex. Copland's, nearer the river. The limestones of the section are strikingly alike in color and other features. They are grey in color, and weather into large and regular slabs about four feet square and one foot thick. They are fossiliferous, but the number of species is small and the specimens are badly preserved. The clay under the flint has been manufactured into earthen-ware by Mr. Minner, on Symmes Creek, and appears to be a good article, as the ware found a ready sale, not only in the immediate neighborhood, but also in Dresden. The ore bed is the same as that already referred to in Jackson township, and deserves to be carefully tested. The sandstone over Coal No. 6 is coarse, and sometimes conglomerate. A heavy conglomerate appears, near Mr. George King's, one hundred feet above Coal No. 6.

In Washington township, at Wharton's coal works, and at Coal Dale, about two and one-half miles from Zanesville, the following section is exposed:

		FT.
1.	Sandstone	0
2.	Coal	1
3.	Sandstone	12
4.	Coal No. 6	4
5.	Sandstone	18–35
6.	Coal No. 5	3½–4
7.	Sandstone	50

Coal No. 6 only is mined here, as No. 5 yields a coal of too poor a quality to be marketable. Near this locality a cannel coal, probably Coal No. 4, is seen in the bed of the creek, and is eighteen inches thick. The two beds, 6 and 5, are seen on the property of Moses Robinson, and on that of Messrs. Fisher and Mangold, near the Adamsville road. They are each three and one-half feet thick, but the upper one alone is now worked. No. 5 was formerly mined by stripping, on Mr. Moses Robinson's property, near the school-house.

About eight miles north from Zanesville, Mr. David Matthews mines Coal No. 6, which shows—

		FT.	IN.
1.	Slaty coal	0	4–6
2.	Coal	3	4
3.	Clay	0	2
4.	Coal	0	4
		4	2

The coal above the parting is very pure and makes an excellent coke, very compact and handsome. Two coking ovens were in use at the time of examination, and two more were being built. Below the parting the coal is very poor, and often two-thirds of it is pyrites. Streaks of pyrites occur occasionally in the coal above, but are very thin and not extensive. A specimen of Mr. Matthews's coal yields the following:

Specific gravity	1.318
Moisture	3.10
Volatile combustible matter	37.50
Fixed carbon	56.50
Ash	2.90
Total	100.00
Sulphur	3.02
Sulphur remaining in coke	1.48
Sulphur forming of the coke	2.49
Fixed gas per pound, in cubic feet	3.56
Character of coke	Compact
Color of ash	Fawn

A short distance further up the river, on the property of Mr. L. Menefee, the following section was obtained:

		FT.	IN.
1.	Shale and sandstone, partly concealed	60	0
2.	Coal No. 6	3	6
3.	Fire-clay and shale	15	0
4.	Iron ore	3	0
5.	Shale	7	0
6.	Sandstone	30	0
7.	Coal No. 5	0	4
8.	Shale	30	0
9.	Sandstone	25	0
10.	Iron ore	3	0
11.	Gray limestone	1–4	0
12.	Coal No. 4	0	7
13.	Shale	25	0
14.	Blue cherty limestone	1	6
15.	Shale	0	2
16.	Coal No. 3a	1	10
17.	Sandstone	10	0
18.	Blue limestone	1	0
19.	Coal No. 3	0	10

Coal No. 6 shows the following section:

		FT.	IN.
1.	Cannel coal	0	6
2.	Coal	1	10
3.	Clay	0	2
4.	Coal	1	0
		3	6

Mr. Menefee claims that the bed is entirely free from pyrites, and that neither streaks nor nodules have ever been seen. The entry has been driven only forty feet and has hardly reached sound coal, so that it would be injudicious to speak positively in this connection. The coal is quite pure, shows little tendency to break up on exposure, and exhibits no incrustation of copperas on the outcrop. Fifteen feet below the coal is a bed of iron ore three feet thick, containing about eighteen inches of what has been pronounced a most excellent ore. The deposit is evidently extensive, as it was traced from this point east and north through the township to the opening in Coal No. 6, belonging to Mr. White, on the road to Adamsville. The horizon is one at which ore is found at numerous localities throughout the coal field in the state, and the deposit here merits careful investigation. This is the most northerly point at which Coal No. 5 has been seen in the county, nor, indeed, has it been seen east or west of this township. Though identifying this bed with Coal No. 5 of the state section, Mr. Stevenson doubts the propriety of so doing, especially as there is no associated rock by which to prove its identity. It would seem more probable that it is an intercalated bed, if one may judge from its sudden origin and expansion. It is absent over the greater part of Muskingum and Guernsey counties in localities where both Nos. 6 and 4 can be recognized without doubt. Coal No. 4 is of no importance, and was observed at no other locality. Here it consists of cannel, three inches, bituminous coal, four inches. Coal No. 3*a*, though here only twenty-two inches thick, becomes thirty inches at another point about a mile east from Mr. Menefee's, where it is worked. It is highly esteemed by some, as it makes a cheerful fire. A layer of bituminous coal, three inches thick, is found at the bottom. The limestones are all bluish. The gray limestone is apt to be shaly, is less tough, and more granular than those below. It has been used successfully as a flux. The middle limestone is cherty, with the flint irregularly distributed through it. Near Mr. Matthews's coal works the limestone is absent, being replaced by the flint. The ore, so well marked in Madison, Jackson, Licking, and Muskingum, is absent here, or rather is traceable only by means of a few scattered nodules accompanying the chert. The ore resting upon the gray limestone is of no value, being imbedded in sandstone. The sandstones of the section along the river, between Nos. 4 and 6, are compact, and would doubtless be excellent for building purposes. Coal No. 7 was seen only at one point. It is seventy-five feet above No. 6, and is not more than nine inches thick. South of the railroad it is mined extensively, and is four to five feet thick.

The greater portion of Adams township lies at such an elevation as to place it far above any available coal. The higher coals, which are worked at Norwich, Union township, thin out northward and become worthless. On Symmes creek and Wills creek Coal No. 6 is exposed. A section of the township is as follows:

		FT.	IN.
1.	Crinoidal limestone	2	0
2.	Shale	2-15	0
3.	Coal No. 7*b*	0	10
4.	Fire-clay	2	0
5.	Shale and sandstone	100	0
6.	Coal No. 7	0	6
7.	Shale and sandstone	80	0
8.	Coal No. 6	3	6
9.	Fire-clay	4	0
10.	Not well exposed	30-70	0
11.	Coal No. 4	2	0

Coal No. 6 has been worked on the north fork of Symmes creek, in Section 16. The coal is said to be three and one-half feet thick, and of good quality. Along Wills creek this coal has been mined in Section 2 and in Section 3, being worked only for domestic use. Coal No. 4 is not reached on Symmes creek, and is nowhere satisfactorily exposed along Wills creek, though it can be recognized here and there, and, with some difficulty, can be traced from Johnson's mills to Frew's mills. Fragments of the gray limestone were occasionally seen, but it was not observed in place. Nodules of iron ore are common in the sandstone above Coal No. 6, but are not in quantity to be of economical value.

Like Adams, Salem township lies at such an elevation as to be without available coal. The crinoidal limestone is seen on nearly all the roads, with Coal No. 7*b*, eight to ten inches thick, about twelve feet below it. In the southern portion, on Salt Creek, there are one or two openings upon the "Norwich" coal, which are worked irregularly during the winter. The coal used here is obtained chiefly from Madison and Monroe townships, where Coal No. 6 is mined. In Monroe township we have the following section:

		FT.	IN.
1.	Crinoidal limestone	2	0
2.	Shale	3	0
3.	Coal No. 7*b*	0	8-10
4.	Shale and sandstone	120	0
5.	Coal No. 7	6 to	8
6.	Sandstone	60	0
7.	Shale	10-15	0
8.	Coal No. 6	4	0

		FT.	IN.
9.	Fire-clay	3	0
10.	Shale	35	0
11.	Coal No. 4	2	0

Coal No. *7b* is nowhere of any value, and is seen only occasionally with the crinoidal limestone, and then on the tops of the highest hills. The limestone is very shaly, and contains few molluscan remains, being made up almost entirely of crinoidal fragments. Coal No. 7 is usually very thin, and can be traced only with the utmost difficulty; but one mile south from Otsego, on the farms of C. Buker and C. B. Painter, it is developed, locally, to a very considerable thickness. There it shows coal, four feet; clay, one foot; coal, one foot six inches. The upper coal is of four feet; clay, one foot; coal, one foot six inches. The upper coal is of only moderately good quality, as it contains much cannel of low grade, but the bottom coal is said to be very fair.

Coal No. 6 is the important bed, and is worked at and near Otsego. At one Mr. Smith's opening we find:

		FT.	IN.
1.	Fissle shale	30	0
2.	Coal	3	0
3.	Clay	0	1
4.	Coal	1	0
5.	Fire-clay	5	0

No slaty coal is here seen on top. Streaks of pyrites are not uncommon in the upper bench, but they are thin and not persistent. The thickest is one foot and one-half below the roof, and one inch thick. The coal is regarded as exceedingly good, and some rude attempts have produced a coke of apparently fair quality. A specimen of the coal yields the following:

Specific gravity	1.287
Moisture	3.30
Volatile combustible matter	37.50
Fixed carbon	57.30
Ash	1.90
Total	100.00
Sulphur	1.97
Sulphur remaining in coke	0.87
Sulphur forming of the coke	1.46
Fixed gas per pound, in cubic feet	3.72
Character of coke	Compact
Color of ash	Reddish

At Johnson's mills, in Sect on 5, the same coal is worked. There it is badly cut up by partings, as follows:

		FT.	IN.
1.	Clay	0	0
2.	Black Shale	0	4
3.	Coal	0	6½
4.	Coaly shale	0	½
5.	Coal	0	11
6.	Coaly shale	0	1
7.	Coal	1	2
8.	Clay	0	1
9.	Coal	1	0
10.	Fire-clay	3	0

The same bed is worked in Section 8, in Section 9, and near the road from Otsego to Liberty. Its thickness in these banks is nearly four feet.

Coal No. 4 is known, locally, as the "limestone coal," though the gray limestone is rarely seen. It is usually a cannel, of little value, and is not mined. Many years ago it was worked by stripping in Section 8, on property now belonging to Mr. Oscar Riney. It may be seen in a run, near Johnson's mill, where it seems to be about twenty inches thick. At Johnson's mill, as well as at Otsego, the lower layer of the sandstone over Coal No. 6 is, in the bottom two feet, a conglomerate of iron ore and sandstone. The ore is apparently of average quality, but its association with the sandstone is such as to render it worthless. It is referred to here only because some might be led to expend money in exploring it. Any money so spent will be wasted.

In Highland Township, on the Adamsville road from Norwich, Coal No. *7b* is seen at several places, lying a few feet below the crinoidal limestone, but is nowhere worked, as its thickness seldom exceeds sixteen inches. At Mr. Tait's, on this road, the Norwich coal is seen at the roadside, and is mined near by, by stripping. As nearly as could be ascertained, the thickness is two feet. The limestone is absent. About a mile north, the same bed is from two and one-half to three feet thick, with six inches of slaty coal. At both localities Coal No. *7b* is seen, barely one foot thick. Along Limestone ridge, which coincides with the Norwich anticlinal, the crinoidal limestone and the buff limestone, underlying the Norwich coal, are frequently exposed, and the interval between them varies from twenty to fifty feet. The latter disappears before reaching Bloomfield, where the crinoidal limestone appears in the Otsego road. Near that village an opening in the Norwich coal, gives the following section:

		FT.	IN.
1.	Shale	3	5
2.	Coal	1	9
3.	Clay	0	2
4.	Coal	0	8
5.	Fire-clay	6	0
6.	Limestone	8	0

The coal is compact and hard, and meets with much favor. Blacksmiths use it, and pronounce it a very fair coal. Near the road from Bloom-

field to New Concord, the Norwich coal is worked on the old Murphy farm. We there find:

		FT.	IN.
1.	Sandstone	0	0
2.	Dark Shale	2	6
3.	Coal	2	9
4.	Fire-clay	0	0
5.	Limestone	7	0

This bank seemed to be of very fair quality, and to have no great tendency to disintegrate on exposure. Specimens were submitted to analysis, with the following results: No. 1 is from the Rankin bank, and No. 2 from the Murphy bank.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Specific gravity	1.305	1.314
Moisture	2.90	3.20
Volatile combustible matter	34.70	33.00
Fixed carbon	57.80	56.40
Ash	4.60	7.40
Total	100.00	100.00
Sulphur	2.60	2.96
Sulphur remaining in coke	1.09	1.37
Sulphur forming of the coke	1.74	2.14
Fixed gas per pound, in cubic ft.	3.72	3.40
Character of coke	Compact	Compact
Color of ash	Light gray	Reddish

In Union Township, at New Concord, we reach the bottom of the boat-shaped synclinal. The Norwich limestone and coal are exposed here, near the village. In a boring for oil, made here several years ago, the following section was obtained:

		FT.	IN.
1.	Soil	6	0
2.	Shale	16	0
3.	Coal No, 7*b*	1	6
4.	Not determined	20	0
5.	Sandstone	22	0
6.	Coal (Norwich)	0	6
7.	Shale	9	0
8.	Flint rock	8	0
9.	Fire clay	0	10
10.	Blue sandstone	5	0
11.	Shale	4	0
12.	Shaly sandstone	4	0
13.	Sandstone	20	0
14.	Blue clay	2	0
15.	Sandstone	12	0
16.	Shale	4	0
17.	Black shale	13	0
18.	Sandstone	7	0
19.	Blue clay	5	0
20.	Shale	2	0
21.	Sandstone	20	0
22.	Black shale	11	0
23.	Shale	10	0
24.	Sandstone	7	0
25.	Coal No. 7	3	0
26.	Sandstone	28	0
27.	Shale	14	0
28.	Sandstone	58	0
29.	Coaly shale	5	0
30.	Coal No. 6	6	0
31.	Shale	13	0
32.	Sandstone	20	0
33.	Shale	11	0
34.	Blue clay	8	0
35.	Shale	8	0
36.	Brown shale	4	0
37.	Not described	34	0

No. 3 of this section was at one time mined by Mr. Speer, under the depot at New Concord, by means of an incline. It is there thirty inches thick, and overlaid immediately by the crinoidal limestone, five feet thick, and exceedingly hard. The coal obtained here was of excellent quality, but the bed is too thin to be profitably worked. The same coal is worked at Norwich quite extensively. It is about two feet thick and of very fair quality. The crinoidal limestone is there seventeen feet above it, and the interval is occupied by shaly sandstone. The Norwich coal has been worked at Norwich, but the banks have long been deserted, and no measurement could be made there, but it is said to be two feet thick. In a run north of Norwich, crossed by the Adamsville road, it is seen twenty inches thick. The limestone, nine feet below it, is blue on the fractured surface, but weathers buff, is fossiliferous and very tough. It is the "flint rock," No. 8, of the oil boring. The absence of Coal No. 7*a* in the boring renders somewhat uncertain the identification of Nos. 25 and 30 of the section; but the Norwich limestone is present in the western portion of Guernsey county at from one hundred to one hundred and fifteen feet above the Cambridge coal (No. 7). The interval in the boring between the limestone and No. 25, is only about one hundred and twenty-five feet, so that Mr. Stevenson was inclined to regard No. 25 as the Cambridge coal. The interval between Nos. 25 and 30 is one hundred and five feet, which is greater than is usually seen between Nos. 6 and 7 in Muskingum county, though about the same as in Guernsey and Tuscarawas counties. The intervals between the coals of the Barren group, that portion of the series between Coals No. 6. and 8, seem to diminish westward and northward from a line running through Muskingum, Tuscarawas, and southern Carroll counties. The interval between the crinoidal limestone and Coal No. 6 varies in Carroll county from two hundred and fifty to less than one hundred and fifty; in Guernsey, from two hundred and forty to two hundred; and in Muskingum, from two hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and eighty. The opposite statement is true respecting the relations of the lower coals, as has already been shown respecting Coals Nos. 4 and 6 in the report upon

Guernsey county. The coals in Union township are not much esteemed for manufacturing purposes, and supplies are obtained mostly from Coal No. 8, in Belmont county.

Coal is found in sufficient abundance for domestic use in nearly every portion of the county north from the railroad, but of the numerous seams mentioned in the general section, only Coal No. 6, is of persistent importance. Each of the others is workable at some point, but is liable to such variations in thickness as to render it unworthy of general note. Coal No. 6 is fully available along Wills creek and the Muskingum river, where it is within reach of transportation. Analyses from three townships show the percentage of ash to vary from 1.6 to 1.9 per cent.; of sulphur, from 1.59 to 1.97 per cent.; and the yield of fixed gas per pound from 3.7 to 3.8 cubic feet, while the coke in all cases is compact. One analysis from Washington township shows a somewhat inferior coal, containing 3.02 per cent. of sulphur, and an increase of ash. The coal throughout is an excellent fuel, and the low proportion of sulphur makes its coke comparatively good for use in smelting iron. The gas from this coal is said to be somewhat inferior in point of brilliancy.

In Hopewell township, along the line of the National road, there are several small mines opened in Coal No. 3, which have yielded fuel to the immediate neighborhood for a number of years. This coal has been generally referred to the Putnam Hill limestone horizon, but the reference originated in the error that prevailed for some years as to the place of this limestone, it having been confounded with the Lower Miner limestone. This Hopewell coal is probably No. 3. It has been mined on several farms in the neighborhood. In the adjoining township of Hopewell, in Licking county, is the celebrated Flint ridge. The flint belongs to the horizon of the ferriferous limestone, but at the northern base of the ridge is the finest development of No. 3 coal in this portion of the state. It is the well-known Flint Ridge cannel coal. The cannel has been found in full thickness at but a single locality. It is upon the southeastern side of the ridge that the mines in Muskingum county are located. The coal here is ordinary bituminous coal, divided by a number of partings, and consequently a dirty seam; but it has good thickness and may fairly be counted as a supply that will at some time be available. There would seem reason to believe in considerable area of this coal in these two townships and possibly in adjoining ones. There is not likely to be any large demand for it, aside from the accessible portions of the cannel coal, under the conditions that now prevail, as it cannot compete with the better seams around it so long as they are produced so cheaply. The other seams of coals, Nos. 7, 6 and 5, are insignificant as sources of fuel. Their chief interest is in their occurrence as geological elements. A small mine has lately been opened in the coal below the Putnam Hill limestone (the Brookville coal, Coal No. 4; Coal No. 3*b*) within the city limits of Zanesville, but the thickness of the seam is small, and it cannot support any continuous or extensive operations.

South of Zanesville, in the river hills, the Lower Kittanning coal nowhere appears, though its companion seam is everywhere present and worked. At the horizon where the lower coal is due, a buff limestone bearing an ore and also a bed of fire-clay is often found. This series is also well shown on Putnam Hill, opposite Zanesville; the limestone is here twenty-seven feet below the Middle Kittanning or No. 6 coal. The limestone is fossiliferous and contains well-preserved forms, among which large bivalve shells are especially noticeable. The coal of this basin, so far as it has been worked, is a two or three-benched coal. The main, and sometimes the only, parting is a sulphurous band two or three inches thick, and eighteen or twenty inches from the top of the seam. Nodules of pyrites are often found near this parting also. At a little less than a foot from the bottom, a "bearing-in" slate is often found. The seam is mined by under-cutting and blasting, one pound of powder being expected to bring down twenty tons of properly prepared coal. Rooms are worked fifteen feet wide. There is often found a thin band of slaty coal at the top of the seam. The irregularities in the seam occur mainly in the bottom. The seam is applied to all ordinary uses. Its composition as sampled from Harper's bank and given by Prof. Orton from Lord's analysis, is as follows:

Moisture	4.93
Volatile combustible matter	39.72
Fixed carbon	49.96
Ash	5.39
Total	100.00
Sulphur	3.45

A considerable area has already been worked out, but it is impossible to say just how much. As to the extension of the seam to the southeastward, under drainage, no facts are at hand, but the abrupt boundaries upon the open sides of the basin led Prof. Orton to expect similar boundaries in the portions of the basin under

cover. There is but one other district in the county where this seam is worked extensively. In Newton township, in the southwestern corner of the county, a valuable field of the Lower Kittanning coal has long been worked. It is here known as the Del Carbo coal. In the southern part of the county the Middle Kittanning seam known as the Upper Zanesville coal, or No. 6, is due above the drainage levels in Wayne, Springfield, Newton, Clay, Brush Creek and Harrison townships and in Zanesville corporation. The seam falls short of three feet in parts of the field, and it nowhere yields fully four feet of coal, but it holds with surprising steadiness a measure ranging from 30 to 42 inches of coal. Its structure is maintained with great regularity over large areas. The lower bench expands or contracts a little, but the upper is very uniform. To the southward, however, a change occurs. In Newton and Clay there is a considerable thickening of the lower bench, accompanied by a reduction of the upper bench. The false roof is also increased, or there is added to it a distinct seam of what is called bone coal, a bed six to twelve inches in thickness, and a true coal, but too high in ash to be marketable. Also in following the seam southward, through the deep valley of the Muskingum, until it finally sinks below drainage, we find upon the extreme boundary its measures reduced and its quality impaired.

The general conditions of the seam from Zanesville northward are understood. Within the limits of Zanesville the coal has been extensively mined, though in small banks that produce each but a few thousand tons in a year. A large acreage has already been worked out, but much remains. Zanesville has cheaper coal than any other city of its size in the state. South of Zanesville the conditions of the seam are gradually changed. Following first the Muskingum valley, we find the coal at its proper horizon and with its normal characteristics in the river hills on both sides of the Muskingum as far south as Taylorsville. Only country banks are found on the east side, but on the west side, which offers the advantage of working against the dip, and also of nearer approach to the river, there are a number of shipping mines. Several of them have inclines connecting them with boat landings. Their product is in all cases shipped to the river and mostly to McConnellsville and points southward.

The largest of this group is the Owens mine, in Section 7, Brush Creek township. Here the seam measures three feet eight inches to three feet ten inches, and occasionally rises to four feet, but from these measures several inches of partings must be deducted. The quality of the coal is excellent. At Ballou's salt works, in Section 12, Brush Creek township, mining has been carried on quite extensively for many years. Since the abandonment of salt boiling, the mines have been kept in operation for the river supply of coal. The seam is thinner than at the Owen's mine, averaging not more than three feet. The direction of the river valley through Wayne, Brush Creek and Harrison townships is but little south of east, and consequently the fall of the strata in descending the valley is well marked. The coal seam has an elevation of about 200 feet above slackwater at Putnam Hill. At Ballou's landing it is only about ninety feet above the same level. It lies at the water's edge opposite the lower end of the Taylorsville lock. The seam here has the following structure:

	IN.
False roof	0
Coal, slaty and inferior	16–18
Parting	2
Coal, lower bench	14

The seam is verging to its southern limit apparently at this point. There is scarcely a farm between Zanesville and Taylorsville in which the coal has not been mined; there is not one in which the seam is not known to be present. The greater thickness of the coal at the Owens mine has been referred to, but the further statement is necessary that it is the lower bench that makes the principal increase. At Zanesville and northward this bench varies from four to ten inches in thickness, but at the Owen's mine it is fifteen inches thick. The change is an important one, for the seam is soon to undergo the most marked transformation that is experienced by any coal seam in the entire scale, and this is the beginning of it. The lower bench maintains its increase, even where the whole volume of the seam is diminished, as at Taylorsville, as has been made evident. In Brush Creek, Clay and the eastern half of Newton townships, the seam is constant in its occurrence; whenever it is due there it is found. In Sections 27 and 34 Newton township, shipping mines are opened on the line of the railroad. The Del Carbo mines have yielded a large amount of coal from both the Kittanning seams, but only the upper seam is at present mined here. Numerous farmer's banks are opened in the coal throughout this territory. At and about Roseville, in Clay township, mining is carried on upon a somewhat larger scale, for the supply of the numerous potteries that

are established here. The change already referred to in the expansion of the lower bench of the coal seam is especially to be noted here. From the Owen's mine, in the Muskingum valley, to Roseville, the distance is about six miles. The lower bench has increased in the direction from fifteen to twenty-six inches, while the upper bench has been reduced to the extent of six inches or more. In the southern part of Washington, in Perry, Wayne, Salt Creek, Harrison, Brush Creek and Clay townships, the Upper Freeport coal appears as a workable seam of considerable value. It is mined in many small banks, and in one or two of greater importance. The most northerly of these centers of mining is at Sonora, and in its immediate vicinity on the western side of Perry township. The coal is chiefly mined in Sections 6 and 7, but a few openings are to be found in Section. 8 The coal of Section 6 extends directly into Section 10, Washington, where it is also mined. On the farm of Mrs. Cullins, in Section 8 the coal is found three feet thick and of fair quality. The seam is here one hundred and twelve feet below the Cambridge limestone. At Sonora the coal runs from two to four feet in thickness. It is very irregular, owing to the frequent intrusion of the overlying Mahoning sandstone. The limestone that accompanies the coal is strongly developed throughout this region. It does not seem probable to Prof. Orton that the seam will be found a fit basis for large mining operations in this neighborhood, but he states that a local supply of considerable importance will be long maintained. The same statements will apply to the coal that lies directly southeast of Sonora, where mining in a small way has long been carried on.

The best known basin of the upper Freeport coal in the county is in the vicinity of Jackson, in the southeast corner of Washington township. The coal is mined here on quite a large scale and is sold in Zanesville and to farmers round about. This is known as the Alexander coal, having been worked on the largest scale and for the longest time by James H. Alexander. This field is spoken of as a distinct one; but the Sonora coal belongs to the same basin, as is shown by the Shick and Sherlock and other mines throughout the interval. Along the National road westward from Jackson, the coal has been worked at various points, and it continues as far west as the land is found high enough to hold it. The coal has been principally mined on the Clark farm, two miles east of Zanesville, but the adjacent land of Adam Rock holds a small acreage on which mining is still going forward. Throughout the whole district the coal lies very shallow. A great deal of it is got by stripping, and when mining is undertaken the character of the work is everywhere limited by the weakness and treachery of the cover. The coal ranges from three to five and one-half feet in thickness, and it is rendered dirty by numerous partings in the seam. To compete in the general market it would require thorough screening. The coal has a good name where it is used, but the limitations of area and of cover will prevent this immediate district from becoming any more important as a mining center then it now is. Southward, throughout the northern half of Salt Creek township the coal is frequently found in good volume and is worked in many local banks. It is known as a four-foot seam. A considerable acreage is thought to exist here. The same thing can be said of Wayne township. Near Duncan's Falls a number of small mines are opened in this coal. The general thickness of the seam is four feet and in quality it holds to the usual standard.

Southward from Duncan's Falls, throughout the Muskingum valley, the coal is easily followed as far as the south line of Section 20, Harrison township, a little below Gaysport, where it falls to the level of the river. Important mines have been worked near this point for many years, the coal being known as the Blue Rock coal, and finding its market along the river. The immediate cover of the seam is very heavy, reaching well up to the Pittsburgh coal. The hill above it consists in large portion of the clays and shales of the Barren measures, making a treacherous series to undermine. It was here that four miners were imprisoned nearly forty years ago by a rush which closed up the entries leading to day. They were rescued alive after fourteen days' and thirteen hours' imprisonment, during which time they had no food except a lunch or "check" that two miners had carried in on the morning of the day on which the crush occurred. The Blue Rock coal, as it now appears, is in marked contrast to the general product of the seam elsewhere. It is a typical "pitch" coal, clear and bright to a higher degree than any other Ohio coal—nearly as clear as anthracite. No mineral charcoal is found in the present product of the mine. Its composition, as shown by Prof. Lord's analysis of a single block, is as follows:

Moisture	3.50
Volatile combustible matter	46.44
Fixed carbon	45.87

Ash	4.19
Total	100.00
Sulphur	3.84

These figures show a remarkable coal, higher in volatile combustible matter than any other bituminous coal in the series, the cannels not being included. The proportion of sulphur is excessive, constituting the only drawback upon the otherwise high quality. The seam carries, when normal, a regular thickness of four feet, but, as elsewhere, it is liable to sudden interruptions, some of which are strikingly shown in the main entry of the present Blue Rock mine. The coal is here entirely cut off for many yards. Much time and some money have been spent at various points along the valley, and especially on the opposite side of the river, in a fruitless search for the Blue Rock coal. The horizon of the coal is everywhere made clear, though not generally recognized by its fire clay and limestone, but of the coal itself not a trace may be left. This fact Prof. Orton says should be borne in mind in all investigations directed toward this seam. It was never universally distributed, like the Middle Kittanning, in its field. In addition to the irregularity of original formation, the seam, where once duly formed, was afterwards exposed to the accidents of quite a violent erosion. So coarse a sandstone as the Mahoning cannot be explained without calling into action strong currents for its transportation. From these two causes, viz., failure of uniform and continuous formation and waste of the basins that *were* formed by erosive currents, results the exceeding uncertainty of the upper Freeport coal through a large portion of the territory in which it is due. The upper Freeport clay is worked at its proper level at Ballou's landing, in Brush Creek township. It is here a non-plastic clay of good quality. It has been worked to some extent in the firebrick factory at Putnam. The coal does not appear in immediate connection with the clay, but it has been found and mined on adjoining farms at its proper level.

The least known and least developed but by far the most promising field of the Upper Freeport coal in Muskingum county is included in Clay, Newton and Brush Creek townships, and is rendered accessible by the valleys of Brush Creek and its tributaries. There is a possible important extension of it into Harrison townships as will be presently shown. So far as can be determined by natural exposures, the coal occupies parts of Sections 1, Clay; 25 and 36, Newton, and 7, 6, 26, 5 and 27, Brush Creek township, but boundaries for a coal field of this particular seam, when laid down in advance of careful exploration, are of little worth. The probabilities are thought by Prof. Orton to be all in favor of a large territory for this Brush Creek basin. Throughout the area named it presents ample signs of steadiness and seems uniform and regular in its character. It does not vary much from a thickness of four feet in any of the numerous openings that have been made in the seam for local coal banks. At the Dewall banks in Section 36, Newton, there are four feet four inches of coal overlaid by six inches of cannel. Its quality also seems in all respects satisfactory. It is a bright, fairly clean coal, well jointed, cutting easily and mining to good advantage, much freer from shale and clay than this seam usually is. The regular black slate above the seam becomes locally a cannel coal, but of no great value. The coal is shown on the east side of the Brush Creek valley in every farm for two or three miles, through Sections 5, 7 and 27. It dips down under the heavy ridge that separates Brush Creek from the Muskingum river in the townships of Brush Creek and Harrison. Crossing this ridge to the eastward and descending toward the river valley by one of the branches of Blue Rock river, upon reaching the level at which the coal is due, one finds the farmers mining it by stripping from the creek bottoms, the coal still holding a thickness of four feet. From this point on to the famous Blue Rock mines, the coal appears almost continuously, being everywhere called a four-foot seam. Where the change begins to occur by which the present remarkable character of the Blue Rock coal is acquired, there are no present opportunities for learning, but the inference is a legitimate one that the Brush Creek coal extends under the divide until it unites with the Blue Rock field, for these two fields belong, says Prof. Orton, to one and the same basin. If the proper exploration shall confirm this view, it is clear that here is one of the largest and most promising of the Upper Freeport coal-fields of Ohio. While the seam does not show as great thickness here as in the other chief centers of production, it seems steadier than elsewhere, and if this fact is established it will more than compensate for the smaller measurement. It must not, however, be forgotten, that the seam has everywhere else, and even in this field to some extent, suffered from the erosion due to the transportation of its sandstone-roof and that, in consequence, a hitherto undisclosed irregularity may hereafter appear. The wide limits provision-

ally assigned to the field may also be proved incorrect; but in any case a very valuable and promising body of the upper Freeport coal is already in sight in the Brush Creek valley. These statements complete the accounts of the lower coals of Muskingum county. While there is not a large mine in the county, the aggregate production is not insignificant, but the mining is of such a quality as to escape public notice and record to a great degree. The possibility of larger mining interests has however, been indicated.

By an inspection of geological maps it will thus be seen that there is hardly a hill in the southern half of the county that does not contain iron ore, and in many instances this ore is found in workable seams. But the most valuable ore-beds, both in extent and quality, are in the northern and northeastern portion of the county. The ore is of great excellence and purity, and the iron made from it has a high reputation; the ore is known as the brown and red hematites. The ores of this county are likely to prove of importance. They are of excellent quality, and are made the more available by the proximity of good coking coal. It is not improbable that Coal No. 4, in Jackson township, may be employed raw, as it does not cake, and contains less than two per cent. of sulphur. In Washington township good ore is found fifteen feet below Coal No. 6. In Jackson, Licking, and Muskingum townships an ore bed is seen in conjunction with the chert above Coal No. 3, and the same was observed in Madison township. This is the horizon to which belongs analysis No. 2, in Jackson township. Another bed rests almost upon the conglomerate in Jackson and Licking townships. Analysis No. 1, in Jackson township, is of ore from this deposit. These ores should be smelted at Frazeysburg and Irville or Nashport, as those places are upon the Ohio canal, by which coke and the richer ores could be transported without difficulty.

Omitting coal, omitting iron ore, omitting lime and building stone, there are to be found more than twenty varieties of clays and sands existing in beds that are inexhaustible, all of which are being utilized and in demand, in their raw, unmanufactured condition, throughout the Union. It is safe to say that the aggregate amount of sand, clay, lime, limestone, and the manufactured products of the same, that are shipped from the county during the current year will not fall short of sixty car loads per day—the shipment of pressed brick from Zanesville alone being 40,000 car loads annually. Limestone and sandstone abound in limitless quantities, and of the very best quality. Of the limestone alone there are twenty-two distinct and separate seams, varying in color from a light gray to a deep blue. It is susceptible of a high polish and is used in all ornamental work, and for purity, beauty and durability, they have not a superior in the state. The sand and building stone, which are in great demand throughout the country, are here easily and cheaply quarried and are equal to that of Waverly and Berea. Buhrstone is found in the western townships. It is fine grained and imparts a keen edge to tools. It was formerly quarried for millstones, but is not now used. Gypsum and kaolin both exist here. The county has a large number of inexhaustible salt wells, from which the best grades of salt can be manufactured, but owing to the cheapness of salt at the present day this branch does not command the importance it did years ago. Should the demand for salt revive so that its manufacture would again bring remunerative prices, her salt wells would all again be put in operation. Many of them have a capacity of 7,000 to 8,000 barrels per year. Petroleum in considerable quantities is obtained in the southern part of the county.

The clays of the Muskingum valley are destined to play an important part in the future of the great clay industries of this country. They are of remarkable variety, there being no other single locality in the United States where so many different sorts of valuable clays are obtainable. They are adapted to making stoneware and faience of nearly all descriptions, and are also suitable for the manufacture of concrete of the highest grade. That the development of the clay interest is to be a most potent factor in the county's future growth is a demonstrated fact. The use of the clays here found has conclusively proven that they are pre-eminently adapted to be made into bricks of all descriptions, pottery of every variety, and the encaustic tiling that has won, by its beauty and durability, such worldwide fame.

Pottery may be divided into three classes; stone ware, common white ware (technically known as faience) and porcelain. Stone ware may be called the lowest order of pottery, it being the cheapest, simplest in manufacture and least susceptible to artistic ornamentation of the three. It is made as follows: After the clay has been moulded on the potter's wheel, the interior is coated with 'slip-clay,' which melts when fired and forms an opaque glass. The exterior is generally given what is known as a 'salt-glaze;' that is, when the fire is at its greatest heat, common salt is thrown into the

fire places; the salt volatilizes, and, being an alkali, combines with the surface of the clay and gives a blush of glaze. The object of glazing is, of course, to make the body perfectly impervious to liquids. Common white ware, the next higher grade of pottery, is distinguished from stoneware and porcelain in that it has a porous clay body, upon which a comparatively easily fused glass is melted to make it impervious. It is further characterized in that it is made with two fires. The first and hotter fire is on the clay itself and is technically known as the 'biscuit fire.' The clay comes out of this heat hard but porous. To make it impervious it is then dipped into a thin slop consisting of the materials of crown glass suspended in water. By the suction of the dry, porous, once-baked clay, it becomes evenly coated in the dipping process with a thin coating of glaze material. It is then replaced in the kiln and gets a second or 'glost' heat. This heat melts the constituents of glass together, and covers the surface of the ware with a thin, impervious sheet of glass. In the case of tiling, which belongs to the faience class, the glass is stained with metallic oxides—as cobalt, nickel, copper, etc. Thus one of our beautiful American encaustic tiles may be roughly but accurately described as a little brick in a glass covered box.

Porcelain is the third and highest grade of pottery. It is distinguished from faience in the fact that the glass is much harder than crown glass, it being made of feld-spar, and the second or glost heat is therefore much higher than the first or biscuit heat. The result is that in this second fire the body as well as the glass becomes vitreous; which accounts for the translucency of the porcelain. Because of the high temperature that the glaze of porcelain requires, it cannot be colored in the glaze, and in order to decorate it, it is painted in soft firing colors *on* the glaze, after the ware is finished, and burned at a very low heat. Common white ware is decorated on the clay after the first or biscuit fire, and then glazed over; which accounts for the fact that the colors of such ware are never dimmed by use; while the colors of true porcelain wear off in time. The French Limoges ware, that made in England by Doulton, and the Rockwood pottery in the United States, is decorated in this manner. The problem of adapting the glaze to the clay has always been difficult, and for a long time was kept a secret; so that in the middle ages, the work of the potter was regarded a black art. Within the last twenty-five years, however, experimenting has ceased to be done empirically, through the efforts of the chemists in the royal porcelain factory at Berlin, and the national French factory at Sevres, and work is done on a scientific basis. It has been found what combinations of chemicals are necessary to make glass suitable for the purpose, and how to vary them so as to adapt them to different clays. It was discovered that the 'crazing' or crackling of glass on some, and peeling off on other clays, was due to the fact that the body of ware as well as the glaze melted intimately upon it, expanded and contracted with the variations of the temperature of the atmosphere; and, while this expansion and contraction was so minute as to escape detection except by the most delicate physical instruments, it was found that the inequality of expansion and contraction was the cause of the incompatibility of the clay and the glaze for each other in making ware. Recognition of the true facts of the problem cleared the way to its solution, and has taken the art from the ignorant experimenter and placed it in the hands of scientific men. Indeed, until very recently the knowledge of the composition and properties of clay current among clay workers in Ohio was almost wholly practical, and there may seem to be ground for surprise that such excellent results should have been attained with so little aid from science. The scientific research directed to it is much more scanty in proportion to the interests involved than in almost any similar field.

The literature of a technological subject always represents the progress of science in respect to that subject. In this field it was long represented by only one book that is largely useful in American practice, viz.: Prof. G. H. Cook s Report on the Clays of New Jersey. In many respects, the Ohio field is different from that of New Jersey, as for instance, in the geological horizon of its clays, which are all coal measure formations, and until the publication of Prof. Orton's report, in 1884, there was little scientific literature directly devoted to them. The clay deposits of Ohio may be separated into two well-defined divisions, viz.: the clays of the drift, and the far older group that is found interstratified in various horizons among the bedded rocks of the state. In geographical distribution, these two divisions are quite distinct, the former having its chief developments throughout the northern and western portions of the state, and the latter throughout south-eastern Ohio, but they overlap to some extent upon the boundary. The drift region of Ohio is bounded on the south by a sinuous line, entering the state on the southeast, in Columbiana county. There are then in

the south and east of the state twenty-one counties in which no upland drift is found. The clays which constitute bedded formations may be divided into two groups,—coal measure clays, and the lower clays. The geographical extent of the coal measures is bounded by a line somewhat similar to that which bounds the drift. Included in and cut by this boundary are thirty-three counties, but not more than twenty-two hold any large measure of mineral wealth. The valuable coal seams of Ohio are mainly in the lower measures, and the clay deposits worked are wholly confined to that group. Following the nomenclature of the coal measures with which they are associated, the clays of Muskingum county are known as the Kittanning and Freeport clays. In this county the Kittanning clay appears at Zanesville and Roseville. The coal is usually absent, leaving the clay, hence some question can be raised as to whether the clay lies over or under the coal. The deposit extends from north of Zanesville to below McLuney, in Perry county, and towards Deanstown, Morgan county. The Middle Kittanning clay is also worked in a few cases, though its developments have none of the characteristics that attach to the lower coal. The horizon of the lower Freeport coal is productive of good clay in two districts. One is at Zanesville, where it is opened at Downerd's bank, the Tile works bank, and at several other places. The clay is of second grade, plastic and quite ferruginous. The other district is at Moxahala, where the Pyle clay is referred to this horizon. It is mined and shipped by rail largely to Columbus. It is a clay of second rate in part of its territory, and in other portions, plastic, ranking as a high grade No. 2 clay. It carries red oxide of iron enough to discolor it, and to affect its character for refractoriness, doubtless, but portions of it are excellent. The Upper Freeport horizon, in one or two places, yields valuable clays. The best is found near Taylorsville, Muskingum county, where it is called the Ballou clay. It is here a hard clay of some value, and is carried to Zanesville for the fire-brick works. The higher veins of coal are not used at all, and are met only in limited places. No clay from above the Upper Freeport is used in this state, unless it be in one mine in Jefferson county, where a small amount of clay is taken from beneath a coal, probably the Brush creek vein.

There are three stoneware districts in Ohio; the largest at Akron, the most widely spread at Roseville, in Muskingum and Perry counties, and the least important near Rock House, Hocking county. The Roseville district is composed of a large number of small potteries. There are not less than eighty-five or ninety in the district, and most of them employ only a small number of hands. Fire brick is made in this county. Pressed brick is one of the newer departments of building material manufactures, and is making rapid progress. The largest center of manufacture in the state is at Zanesville, where the natural facilities have been utilized by two large firms, Messrs. Harris Bros. and T. B. Townsend & Co., and by others. The only artistic application to which clay is put in Ohio is the manufacture of encaustic tiling, ornamental pottery and terra cotta. Encaustic tiling is manufactured in only three places in the United States, at present, among which the works at Zanesville were the first to be established and are the most extensive. The name of this firm is the American Encaustic Tiling Company. Nearly all its products are sold in New York in the face of foreign competition. Our best tiles are as good as the best of the English and French, but the average foreign tiles exceeds the average of the home manufacture. The clays used are of many kinds, those varieties used in largest proportion which constitute the "body" clays and are found in the immediate vicinity of the works, but the clays which are employed for the more delicate processes come from widely-scattered and distant localities.

The following analysis of the Ballou fire-clay is given by Prof. Orton:

Combined silica	31.07
Alumina	26.47
Combined water	9.96
Per cent of the kaolinite base	67.50
Quartz	27.71
Titanic acid	.94
Total sandy material	28.65
Sesquioxide of iron	1.22
Lime	.59
Magnesia	.82
Potash	.99
Total deleterious impurity	3.12
Moisture	1.04
Sum total	200.08

Brumage's stoneware clay, Roseville:

Combined silica	25.60
Alumina	19.08
Combined water	5.57
Per cent of the kaolinite base	50.25
Quartz	43.73
Titanic acid	.29
Total sandy material	44.02
Sesquioxide of iron	1.26
Lime	.60
Magnesia	.63
Potash	2.14
Soda, lithia	.02

Total deleterious impurity	4.65
Moisture	.94
Sum total	198.78

Allen's stoneware clay, Roseville:

Combined silica	28.61
Alumina	23.01
Combined water	8.03
Per cent of the kaolinite base	59.65
Quartz	34.79
Titanic acid	.35
Total sandy material	35.14
Sesquioxide of iron	1.50
Lime	.41
Magnesia	.62
Potash	1.26
Total deleterious impurity	3.81
Moisture	1.97
Sum total	199.15

Walker's stoneware clay, Roseville:

Combined silica	69.79
Alumina	19.31
Combined water	5.08
Quartz with clay	94.18
Total deleterious impurity, by diff.	4.80
Moisture	.94
Total	194.10

For the establishment and maintenance of a trade and manufacturing center, the question of transportation is paramount to all other considerations. The county is well favored in this respect. In the early days the Muskingum river afforded the benefits of a navigable stream which was of extraordinary service to the settlement. Later, with the National road passing through the village, with all of its travel, Zanesville and the county at large, felt that they had reached the height of transportation facilities, and, at that time the seat of justice, ranked as second only to Cincinnati in the Commonwealth. Railroads, however, in the present day, have superseded the old methods of conveyance, and Zanesville to-day is a common and terminal point for seven railroads, viz.: Baltimore & Ohio; Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis; Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati; Zanesville & Ohio, Columbus & Eastern; Cleveland, Akron & Columbus and Cleveland, Canton & Southern. Besides these the Belt Line road encircles the city of Zanesville and connects all of the roads, beside furnishing shipping facilities at the door of every local manufacturing concern. Combined, they offer transportation facilities equal to those of the more favored localities, and their branches and connections reach to every point of this country and by the most direct route. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad—Trans-Ohio division—extending from New York and Baltimore on the east, to Columbus, Cincinnati and Chicago on the west, affords unsurpassed shipping facilities.

The Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis railroad over its branch, the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley road, gives the city and county direct communication with Pittsburg and all points east, over the famous Pan Handle system, as well as reaching all important points in the West: Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago. The Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad, extending from Morrow, Ohio, through a rich belt of country, enters Zanesville from the south, and running north connects with the main line of the Pan Handle system at Dresden Junction. The Columbus & Eastern railroad gives direct connections for Columbus. The Zanesville & Ohio railroad connects Zanesville with Marietta and all points along the Ohio river. The Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad, running through the coal belts, terminates at Bellaire. The Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad, extends from Columbus to Cleveland, via Akron. The Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad gives still another outlet. The Junction railroad, for which right of way has been secured upon the west side of the river, will cross the Licking and join the Chicago & Eastern railroad at the south side of Zanesville. In addition to the above-mentioned roads, the county has two projected roads for which rights of way have been secured and construction already begun. The Zanesville, Newcomerstown & Cleveland railroad—from Zanesville to Cleveland,—and the Zanesville, Mt. Vernon & Marion railroad, from Zanesville to Marion, Ohio, where it will connect with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad system.

The Muskingum—the largest navigable stream in Ohio, is navigable from its mouth to Dresden, a distance of ninety-four miles. From Marietta to Zanesville, a distance of forty-eight miles, it has a capacity to carry boats of two hundred to three hundred tons burthen, and from Zanesville to Dresden, and the Ohio canal, boats from one to two hundreds tons burthen. The river is now receiving extensive improvements at the hands of the government, and at no distant day the river traffic will be resumed with all points upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The Ohio canal, which crosses the northwestern portion of the county, connects with the Muskingum river at Dresden, and by some it is predicted that in time a ship canal connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river will be a neces-

sity and the chief avenue of trade between the lakes on the north and the gulf on the south. The route via the Ohio canal and Muskingum river is the most practical as well as the cheapest one yet suggested, and would undoubtedly be selected. With seven lines of railroads cutting the county in all directions—two of them trunk lines—the shipping facilities of the county are unsurpassed.

From the foregoing brief review of Muskingum county and her resources, it must be acknowledged that few sections of territory of like extent command, in a higher degree than is here found, all those elements of wealth which constitute a prosperous and rich community. The agricultural capacity of the land, the mixed husbandry that exists, the easy drainage and consequent health that prevails, the inexhaustible mineral resources that abound, the facilities for transportation to all sections of the country, both by water and rail, the extent of the natural water-power which exists all along the river, all combine to render this, at no distant day, one of the most populous and wealthy sections of our entire country, either east or west. The business citizens of the county are realizing this more and more, daily, and the consequence is increased activity in all departments of trade and in all the industrial occupations pursued. A denser rural population will here be gathered, in a very few years, than will be found in any other county of Ohio. The county is, as it were, just opened to the hand of industry, and the demand of the times for coal, iron and her other minerals, must necessarily gather hither the energy and enterprise that will aid in developing these resources to the fullest extent.

Chapter II.

THE MOUND BUILDERS AND THE INDIANS.

OBSCURE and mysterious, the pre-historic race known as Mound-Builders undoubtedly antedated the various Indian tribes who anciently occupied and claimed title to the soil that now constitutes the state of Ohio, and it seems probable that many centuries intervened between the time of the advent of the Mound Builders and that of the Indian tribes or nations. By some it has been thought not improbable that an effeminate, indolent and demoralized remnant of the former race deteriorated into the latter and formed the nucleus of some of the degenerate tribes of savages that during subsequent centuries roamed here at will, ultimately passing into hopeless savagery.

The extent, variety and labyrinthian intricacies of the Mound-Builders' works still found in many sections of Ohio indicate the plausibility of the view that the state includes what was for many successive centuries a favorite locality with this race, who dwelt here for ages, erected their works and made long chapters of a history that may never be written. The works that still exist in a tolerably perfect condition within the boundaries of the state are approximately estimated at 10,000, but they doubtless far exceeded that number at the date of the first permanent white settlement a little more than one hundred years ago.

Only such monuments or remains can be attributed to the Mound-Builders as were regarded by the Indian tribes as antiquities or as the remains and relics of an extinct race. These consisted of mounds, effigies and inclosures. Mounds are subdivided into sepulchral, sacrificial, temple (or truncated) mounds and mounds of observation and memorial or monumental mounds. Effigies are sometimes called animal mounds and emblematic mounds, frequently symbolical mounds. Inclosures are of several kinds, one class being known as military or defensive works, another as parallel embankments or covered ways, another as sacred inclosures. Under the general title of inclosures are also walls of circumvallation, or ramparts constructed for military purposes, while others were doubtless walls surrounding the residences of those high in authority. Perhaps others were erected for the performance within them of national games and amusements. Some may have served a purpose in the performance of religious rites and ceremonies and facilitated

indulgence in superstitious practices. Many of these works were constructed of earth, a few of stone, and fewer still of earth and stone combined.

Sepulchral mounds are more numerous than any other kinds, and are generally conical in form. They are of all sizes, ranging in altitude from only a few feet to seventy, and always contain skeletons or parts of skeletons or present other plausible indications of having been built or used for purposes of sepulture, and were unmistakably memorial mounds reared over the dead. It has been claimed by some archæologists that the size of these mounds bears a certain relation to the importance, when living, of the persons over whom they were erected. The mound near Miamisburg, on the bank of the Great Miami river, is symmetrical in form and sixty-eight feet high, and if this theory is correct must mark the burial place of a great chief or ruler of the people. Professor Marsh of the Sheffield scientific school, connected with Yale college, some years ago opened a mound in Licking county which contained seventeen skeletons in whole or in part. But the most remarkable of all mounds within the state was one in Hardin county, in which were found about 300 human skeletons; but it is maintained by some that the leading features of the burials in this mound were indicative of an Indian rather than a Mound-Builder origin. Sacrificial mounds are usually stratified, the strata being convex layers of clay and loam alternating above a layer of fine sand. They generally contain ashes, charcoal, igneous stones, calcined animal bones, beads, stone implements, pottery and specimens of rude sculpture. These mounds are frequently found within inclosures which are supposed to have been in some way connected with the performance of religious rites and ceremonies, and in such mounds an altar of burnt clay or of stone is usually found. These altars, which sometimes rest on the surface of the original earth, at the center of the mound, are symmetrically shaped and are among the chief distinguishing characteristics of sacrificial mounds. Upon them, sacrifices of animals, perhaps of human beings, were offered up in the flames employed in that cruel, superstitious performance. The presence of skeletons in some of these mounds would seem to indicate their sepulchral as well as sacrificial character. In common with sepulchral mounds, these contain implements of warfare, mica from the Alleghanies, shells from the Gulf of Mexico, obsidian, and in some instances porphyry, from Mexico, as well as useful and ornamental silver and copper articles.

Temple mounds are less numerous and generally larger than the preceding classes, and in form are oftenest circular or oval; but whatever their form, circular, oval, round, square, oblong, or octangular, they are invariably truncated, presenting the appearance of never having been finished. They are frequently surrounded by embankments, and many of them have spiral pathways, steps or inclined planes leading to their summits. They are usually of large base and small height. The supposition of scientists is that the summits of these mounds were crowned with wooden structures that served the purposes of temples, all traces of which have, of course, disappeared. They were used also, to a limited extent, as burial places, as well as for purposes of religious ceremony. Mounds of observation are generally situated upon eminences and have been variously designated "observatories," "alarm posts," "watch-towers," "signal stations," or "look-outs," being believed to have served the purposes indicated by these titles. Some writers have asserted that they occur in chains or regular systems, and that "many of them still bear traces of the beacon fires that were once burning upon them." One of this description is situated two miles west of Newark, in Licking county, and though somewhat mutilated, has a present height of about twenty-five feet. Mounds of observation are comparatively numerous in some parts of the State, and lines of them have been traced through the Great and Little Miami valleys and along the Sciota valley from Delaware county to Portsmouth. Memorial or monumental mounds belong to the class of tumuli that were erected to perpetuate some important event or in honor of some distinguished character. They are mostly built of earth, but some of the stone mounds found in various sections of Ohio probably belong to this not numerous class. It has often caused surprise that mounds which have been thoroughly explored have yielded no human skeletons. The reason may, in some cases, be that they belong to this class, which were erected to perpetuate events, and not for purposes of sepulture. Effigies or animal mounds are simply raised figures of gigantic proportions, representing men, beasts, birds, or reptiles, and in some instances inanimate objects. Their altitude is usually from one to six feet above the natural surface of the ground. Schoolcraft calls this class of ancient works emblematic mounds, and expresses the belief that they were "totems" or "heraldic symbols." Prof. Wilson and other writers of distinction call them symbolical mounds, and hold

the opinion that they were erected as objects of worship, or for altars upon which sacrifices were offered, or that they served some other purposes connected with the religious worship of their idolatrous and superstitious constructors. Of the three most notable examples of effigies in Ohio, two are situated in Licking county. One of these, near the center of an ancient earthwork commonly called the Old Fort, an enclosure of high banks about a mile from Newark, containing an area of about thirty acres, is called Eagle mound, from its supposed resemblance to an eagle on the wing. Its length is approximately 200 feet and it measures about the same distance from tip to tip of wings. Excavations into the middle of this effigy brought to light an altar which gave indications of the action of fire upon the stones and earth composing it, while the presence of charcoal and ashes strongly suggested sacrificial offerings. The other, called Alligator mound, is situated upon the summit of a hill about six miles west of Newark. The shape and form of this reptilian monster are distinctly presented. Its greatest length is 200 feet; the greatest breadth of the body is 20 feet, and the distance from the fore legs to the hind legs is 50 feet, while the legs are each 25 feet long. The head, foreshoulders and back have an elevation varying from three to six feet, but that of the remainder of the body averages considerably less. The head, limbs and tail gradually taper off to their termination. Prof. Wilson expresses the belief that it symbolizes some object of special awe and veneration, and it appears quite probable that this effigy was an object of worship. Perhaps the most extensive and remarkable effigy mound in Ohio is situated near Brush creek, in Adams county. It is serpentine in form and more than 1,000 feet long, the body forming graceful curves and the tail terminating in triple coils. The embankment, which constitutes the main body of the serpent, is about five feet in height and thirty feet in width, and diminishes in size toward both the head and tail. "The neck of the figure," says the American Cyclopædia, "is stretched out, and slightly curved, and the mouth is opened wide, as if in the act of swallowing or ejecting an oval figure which rests partly within the distended jaws." This oval figure is formed by an embankment four feet high, and is perfectly regular in outline, its transverse and conjugate diameters being 103 and 39 feet, respectively. The combined figure has been regarded by some as a representation of the oriental cosmological idea of the serpent and the egg. Defensive inclosures are of irregular form, are always on high ground and in naturally strong positions, frequently on the summit of hills and steep bluffs, and are often strengthened by exterior ditches. To this class of inclosures belongs one of stone walls situated on the top of a high hill, five miles north of Somerset, in Perry county, which embraces about twenty acres, its general form approaching a triangle with two long sides. Its natural position is one of great strength and is quite defensible. Another occupies a very high hill near Bourneville, Ross county. Still another is situated on the summit of a hill, a mile east of the Alligator mound, in Licking county. The most notable of this class of works, however, is "Fort Ancient," in Warren county, which is situated on a plain 230 feet above the level of the Little Miami river. The embankments measure nearly four miles in length, varying in height, according to the natural strength of the point to be protected, from ten to twenty feet, and inclose several hundred acres. These inclosures, and all similar ones having the same general features and characteristics, are indisputably of a military character. Low parallel walls of earth, called "covered ways," are frequently found contiguous to inclosures, sometimes connecting them by extending from one to another. One of their purposes, at least, seemed to be the protection of those passing to and fro within them. Sacred inclosures are mainly distinguished from military inclosures by the regularity of their form and their more frequent occurrence. They are of all shapes and forms, and when they are provided with moats or ditches such were invariably within, not outside, the embankment. Sometimes they are situated within military inclosures. Frequently there is in their central portions a mound or elevation supposed to have served the purpose of an altar. Within these sacred inclosures were doubtless celebrated religious festivals, and upon their high central places or altars were undoubtedly performed by priestly hands the rites and ceremonies demanded by the sacrificial and idolatrous religion of the mound-Builders.

"The very extensive and labyrinthian works near Newark," says Smucker, "which covers an area of little less than two miles square, and probably comprise ten miles or more of embankments, ranging from two feet to thirty feet in height, are generally believed to be sacred inclosures, particularly that interesting portion of them known as the 'Old Fort,' now called the Fair Grounds. Some archæologists,

however, maintain that many works called sacred inclosures were erected for and used as places of amusements, where our predecessors of pre-historic times practiced their national games, and celebrated their great national events; where they held their national festivals and indulged in their national jubilees, as well as performed the ceremonials of their religion. And it may be that those (and there are many such) within which no central elevation or altar occurs, were erected for the purposes last named, and not exclusively (if at all) for purposes connected with their religion, and are therefore erroneously called sacred inclosures. Other ancient peoples, if indeed not all the nations of antiquity, have had their national games, amusements, festivals, and jubilees, and why not the Mound-Builders, too? Notably in this regard, the ancient Greeks may be named, with whom, during the period known as the "lyrical age of Greece," the Olympic, the Pythian, the Nemean, and the Isthmian games became national festivals. And without doubt the Mound-Builders, too, had their national games, amusements, festivals, and jubilees, and congregated within their inclosures to practice, celebrate, and enjoy them."

The growth of large trees upon these works, the material of their composition, in some instances different from the soil in the vicinity, and the ignorance of the Indians concerning them, all prove their construction in a far-away time. It is asserted that a solicitude was shown by the Indians that the mounds should not be effaced or marred, but whether this was the result of veneration or superstition, or both, is unknown. Reference has been made to wonderful mounds and earth-cemeteries in the adjoining counties of Perry and Licking, and it cannot be doubted that the mysterious people who constructed them inhabited the territory now included in Muskingum county as well, yet here they left no such conspicuous examples of their skill and their civilization. On the Neff farm, in Wayne township, a mound circle was formerly visible, and between the Muskingum river and Moxahala creek, at the mouth of the latter, was a covered way that was probably once employed by some one as a secret passage between the two streams. It is a curious fact that the Moxahala flows "up stream" into the Muskingum instead of flowing down into the latter stream. Archæological discoveries alleged to have been made in Brush Creek township about twelve years ago, and which caused much comment at the time, do not appear to bear the stamp of genuineness, and it is believed that they may be passed by in these pages without loss to the interest or value of this portion of the history of Muskingum county.

Naturally, we indulge in speculation as to the antiquity of such ancient works as have been described or referred to. Probably none of them have been constructed since the discovery of America by Columbus.

Smucker states that a friend of his, about seventy-five years ago, cut down a tree upon the bank of one of the great inclosures mentioned, at a point where said bank was twenty feet high, whose concentric circles numbered 550, thus proving conclusively that said inclosure was constructed at some time prior to the year 1245. It is thought not improbable that at least 1000 years have elapsed since the Mound-Builders ceased to occupy the country between the Ohio river and Lake Erie. Authorities differ as to many things relating to our mysterious predecessors; but a few facts seem to be fully established by their works which still remain. They were without iron or other suitable metal instruments with which to perpare their feats of engineering skill, so elaborate and at the same time so gigantic, and hence it must appear that they were a numerous people. "The number and magnitude of their works and their extensive range and uniformity," says the American Cyclopedia, "prove that the Mound-Builders were essentially homogeneous in customs habits, religion and government. The general features common to all their remains identify them as appertaining to a single grand system owing its origin to men moving in the same direction, acting under common impulses and influenced by similar causes." It could scarcely be otherwise than that they were the subjects of a single, strong government, because under any other the performance of such an immense amount of probably enforced labor could not have been secured. Very likely some sort of vassalage or servitude prevailed. The building of their defensive works in naturally strong positions evidences the military skill of the Mound-Builders, and the construction of their many other works in the forms of various geometrical figures show that they were not devoid of a practical knowledge of mathematics. They were somewhat skilled, too, in working metals and in making horn and bone ornaments, as is suggested by the small articles of use and ornament found in their works; but they probably made few, if any, large metal implements of utility serving the purpose of the ax, hoe or mattock. They were evidently so numerous and so much civilized that they could not have

subsisted by hunting, and would not have wished to, hence it is plain that they must have cultivated the soil. They were not barbarians. They were evidently a superstitious people, cherishing faith in some religious system. The sacrificial character of their religion is fully established. The late Doctor Foster maintained that they were worshipers of the elements—that they worshiped the sun, moon and stars—and that they offered up human victims as an acceptable sacrifice to their Gods. Prisoners of war have been thus disposed of by nations who have attained to as high a grade of civilization as that reached by the Mound-Builders, and in the case of this people charred and calcined bones cover the altars they erected. Many high authorities unhesitatingly assert that there is convincing proof that they were fire-worshipers. "And now," to quote from Smucker, "a word as to what is *not* known. We do not know where they came from, *when* and *how* they came, *when* and *how* they disappeared —whether they were extinguished by war, pestilence, or famine, or ultimately degenerated into barbarians, or whether they slowly moved to the Southwest, and finally came within the domain of history as Aztecs, or some more ancient people, once of pre-historic times, in Mexico or Central America! The question of *origin* has exercised the public mind more, probably, than any other one pertaining to the race of Mound-Builders, and still it remains unsettled. The preponderance of testimony probably makes them Mongolians, although Morton, an authority in matters pertaining to craniology, holds differently, as do others. They probably held an intermediate position, considered physically, intellectually and morally, between the Caucassians and the most civilized portion of Mongolians above them, and the uncivilized inhabitants of the interior of the Malay peninsula below them. The fact, how ever, remains that archæologists differ widely on this point, some maintaining that they were of Hindoo origin; some that they were of Hebrew, Jew-Tartar, or Persian origin; still others believe that our original Mound-Builders were either Celtics, Egyptians, or Tartars: while still others (Morton included), maintain that the Toltecs, an original race, were probably their progenitors, thus in fact making the Mound-Builders the descendants of an aboriginal race, or the continuation of one, and were therefore 'natives and to the manner born,' and differing from all others. But this opinion derives no strength from a belief that there existed any insurmountable difficulties in reaching this continent from the other quarters of the globe, thousands of years ago. We know that the Northmen reached it from Greenland in 999, A. D., and so might Africans, Phenicians and Europeans have done, long before that period; and Asiatics might have coasted along the Pacific until they reached Behring's Straits, or arrived at that point by an overland journey, and there crossed over to our northwest coast, a distance of only thirty-six miles, and so interspersed with islands that the navigator would never be out of sight of land, if the atmosphere was clear, while crossing the straits. And moreover all difficulties in effecting the passage of Behring strait vanish at once in the light of the fact that it is frozen over every winter. And Europeans, Egyptians and Asiatics might have voyaged across the Atlantic by way of the Western Islands, Iceland and Greenland, or as the Welsh expedition of Madoc did, in 1170, A. D., or as Columbus did in 1492, A. D.; or as might have been done by an earlier, bolder navigator, by way of the mid-ocean island, Atlantis, of which we read, though always doubtingly, in Plato, and which the weight of authority, pronounces fabulous." Of necessity, further remarks in reference to other questions of ethnology, history and archæology connected with the mysteriously interesting Mound-Builders are omitted in this connection.

Nothing reliable or authentic is known of the various Indian tribes that occupied the territory that now constitutes the State of Ohio from the time of the disappearance of the Mound-Builders until the closing years of the first half of the eighteenth century. It is true, however, that there are traditions running back to the year 1656 relating to the destruction by the Iroquois of the once powerful Eries, who inhabited the southern shore of Lake Erie, except a small remnant, which ultimately was absorbed by the Senecas. But comparatively little is known, with the certainty of authentic history, of the Indians of Ohio until after Col. Bouquet's expedition to their towns on the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers, in 1764. The principal tribes were the Wyandots (called Hurons by the French), the Delawares and the Shawnees (both of the Algonquin group), the Miamis (also called Twigtwees), the Mingoes (an offshoot from the Iroquois or a fragment of the Six Nations), and the Ottawas and Chippewas. The Wyandots occupied the valleys and plains bordering the Sandusky river, and some other points; the Delawares occupied the valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers, and a few other places between the Ohio river

and Lake Erie; the Shawnees were found chiefly in the valleys of the Scioto and Mad rivers, and at a few points on the Ohio river and elsewhere in small numbers; the Miamis were the chief occupants of the valleys of the Little and Great Miami rivers; the Mingoes were in greatest force on the Ohio river about Mingo Bottom, below Steubenville, and at other points on said river; also on the Scioto river, and at a few places between the Ohio river and Lake Erie, the Ottawas occupied the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky rivers; and the Chippewas, small in numbers, were chiefly confined to the southern shores of Lake Erie. By the treaty of Fort McIntosh, formed in 1785, the Ottawas, with the Wyandots and Delawares, were assigned to the northern section of what is now the state of Ohio, and west of the Cuyahoga river, having relinquished by the terms of said treaty whatever of claims they had to other portions of the territory that now constitutes our state.

The first treaty establishing boundaries in Ohio between our government and the Ohio Indians was entered into at Fort McIntosh, in January, 1785. This was followed on May 20, 1785, by an ordinance of Congress which provided for the first survey and sale of the public lands within the present limits of Ohio. Under that ordinance the tract known as "the Seven Ranges," was surveyed and sales effected at New York in 1787 to the amount of $72,974. The tract of the Ohio Land Company was surveyed and sold pursuant to the provisions of an ordinance of July 23, 1785; and Fort Hamar, situated at the mouth of the Muskingum river, was built during the next year, for the protection of the immigrants that might settle upon it. The title to the Ohio Land Company's purchase was not perfected until October 23, 1787, and until then settling upon the public lands was discouraged and indeed forbidden by the government; but, notwithstanding, a number of settlements were made between the time of the treaty of Fort McIntosh, in January, 1785, and the perfecting of the title of the Ohio Land Company, in October, 1787. These were principally along the Hockhocking and Ohio rivers, and were broken up by military force and the settlers dispersed or driven east of the Ohio river. Settlements that were attempted at the mouth of the Scioto and other places were prevented. Proclamations by Congress were issued against settling upon the public domain as early as 1785, and enforced by military power when disregarded. It is probable that hundreds of families had attempted to settle permanently west of the Ohio river previous to the arrival of the colony of New Englanders, at the mouth of the Muskingum, in April, 1788, but were not permitted to do so. The fact therefore remains that the settlement at Marietta was the first permanent one within the present limits of Ohio, all others having been but temporary, by reason of the compulsory dispersion of the settlers elsewhere and the destruction of their huts. After these events, settlements were rapidly established in many portions of what is now the State of Ohio.

In 1750, Christopher Gist, an agent of the "Ohio Land Company," which had been organized in 1748 by the Washingtons, one or two of the Lees, and other Virginians and some Englishmen, came over the mountains from Virginia, and crossing the Ohio at or below the "Forks" (now Pittsburg), passed over to the Tuscarawas river, which he descended to its junction with the Walhonding. From thence he traveled down the Muskingum, following an Indian trail to the mouth of the Wakatomaka (now Dresden, Muskingum county), where there was an Indian town. He then followed the Indian trail across the Licking river to King Beaver's town, situated on the head waters of the Hockhocking river, about equi-distant from the present cities of Lancaster and Columbus. The trail he followed must have led him near the "Big Lake," as the Indians called it, now the "Reservoir," a famous fishing resort, situated in the counties of Licking, Fairfield and Perry. In this exploring expedition Gist was joined at the Walhonding by George Croghan, and probably by Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief, who often acted as an interpreter between the whites and Indians. They crossed the Scioto and traveled on to the Great Miami, which Gist descended to the Ohio, and voyaged down said stream to a point fifteen miles above the "Falls," from whence he traveled through Kentucky to his home in Virginia, where he arrived in May, 1751. This was probably the first visit of white men to this section.

Upon representations made to Governor Dunmore of outrages that clearly indicated a hostile disposition of the Indians toward the whites and a determination to make war upon them, that functionary, in 1774, commissioned Colonel Angus McDonald and authorized him to organize the settlers of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers for the defense of the frontiers. Lord Dunmore, knowing Michael Cresap to be a man of courage, energy and force of character, personally tendered him a captain's commission with a view to the immediate enlistment of a force for co-opera-

tion with the troops rapidly organizing by McDonald west of the Alleghenies. Captain Cresap accepted the commission and entered upon his duties promptly. Such was his popularity, that more than the required complement of men were recruited in a very short time, and at once marched to join the command of McDonald, the ranking officer of the expedition. The combined forces, numbering four hundred men, after a dreary march through the wilderness, rendezvoused at Wheeling, some time in June. The invasion of the country of the Ohio Indians was their purpose. In pursuance of their object, they went down the Ohio in boats and canoes to the mouth of the Captina creek, and from thence they pursued their march to the Indian towns at and near the mouth of the Wakatomaka creek (now Dresden), a point about equally distant from the present city of Zanesville and the town of Coshocton, both on the Muskingum river, Jonathan Zane being the chief pilot of the expedition. About six miles from Wakatomaka, a force of forty or fifty Indians lying in ambush, gave a skirmish, in which two of McDonald's men were killed, and eight or nine wounded, while the Indians lost one or more in killed and several wounded. When McDonald arrived at the chief Wakatomaka town, he found it evacuated, and the whole Indian force were in ambuscade a short distance from it, which being discovered, the Indians sued for peace. A march to the next village, a mile above the first, was effected; a small skirmish ensued in which some blood was shed on both sides. The result was the burning of the towns and the destruction of their cornfields. There was the usual perfidy on the part of the Indians, and really nothing substantial was accomplished, when the expedition returned to Wheeling, taking with them three chiefs as captives, or hostages, who were sent to Williamsburg, the seat of the colonial government of Virginia. This expedition was designed only to give temporary protection to the frontier settlers, and was preliminary to the Dunmore expedition to the Pickaway Plains, or "Old Chillicothe," towns, near the Scioto, later in year.

In 1761, Rev. Christian Frederick Post visited the Delaware Indians, living on the Upper Muskingum River, and took the preliminary steps to establish a Moravian missionary station among them. After building a cabin he went to Pennsylvania to find a suitable associate, one qualified to teach the Indian children to read and write, and thus assist him in his missionary labors. This companion he found in John Heckewelder, of Bethlehem, who was then engaged at some mechanical employment. In March, 1762, they started for their western mission, Heckewelder being then a youth of only nineteen years. After thirty-three days of weary horse-back travel, they arrived at the Muskingum (now called the Tuscarawas), and with expressions of gratitude for their protection during their long and perilous journey, they at once took possession of the cabin built by the self-sacrificing missionary the preceding year. Other appropriate devotional exercises signalized their safe arrival in the wilderness of the Muskingum, which, however, was then to be the scene of their missionary operations for a very brief period. They cleared some ground around their cabin and cultivated corn and vegetables for their subsistence, but before the autumn months had gone by, the jealousy and hostility of the Indians rendered their condition not only unpleasant but unsafe, and the mission had to be abandoned, the missionaries returning to Pennsylvania.

Ten years later, (1772,) Rev. David Zeisberger renewed the attempt to establish missions on the Upper Muskingum. The first settlement, station, or village that he founded was called Schonbrun, meaning a "beautiful clear spring," and was situated on the west side of the Muskingum, two or three miles from the present town of New Philadelphia, the county seat of Tuscarawas county. The second mission station was established later in the year 1772, and was called Gnadenhutten, that is "tents of grace," and was situated on the east bank of the Muskingum, seven miles below Schonbrun. In this year Rev. John George Jungman located as a missionary at Schonbrun, and in 1773, Rev. John Roth, also a missionary, commenced his labors at Gnadenhutten.

In 1776, the Moravians, under the lead of Rev. David Zeisberger, established the town and mission station of Lichtenau, within two miles of the "Forks of the Muskingum" (now Coshocton); and in 1780, Salem, situated on the west bank of the Muskingum, about five miles below Gnadenhutten, was established under the leadership of the same indefatigable missionary. Rev. John Heckewelder was its early minister, and it was here in July, 1780, he entered into the married relation with Sarah Ohneberg, a teacher at the Muskingum mission stations. Revs. Adam Grube, Edwards, Senseman, and others were missionaries at the above named villages at various times.

The forcible removal of the missionaries and of the Moravian Indians from the Musk-

ingum to Sandusky, by Elliott an emissary of the British, in September, 1781, and the murder of ninety-four of them who, in February, 1782, had returned to gather the corn they had raised the previous season, terminated Moravian missions for many years on the Upper Muskingum. Until 1786 there were none within the present limits of Ohio. During said year Rev. John Heckewelder, and others, established a mission on the Cuyahoga River, twelve miles from its mouth, which was composed mainly of those who had formerly lived on the Muskingum, and who had spent the past few years at New Gnadenhutten, on Huron River, thirty miles north of Detroit. This mission station on the Cuyahoga, known in Moravian history as "Pilgrims' Rest," was abandoned in 1790, the members returning to the vicinity of Detroit, and ultimately locating near the river Thames, where they built the town of Fairfield.

The subsequent history of Moravian missionary effort in Ohio belongs to territorial and later times, but it may be here stated that Revs. Heckewelder and Edwards, in 1798, again established a mission at the Muskingum, upon the site of Gnadenhutten; and in the autumn of said year their fellow-laborers, Revs. Zeisberger and Mortimer, established another upon the Schonbrun tract, and named it Goshen. It was situated seven miles from Gnadenhutten, where the venerated Zeisberger labored until his death, in 1808, and where he and Edwards are buried. The Muskingum Moravian mission stations were finally brought to a close in the year 1823, the general government having purchased at that time all the interests previously acquired by the Moravians.

Rev. John Heckewelder was conspicuously identified with our pre-territorial, our territorial, and state history, and has been called one of the founders of Ohio. He was a man of talents, of character and integrity, and was one of the associate judges of Tuscarawas county in 1808, 1809, and 1810, when he finally left Ohio, and returned to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he died January 31, 1823, having passed into the closing months of his eightieth year. His influence as a philanthropist, philosopher, pioneer, teacher, author, diplomatist, statesman, ambassador, jurist, and as a Christian missionary, was invaluable.

An interesting appendix to Hutchins' history of Bouquet's Expedition describes five different routes from Fort Pitt through the Ohio wilderness. One of these was 128 miles to the forks of the Muskingum, at Coshocton; six to Bullett's Town on the Muskingum (Virginia township); ten to Wakatomaka, now Dresden, Muskingum county; twenty-seven to King Beaver's Town, near the source of the Hockhocking; forty to the lower Shawnees Town, or the Sciota; twenty to Salt Town, near the source of the Scioto; 190 northeast to Fort Miamis, now Fort Wayne, Indiana; a total distance of 426 miles.

Years before the settlement of this country by the white man, there was an Indian trail from Grave creek on the Ohio river to the Scioto towns. It was the route for Indians to travel on their marauding expeditions in Virginia. No doubt many white captives passed over the route, never again returning to their Virginia homes. From Renrock, Noble county, it crossed the line of the county into Meigs township, passing up Negro ridge, crossing Meigs creek near Joseph Trainer's store, thence past the present residence of Mr. Perley Sevall, the M'Cune farm, Rural Dale and crossing the Muskingum river at Gaysport, thence by Union Hill across the Morgan county line. The earliest route of travel in the southern part of Muskingum county was the old Federal or Indian trail. The name Federal trail was given it by a portion of St. Clair's army who were unable to obtain water transportation to Fort Washington, passing over it in 1791. John F. Talley, an old settler in Muskingum county and an ex-surveyor of Morgan county, says: In 1820 the seventy-fourth mile tree was standing near the location of James M'Cune's barn in Blue Rock township. This tree was marked "Seventy-four miles from Grave Creek, 1791." In 1820, some vandal destroyed the mark with his ax. From Gaysport to Rural Dale this trail was used by the settlers. Fallen timber had only to be removed, then it was a road for wagons. About the year 1836, it was found necessary to have the road established by law. The county engineer and viewers, examined the route and the road was laid out on the old Indian or Federal trail.

"The latter part of June" (1788), says Hildreth, a party of thirty men under the command of Lieut, McDowel, of Fort Harmer, was sent up by water with provisions and presents of goods to the falls of Muskingum, in preparation for the approaching treaty, which was expected to be held with the Indians on the arrival of Gov. St. Clair. The place chosen for this transaction is about sixty miles from the mouth, on the right bank of the river, where the town of Taylorsville now stands. They were ordered up by Col, Harmer, to erect a council house and build huts for the comfort of the men and the security of the goods against the weather. This remote spot was selected

by the Indians, in preference to Fort Harmer, as being nearer their own homes, a well-known and favorite locality and not under the influence of a military post. They had commenced assembling from the different tribes, especially in large numbers from the Delawares. Among them was a band of Chippewas, and other Indians, outcasts from different tribes, amounting to about twenty. On the night of the 12th of July, these desperadoes crept slily around the tent containing the goods and fired on the sentries, ten in number, with the intention of plundering them. By this discharge two men were killed and one or two wounded. The sentries returned their fire, and the rest of the guards running to their assistance, the Indians retired without accomplishing their object. One of the assailants was killed and one wounded. The same night they killed and scalped a mulatto man, servant to Maj. Duncan, a trader who was waiting for the assembly of the tribes, with goods to barter for their skins and peltries. The falls were soon after named Duncan's Falls; which it retained until the slack-water improvement of the Muskingum obliterated the rapids at this place. The next day, on examining the dead Indian, the Delawares pronounced him to be a Chippewa, and that they had no knowledge of, or concern, in the attack. As a test of their ignorance, the Delawares came fearlessly into the camp, bringing with them their women and children. In addition they seized upon six of the offending band, tied them with thongs and handed them over to the commandant of the troops, to be dealt with as they might deserve. They were brought down to Fort Harmer by the reinforcement which went up the next day, and kept in irons for some time, but were finally allowed to escape, either by design or the carelessness of their guards. The large boat belonging to the Ohio Company was sent up, and the goods, stores and troops transported to Fort Harmer This untoward event postponed the treaty for several months.

Chalklly Frame, under date of August 4, 1887, gave to the *Ohio State Journal*, this interesting history: "Years before this fine valley was known to the whit man, a branch of the once great Shawnee nation built Old Town, an Indian village on the site of Duncan's falls. For years White Eyes, the chief, was on friendly terms with the white people, and rendered them assistance in his Indian way. The legendary and historical interest of Duncan's falls has more than interest imparted to it by the tragic fate of the adventurous trapper who gave his name to this place. The different accounts of this intrepid trapper are the same excepting in dates of his death. One places it in 1774, and another in 1794, the evidence being in favor of the first date. He came from Virginia to this place, and being on friendly terms with the Indians at the Old Town village, he was permitted to remain by their chief, White Eyes, to hunt and trap and carry on a little trade with them. This continued for perhaps four years, when he discovered his traps had been meddled with and some of his game stolen. This so enraged him that he resolved to watch and see, if possible, who the guilty party was, when he discovered an Indian taking game from his trap, whereupon he shot the thief. He continued to watch for some months, and made it a point to shoot all Indians who meddled with his rights. He found it necessary to keep himself concealed from them. They were not the friendly Indians of Old Town, but a hostile band who roamed on the west side of the river. They were enraged, and sought an opportunity to capture him. Duncan's place of abode was unknown to them, and when sometimes they saw him on one side of the river and again on the other side, they watched to see how he crossed and could find neither skiff nor boat. This was a great mystery and he baffled them for a long time. Finally they discovered he crossed the river on rocks with a stout long pole, and his manner of crossing was to skip from rock to rock with the aid of the pole, or lay it down from one rock to another where the water was deep and walk over; then move the pole and so get across. This he generally did in the night. On the fatal night, two parties of the bravest Indian warriors, lying in ambush watching, saw him equipped with his gun and pole, leap lightly from rock to rock, till he approached the main channel. Here he placed his pole one end on each side of the channel, and had passed half way over, when a volley from the Indians struck him and he fell dead in the middle of the river. Next day his body was found one-half mile below, on a gravelly ripple. This point was given the name of 'Dead Man's ripple,' from the fact that the dead body of Duncan was found on it and the falls at that place were called Duncan's falls because it was there that Duncan fell.

After the death of Duncan his habitation was found up a small stream on the east side, a short distance below the 'Dead Man's ripple.' The rock cave has ever since been known as Duncan's cave. On the island between the river and the canal, years ago, a gun was found. The gun was purchased by Mr.

Brelsford*, of Zanesville, a gunsmith, who shortened the barrel and put on a new stock, as the old one was worthless, and took from it a load of powder that had probably been put in it by Duncan. The gun is at present owned by Col. Z. M. Chandler, of the 78th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, of the Ninth ward, Zanesville, who highly prizes it for its great antiquity and being the gun, as is supposed, that was carried by the daring Duncan. Much of this account of Duncan is gathered from the 'Indian Wars,' a small book published in Virginia the beginning of this century."

*John Brelsford, since deceased.

In nearly all parts of the county Indian relics have been found, but it is thought that there was no permanent Indian town within the present borders of Muskingum, except that at Dresden previously referred to, and Old Town southeast of Duncan's falls. During the pioneer days many Indians camped temporarily within or passed through the county, but they were for the most part friendly to the whites. Red men became fewer and fewer as the years went by, and finally they disappeared entirely before the march of civilization. Some incidents in which Indians figured will be referred to in the histories of some of the townships of the county.

Chapter III.

SETTLEMENT, REMINISCENCES, ETC.

FROM an official source, the compiler derives the following account of titles in Ohio, which will be found to cover the whole ground fully and explicitly: The territory that now constitutes Ohio was first of all, so far as we can judge, in the full possession of the race of Mound-Builders; afterwards (but still in prehistoric times), its sole occupants and owners for some centuries were unquestionably those Indian tribes or nations already named, and probably the Eries and others that had been subjected to expulsion or extermination. They, as well as the Mound-Builders, held titles acquired probably by priority of discovery, by conquest, by occupancy, or possession. Possessory titles they might be appropriately styled.

It is stated by Parkman, and probably by other accredited historians, that the adventurous La Salle, in 1670, accompanied by a few heroic followers, passed from Lake Erie south, over the portage into the Allegheny river, perhaps by way of one of its numerous tributaries, and from thence down into the Ohio, which they descended as far as the "falls" of said river (at Louisville;) and that they were therefore the first white men—the first of European birth—to enter upon the soil of Ohio; the first civilized men to discover and explore the territory that constitutes the now populous State. It must be admitted that some shades of doubt rest upon the foregoing problematical expedition of Cavalier La Salle; but whether he voyaged down the Ohio or not at the time named, his name must ever be identified with the State as one of its earliest explorers, if not its discoverer, so far as the white race is concerned, as will be made apparent in the following paragraphs. In 1679, this intrepid explorer accompanied by thirty-four Frenchmen, sailed along the entire length of the southern shore of lake Erie, in the "Griffin," a vessel of about sixty tons burthen, which he had built in the Niagara river, above the "falls," and which was the first vessel that ever unfurled a sail on said lake, or upon any waters within the present limits of Ohio.

Again, in 1682, La Salle descended the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to the mouth of the latter; and in 1684 he sailed past the mouth of the Mississippi (which he intended to enter, but failed), and along the Gulf of Mexico to some point on the coast of Texas, and landing there, became its discoverer. And it is upon these three last named voyages, and upon the provisions of some European treaties, more than upon the somewhat doubtful and uncertain voyage of discovery by La Salle down the Ohio river to the "falls," in 1670, that France rested her title, claiming that the Upper Valley of the Ohio (at least the portion northwest of the

Ohio river), was a part of Louisiana, thus acquired by La Salle for France, and held by said power by right of discovery and possession. There was, of course, little controversy between Great Britain and France as to title northwest of the Ohio river, before the formation of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, when and by which certain matters in dispute between those governments were adjusted. And France not only asserted ownership and held possession of the territory that now constitutes Ohio, from the time of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, until the treaty of Paris, in 1763, by which peace was established between France and England, but also exercised authority therein, and maintained control over it by military force. And this, too, in defiance of titles set up by Great Britain, one of which being based upon treaties with the Iroquois or Six Nations of Indians, who claimed to have conquered the whole country from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to Carolina, and hence were its owners, and authorized to dispose of it.

By conquest and treaty stipulations, Great Britian came into possession in 1763, and substantially retained it until the close of the Revolutionary war, when, by the treaty of peace concluded at Paris in 1783, and ratified by the American congress in January 1784, ownership was vested in the government of the United States, which in October, 1784, by the terms of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, extinguished the title of the Six Nations to the Ohio valley, and which, from time to time, by treaties concluded at various times and places, extinguished all other Indian titles, and thus acquired full right to the soil, and complete and undisputed territorial jurisdiction. By the treaties of Forts McIntosh and Finney alone, held respectively in January, 1785, and 1786, all Indian titles to Ohio territory were extinguished, except that portion situated chiefly between the Cuyahoga and Maumee Rivers.

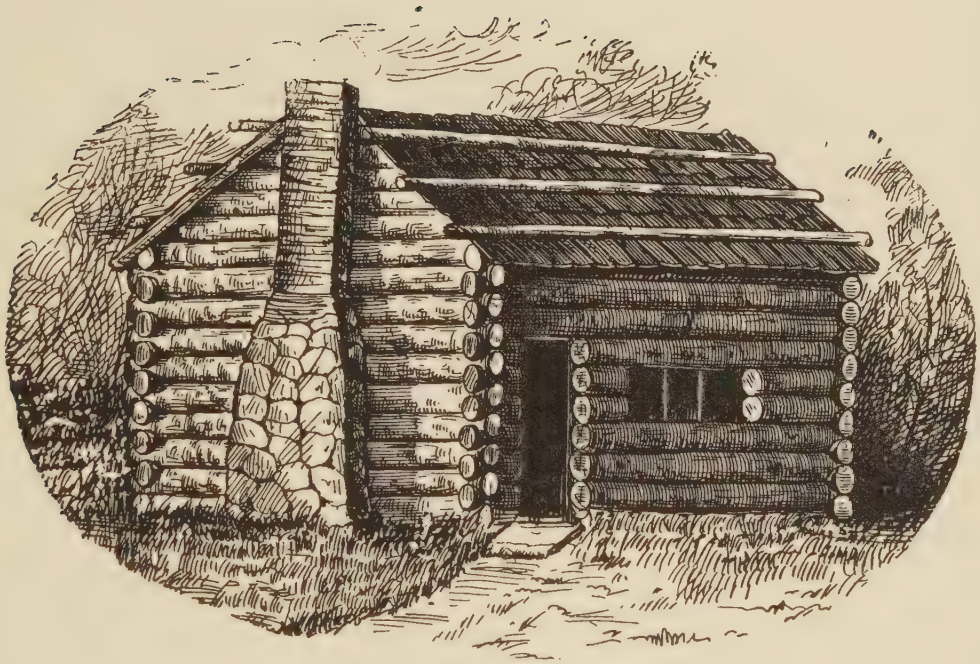
New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, after the ratification of the treaty of peace, in 1784, between Great Britain and the United States, and for some time before, had asserted claims to *portions* of the territory now composing the state of Ohio, and Virginia claimed title to the *whole of it* and much more, even to the "entire extent of the territory northwest of the river Ohio," organized four years thereafter. Virginia had asserted ownership, and exercised a nominal jurisdiction over the territory of the state, by establishing the county of Botetourt, in 1769, whose western boundry was the Mississippi river. The State's claim was founded, as heretofore stated, upon certain charters granted to the colony of Virginia by James I, bearing dates, respectively, April 10, 1606; May 23, 1609; and March 12, 1611; also upon the conquest of the country, between the the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the northern lakes, by General George Rogers Clark, in 1878-79. But whatever the claim was founded upon, the state legislature waived all title and ownership to it (except to the Virginia Military district), and all authority over it, by directing the representatives of said state (Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Moore) to cede to the United States all right, title, and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, with the exception named, "to the territory of said state lying and being to the northwest of the river Ohio;" which was accordingly done, March 1, 1784.

The charter of Massachusetts, upon which that state's title was based, was granted within less than twenty-five years after the arrival of the Mayflower; and that of Connecticut, bearing date March 19, 1631, both embracing territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and that of New York, obtained from Charles II, on March 2, 1664, included territory that had been previously granted to Massachusetts and Connecticut, hence, the conflict of claims between those states, their several charters covering, to some extent, the same territory; and hence, also, their contest with Virginia as to a portion of the soil of Ohio. Probably the titles of some or all of the aforesaid contesting states were in some way affected by the provisions of treaties with the Iroquois, or by the fact of their recognition by them, as appendants of the government of New York.

New York's deed of cession was favorably reported upon by a committee of congress May 1, 1782; and by like acts of patriotism, magnanimity, and generosity to those of New York and Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut soon followed by similar acts of relinquishment of title or by corresponding deeds of cession to the United States. The legislature of the state of Massachusetts, on the 13th day of November, 1784, authorized her delegates in congress to cede the title of that state to all the territory west of the western boundary of the state of New York to the United States, and the measure was consummated in 1785. Connecticut, in September, 1786, ceded all her claim to soil and jurisdiction west of what is now known as the Western Reserve, to the United States. Five hundred thousand acres of the western portion of the Western Reserve was set apart for the relief of

the Connecticut sufferers by fire during the Revolution, since known as the "Firelands"; the Indian title to which was extinguished by the treaty at Fort Industry (now Toledo), in 1805, Charles Jouett being the United States commissioner, and the chiefs of the Shawnees, Wyandottes, Chippewas, Ottawas and some minor tribes representing the interests of the Indians. The remainder of the Western Reserve tract, amounting to about three millions of acres, was sold, and the proceeds dedicated to educational purposes, and has served as the basis of Connecticut's common school fund. Jurisdictional claim to the Western Reserve was ceded by Connecticut to the United States May 30, 1801.

The Indian treaties by which the lands in Ohio were purchased are thus set forth by Atwater: "By the treaties with the Indians of 1785-6, congress acquired the lands watered by the Muskingum, Sciota, Little and Great Miami rivers. In 1788, another treaty was made, by which the country was purchased, from the mouth of the Cuyahoga river to the Wabash, lying south and east of a certain line mentioned in the treaty. The Indians were dissatisfied with this treaty, and it was not relied on by our government. In 1795, twelve tribes attended on General Wayne, and treated with him for the sale of a considerable portion of the now territory included within our limits. In 1805, seven tribes sold to the United States all that part of New Connecticut lying west of the Cuyahoga river. In this treaty the Connecticut people joined, and paid $4,000 to the Indians, and agreed to pay them $12,000 more. In 1807, that part of Ohio which lies north of the Maumee, and east of the meridian line, passing through the mouth of the Auglaize river, was purchased of the Indians. In 1808, a strip of territory, two miles wide, was acquired by treaty, running from the western boundary of the Western Reserve to the Maumee river at the rapids. And in the same treaty, another strip, 120 feet in width, was acquired, also running along the bank of the Maumee. These cessions were intended for roads. By all these several treaties, the United States acquired four-fifths of this State. That portion of the ceded tracts above latitude 41° north, extending from Pennsylvania, on the east, to the western limits of Sandusky and Seneca counties, was given by Congress to Connecticut, and is called the Western Reserve, or New Connecticut. It extends 120 miles from east to west, and on an average is 50 miles in width, from north to south. Its area contains about 3,800,000 acres. Five hundred thousand acres of this tract, off the west end, the State of Connecticut gave to certain sufferers by fire in the Revolutionary war. A part of the ceded lands lying along the Ohio river, including the mouths of the Muskingum and the Hockhocking rivers, was sold by the old congress to the Ohio Company. This was the first sale of lands before the present constitution of the United States was adopted. It was sold for one dollar an acre, payable in congress notes, at twenty shillings in a pound, whereas the interest on these notes made them worth twenty-eight shillings and sixpence on the pound at that time. These securities were funded under the constitution of the United States, and became a part of the national debt from that time forward, until paid off. So the Ohio Company made a very bad bargain for themselves with Congress. John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, was the next purchaser of land in Ohio. He bought of the old congress the land lying between the mouths of the two Miamis, and extending northerly so as to contain 600,000 acres. Symmes gave sixty-six cents an acre for his land. On the 13th day of July, 1787, congress assumed the jurisdiction of this territory, and passed an ordinance for its government, by the provision of which ordinance the territory was to be governed by a governor, secretary and three judges. The president appointed these officers. These persons were to make the laws and execute them. This form of defective government was to continue until the Northwestern territory contained 5,000 free white male inhabitants over 21 years of age, when the people were authorized to elect a legislative house of assembly. The house of representatives of the United States congress were to nominate a legislative council,, and the assembly were authorized to appoint a delegate to congress. This second grade of colonial government was to continue until the population of each part of the Northwestern territory, into which it was eventually to be divided (not less than three nor more than five states), amounted to 60,000. Then this colonial government was to cease, and such territory was to become a state, and be admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original thirteen states. This act of the old congress of 1787 contained other provisions of the greatest value. By that ordinance there was never to be either slavery or involuntary servitude in the territory northwest of the Ohio river. All the larger streams were declared forever to be highways, and remain free from all obstructions to all who wished to navigate them. They were declared to be highways, and so to remain forever.



TYPE OF PIONEER LOG CABIN.

These are the most material provisions of this ordinance of the old congress. Virginia had reserved the lands lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, which she gave to her soldiers of the revolution belonging to the continental army as a reward for their services. This we call the Virginia Military tract. And the United States had promised her soldiers who had served during the war of the revolution lands for their services, so congress laid off a tract for that purpose, lying south of New Connecticut, extending from the Ohio river on the east to the Scioto on the west. This is the United States Military tract. There were some refugees during the revolutionary war, from Nova Scotia, to whom congress gave a strip of land, extending from the Muskingum, opposite Zanesville, to the Scioto at Columbus; it is several miles in width. The remaining parts of the state were surveyed by congress, and are now (1838) mostly sold. That portion of our state, not until then purchased of the Indians, was ceded to us during Mr. Monroe's administration, except some small reservations. In the United States' lands, the Virginia Military, and in p rt of Symmes' purchase, the original owner obtains his patent from the United States' land office. Lands ceded to Ohio by congress, on condition of making certain canals, are deeded to purchasers by our governor and secretary of state."

On the first of December, 1787, the advance detachment of the Ohio Company's first band of pioneers departed for the West from Danvers, Mass., under the command of Maj. Haffield White, being sent ahead to build boats upon the Youghiogheny, a small affluent of the Monongahela, in Western Pennsylvania. Another party, including the surveyors and a member of the Ohio Company, under Col. Ebenezer Sproat, left Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1778. Gen. Rufus Putman, who was to have commanded the march, was detained in New York, and overtook the company in Eastern Pennsylvania on the 24th of the month. On the 14th of February they arrived at Sumrill's ferry, on the Youghiogheny, where they met the men who had preceded them. The remainder of February and the whole of March were consumed in the building of boats, and on the 1st of April the united company, embarking upon a little flotilla, consisting of three log canoes, a flat boat and a galley of fifty tons burden, called originally the "Adventure Galley," but afterward the" Mayflower," left Sumrill's ferry, and floating down the Youhiogheny to the Monongahela, was borne onward to the Ohio. Peacefully and uneventfully the great river swept them southward. They arrived, and disembarked at the site of Marietta on April 7, 1788, and thus by forty-eight men was begun the settlement of the State of Ohio and of the Northwest territory. Following this and other events previously referred to, settlements were rapidly established at other points.

A Virginian, named Duncan, clad in buckskin, appeared on the banks of the Muskingum, near the Indian village known as Old Town. His life, exploits and death and the naming of the falls near the present site of Taylorsville in his honor, are elsewhere referred to. The need of a known route, along which the settler might proceed to find for himself a home in the forests, induced congress to pass a law, in May, 1796, authorizing Ebenezer Zane to lay out a road from Wheeling, Va., to what is now Maysville, Ky. In 1797, Zane, in company with his brother, Jonathan Zane, and his son-in-law, John McIntire, experienced woodsmen, surveyed the desired road, and the latter two proceeded to cut out obstructions, so as to make the route passable on horseback. To remunerate Mr. Zane for locating this road, congress gave him the privilege of selecting three sections of military land, each one mile square. The first of these was located where the "Zane trace," as the road was called, crossed the Muskingum river, the second at the Hockhocking river, and the third at the Scioto river. A distinction is made between an actual grant and a permit to locate on unappropriated lands. The law clearly indicated the latter. Duncan's falls was the first point chosen for a crossing of the Muskingum, but the immense and valuable hydraulic power furnished by the falls at the present site of Zanesville, induced Zane to cross at that place, and thus gain the privilege of locating the section of land including the falls. For their assistance in making the trace, Jonathan Zane and John McIntire received the Muskingum section, on which they laid out nineteen squares of the present city of Zanesville. The place was first given the name of Westbourne, and was so known until a post-office was established, under the name of Zaneville.

In 1797 two old frontier scouts from Virginia squatted at the mouth of the Licking, and erected the pioneer cabins Their names were Elias Hughes and John Ratliff. A number of families joined them in 1798, and the "Mouth of Licking" settlement grew in importance. These two remained but a year, and then removed twenty miles up the Licking. Among their early successors was John Channel, a noted hunter, who, likewise, in 1804, moved up the Licking. In 1798 three pioneers came on from

Virginia, accompanied by wives and children. The Blands started with four children from Pendleton county, Va., to find a northwestern home. Hundreds of miles they rode on pack-horses, along blind bridle-paths, over the Alleghany mountains to Marietta, thence up to the "Mouth of Licking." No cabin stood ready to receive the travelers, and rest was taken in a sugar-camp. Before Bland had a cabin ready to occupy, a son was born to him, and Silas Bland, the child of the sugar-camp, was rocked to sleep in a sugar-trough, and began his long and honorable career in the hardships of a savage life. Henry Smith was a justice of the peace, appointed by Gov. St. Clair in 1799; his wife, born at Hagerstown in 1770, lived fifty years on the frontier, and died at the age of ninety-seven. The third of the Virginians, the Priests, lived several years at the "Mouth of Licking," and thence removed to a settlement established at the mouth of the Wakatomaka, now Dresden. As an evidence of hardship, associated with energy, it may be said that Mrs. Priest walked from Culpeper to Muskingum, 400 miles, carrying an infant. The entire furniture and the five elder children were conveyed on pack-horses. The journey was of thirty-two days' duration, and Winchester and Wheeling were the only villages worth noting on the route. Mrs. Priest lived to the age of one hundred and two years. In 1801, two pioneers occasionally visited the little village of Zanesville; one was Maj. Cass, from Wakatomaka; the other, Squire Reeves, from Salt creek. The former secured a tract of 4,000 acres of rich bottom lands between the Wakatomaka creek and the Muskingum, and there closed an eventful life. He was the father of Gen. Lewis Cass. The latter crossed the mountains, an adventurous pioneer, and located on Salt creek in 1801. He was of that enterprising and manly class to whom, in a great degree, is to be ascribed the later successful development of the county.

Further details of the settlement of the county will be found in the several township histories. The dates of settlement in each township may be thus given approximately, at least, in all cases, exactly in most: Falls, 1790; Muskingum, 1797; Newton, 1797; Harrison, 1798; Jefferson and Cass, 1799; Madison, 1800; Salt Creek, 1800; Washington, 1801; Adams, 1801; Perry, 1802; Springfield, 1802; Wayne, 1802; Licking, 1802; Hopewell, 1803; Union, 1803 to 1806; Blue Rock, 1805; Rich Hill, 1805; Meigs, 1807; Highland, 1808; Monroe, 1810; Salem, 1810; Brush Creek, 1810; Clay, 1812; Jackson, 1815.

The following incidents of pioneer life and mention of pioneers and early conveniences and improvements are from the storehouse of the memory of many an old resident of the county and were penned by one long familiar with Muskingum and its history. Pioneer adventures and settlers' journeys, early customs and rude structures are priceless legacies to the later generations, and the simple reminiscences of Muskingum's first residents are pleasant reading and valuable reference.

Reuben Atchinson was engaged as principal chainman to Mr. Buckingham in 1802, and from then till 1812 aided in the survey of Muskingum and other counties. About half a mile down the Muskingum river, and separated from South Zanesville by a bluff, is Putnam. The land on which it stands was purchased at Marietta in 1801, at the first public sale of United States lands held in this county, by Rufus Putnam, Increase Mathews and Levi Whipple. During the same year they laid out the town, and in 1802, the first houses were erected. The name of Springfield was given to the place, and retained till 1815. The early settlers of this part of Zanesville were from New England, and among them lived Mr. Atchinson, of the surveying party. He used to tell of traveling down the old Marietta and Zanesville trail, blazed through the woods when not a single clearing existed on the way. When starting upon the trip, he would place a blanket and pack-saddle upon a horse, mount and ride on till night or weariness overtook him, then camping by the way, he would build a fire as a defense against the wolves while he slept. When nights were bright and moon-lit he could see wolves trooping and capering along the hillsides, while their howling made hideous discord on the air. In 1815 he located on the west branch of Wills creek, and was a schoolteacher as early as 1817.

The log cabin is an American habitation. Its history is associated with all the dear old memories which cluster around the life of a pioneer. Its roof sheltered the noblest citizens of the broad State. Its school or church is dear as the scenes of our childhood. To raise the cabin was a duty and pleasure. The new settler notified the pioneers within a circuit of eight or ten miles. These promptly assembled at the site. Ox-teams hauled the logs, while choppers cut them in right lengths. Some split clapboards of oak for the roof, each six to eight inches wide, four feet long, and half to three-fourths of an inch thick. When all was ready, a good axeman stood at each corner to notch the logs, while others shoved them

into position. A story completed, straight saplings were placed across to rest a clap-board loft. From the second story the logs were cut shorter and the ends tapered to form a roof by placing straight logs three or four feet apart as rests for the clap-boards, the last log of the main round jutting over for the eaves, upon which was placed a log for the first course of clap-boards. Each course was secured by a roof-pole, supported by blocks extending from pole to pole. The chimneys were very large. On the outside they were built of split timber, and lined with stone and clay. A section of the logs was cut out for a door, chimney and a window or two. The floor was made of split timber, called puncheons. Many of the cabins had only earth floors for several years. Generally the settler was influenced in his location by the vicinity of a fine spring. The cabin being finished, congratulations followed, and all hands dispersed. Their homes, built by generosity, were ever the abode of hospitality, and the pioneers of Muskingum passed in them the happiest of their many years.

Names and dates will make the following apply to many a scene in the early days of old Muskingum. The dense forest yielded to the united strength of the settlers. Custom assembled the pioneers for miles to cut and heap the logs. To secure advantageous work the hands were divided into squads, and, aided by ox-teams, the piles were made ready for firing. These loggings required strength, and the strong backwoodsmen competed for the championship. With rugged frame, the pioneers were full of fun and frolic. Often when the rolling was done a foot-race, a wrestle or a boxing-match was in order. If blows followed, hands had to be shaken, a mutual drink taken and the parties agree to be good friends. It was held cowardly to hold resentment.

The finest enjoyment of the youth was at corn-huskings, flax-scutchings and quiltings. The corn was broken from the stalk, hauled and piled in a long row, and an invite sent out. When gathered captains were chosen, who selected their hands; the pile was measured and a rail marked the centre. The captains took positions next the rail to see fair play. "Husk!" is the signal for a lively, exciting rivalry. A song, a drink of whisky, shouting and hurrahing were all in keeping. Some hid away unhusked corn, and, if undiscovered, were esteemed shrewd. Work done, supper was called, and then the women folks were found to have had a good time quilting and preparing a bountiful meal. Then came the "French Four" and the "Old Virginia Reel"; and the pioneers never felt better than when keeping time to the merry old chime of the violin upon the puncheon floor

Cottons, calicoes and other goods were costly. Home manufacture supplied the want. Flax was heavily raised by the early settlers, who of the linen made general wearing apparel. Mixed with wool, it was known as "linsey-woolsey," and worn by both sexes. The men wore hunting-shirts, which had a cape, a belt and fringe upon the edges, and were a favorite garment of that day. The women were no laggards, and every rude home contained a wheel, and most housewives could use the loom. Young men and women gathered to scutch the flax. The straw was broken, the shives separated and prepared for spinning and weaving. The work done, a pleasant dance concluded all.

Roads were prime necessities, and we have seen the bounty paid to Zane for brushing out a trace. The first road was the Zanesville and Marietta highway. It kept along the ridges eastwardly at the head of the three valleys. Roads were opened up the valley to intersect this road as early as 1816. In 1804 Andrew Crooks opened a wagon-road to Jonathan's creek, Newton township, and, locating at the point where it crossed Zane's Trace, opened a public house, which was known for many years as Cook's tavern. The acts of commissioners are chiefly relative to the survey and location, on petition, of roads to convenient points. The early road was but ten or twelve feet wide. Brush was cut and piled beside the road. There were too few to keep the roads in order for them to be good. The road-master was a public benefactor and a person of importance. Logs were cut, ruts were filled and bridges made, and much hard labor done. Slowly and with difficulty loaded teams proceeded, and the journeys over the routes to Marietta or to Pittsburg are still a memorable portion of the early history of other than the Muskingum pioneers.

The first settlers found the woods filled with game. They obtained meat, grease for cooking, skins for bedding and much exciting pastime by hunting. In the winter of 1792 two hunters from Marietta, named Hamilton Kerr and Peter Nighswonger, killed six buffaloes. In one day these men killed forty-five deer in Washington county, and afterwards secured the venison. The bear and the wolf disappeared from Muskingum about 1820. Among the last bears killed was one which made its appearance near the home of Joshua Brown. It was seen by a party of men at work

on the roads and killed with their tools. Deer and turkeys remained as late as 1840, but few of either are seen now east of the Black Swamp, in the northwest part of the State. The disappearance of certain animals was the signal for the arrival of others. The gray fox appeared and became numerous. In time this animal gave way to the small, active red fox.

In 1819, the people grew accustomed to seeing vast flocks of wild pigeons flying over the county. Flock after flock—their line reaching as far as the eye could penetrate—followed in swift succession, flying westward and returning. Their number was incalculable; and when descent was made upon the new-sown wheat in fall, the clash of countless wings, as they rose in a blue cloud, gave forth a sound like muffled thunder. During the same year an immense migration of squirrels south took place. In their instinctive route they reached the banks of the Muskingum. The stream proved no bar to their progress: they swam across by thousands; and the men and boys of the time, armed with sticks, killed many as they reached the farther bank exhausted.

In these prosperous days of fractional currency and sound banking, the expedients of the old-time citizens to secure change are truly interesting. The demand for small money authorized a resort to cutting coin in quarters. The quarter cut in four pieces gave as many picayune bits; in two pieces, a pistareen for each. It was no unusual matter for five quarters to be made from one piece, and a financial gain resulted to the operator. This cut money continued till the issue of paper, which drove all silver out of the country. As a memento of the early days at Zanesville, we have before us a dingy piece of paper, three by five inches in dimensions, printed by Putnam & Clark, and bearing date of January 23, 1816. It is embellished by a wood-cut of Zanesville market house, is numbered fifty-one, and reads as follows: "We promise to pay the bearer fifty cents in current bank paper, when a sum is presented to either of us to the amount of one dollar. John Nouch, William Craig." Originally the amount was "five," but erased and written "one."

John Mathews was the founder of the Moxahala mills. Useful and liberal, he was invaluable to Muskingum county. While the tide of immigration was sweeping westward, and the country was filling up, the traveler and new settler consumed the surplus produce of the pioneers at liberal prices: but when the lands were entered, and the farmers had raised more than they needed, grain became a perfect drug. The channels of commerce were then unopened, no rattling freight train bore eastward the products of Muskingum, no steamboat's puff was heard upon the river, and the National road had no existance, even as an idea. The only outlet for trade was by flat-boats down the Muskingum, Ohio, and Mississippi to New Orleans, a journey then equal to one now around the world. A shipper to New Orleans had to return the journey of weeks through the wilderness or take ship for New York, and journey over the mountains home. Oats sold at ten to twelve cents per bushel; wheat brought twenty-five to thirty-five cents, payable in store goods. People could not raise money to buy salt, a cash article, nor to pay taxes. In this dilemma Mathews bought wheat at fair prices, payment to be made on getting return from New Orleans. His extensive mill machinery employed many hands. He ran his two saws night and day. His grist and merchant mills required constantly the services of a number of men. Many an old farmer would willingly bear witness to the benefit derived to the county by the business habits of Mr. Mathews.

Moses Dillon, a Quaker by birth and a mason by trade, came to Muskingum in 1806, from Baltimore, and purchased a large tract of land, including the falls of Licking, four miles west of Zanesville, and erected a furnace and forge at the upper fall for the manufacture of iron. Wood assumed a value, and the ores became subjects of interest. Iron was scarce, and Dillon sent out wagons to purchase in neighboring counties. The furnace was a valuable and enduring enterprise, of immense influence to the county. The water-power at the mouth of the Licking was owned by Isaac Zane. The land on the Licking above him was the property of General Van Horne, who, in the fall of 1806, began to erect a dam over the stream on his premises. Zane also erected a dam on his falls, and the lower one rendered the upper worthless. A lawsuit was prospective, when Dillon made a purchase of both dams independent of the lands, and so ended the threatened contest. John Dillon, the oldest son of Moses, was his principal manager. Isaac Dillon, the youngest son, when the old furnace was abandoned for lack of material, erected mills at the mouth of the Licking. He was the first to introduce fine stock into the county. The first agricultural fair in Muskingum was mainly his work. He was the soul and spirit of the Horticultural society, devoted to improving fruit.

The Zane trace was the longest road in the territory now known as the State of Ohio, and extended over 200 miles. It soon became a

leading central route from the East to the Southwest. In the pioneer days all the country round about Zanesville was a wilderness and the road a mere trail. The Indians were kind to their white neighbors, sharing with them their food and aiding them in their work. Several squaws gave help to and received assistance and instruction from the settlers' wives. Only one white man was killed by Indians in this vicinity. His name was Johnson, and his death was a retaliation upon a company to which he belonged for having killed one or two of the Indians as the settlers were passing westward. Remains of Indian labor were abundant in flint fragments lying scattered over the ground in and about Zanesville and other points within the borders of the county. At Dresden was an extensive Indian burying ground, and the habitations of the Caucassian race began to dot the landscape before the aborigines had yielded their reluctant hold. The Indians left the Muskingum country and went to the Northwest in 1803.

Smucker inclines to the belief that the first white person who was born in Ohio first saw the light in this county. His statement concerning this and other claims to the same distinction is extracted from the annual report of the secretary of state for the year 1877:

"Considerable effort has been made by various persons, to ascertain, if possible, who was the first white child born within the present limits of Ohio, also when and where born, and the name as well. The following claims to that distinction have been presented, and I give them in chronological order, with the remark that some Indian traders who resided among the Ohio Indians, before the Bouquet expedition, in 1764, were married to white women, who probably had children born unto them, but the evidence to establish it is lacking. In April, 1764, a white woman whose husband was a white man, was captured in Virginia, by some Delaware Indians, and taken to one of their towns at or near Wakatomaka, now Dresden, Muskingum county. In July of said year, she, while yet in captivity, at the above named place, gave birth to a male child. She and her child were among the captives restored to their friends November 9, 1764, under an arrangement made by Bouquet, her husband being present and receiving them. It was, as far as I am informed, the first known white child born upon the soil of Ohio, but the exact time and place of its birth, and its name, are alike unknown. In 1770, an Indian trader named Conner, married a white woman who was a captive among the Shawnees, at or near the Scioto. During the next year she gave birth to a male child, probably at the above named point. Mrs. Conner, in 1774, with her husband, removed to Schonbrun, one of the Moravian villages on the Tuscarawas, and there they had other children born to them. In April, 1773, Rev. John Roth and wife arrived at Gnadenhutten, on the Tuscarawas, and there, on the 4th day of July, 1773, she gave birth to a child, and which, the next day at his baptism, by Rev. David Zeisberger, was named John Lewis Roth. He died at Bath, Penn., September 25, 1841. It is clear to my mind that John Lewis Roth is the first white child born within the limits of our State, whose name, sex, time, place of birth and death, and biography, are known with certainty. Howe in his "Ohio Historical Collections," states upon the authority of a Mr. Dinsmore, of Kentucky, that a Mr. Millehomme, in 1835 (who then lived in the parish of Terre-Bonne, Louisiana), informed him that he was born of French Canadian parents, on or near the Loramie portage, about the year 1774, while his parents were moving from Canada to Louisiana; but there is nothing definite or authentic in this case either as to time or place. Joanna Maria Heckewelder, daughter of Rev. John Heckewelder, was born at Salem, one of the Moravian villages on the Tuscarawas, April 16, 1781, and she was the first white female child born upon Ohio territory, as to whose time and place of birth, and death, and subsequent history, there is positive certainty. Her death took place at Bethlehem, Penn., September 19, 1868, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. I believe it is generally conceded that the first white child born within our State, after the permanent settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum, was Leicester G. Converse, whose birth took place at Marrietta, February 7, 1789, and who died near said river, in Morgan county, February 14, 1859."

Chapter IV.

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY.

AS an interesting item of history, there is here given a copy of "An Act to Establish the County of Muskingum," passed January 7, 1804:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that so much of the counties of Washington and Fairfield as comes within the following boundaries, be and the same is, hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Muskingum, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the Ninth township, in the Ninth range of the United States Military lands, thence with the western boundary line of said range, south to the southern boundary line of said military lands, thence with the same west to the western boundary line of the Fifteenth range of public lands, thence with the said line south to the southwest corner of the Sixteenth township of the Fifteenth range, thence eastwardly to the south boundary of the Sixteenth township till it intersects the west boundary of the Twelfth range, thence with the sectional lines east to the western boundary line of the Seventh range, thence with the same north to the northeast corner of the military tract, thence with the north boundary line of the Tenth township in the first and second ranges of said military lands, west until intersected by the Indian boundary line, thence with same westwardly to the place of beginning.

"SECTION 2. That from and after the first day of March next, said county shall be vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county; Provided, always, that all actions and suits which may be pending on the first day of March next, shall be prosecuted and carried into final judgment and execution, and all taxes, fees, fines and forfeitures which shall then be due, shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had never been passed.

"SECTION 3. That the temporary seat of justice of said county shall be at the town of Zanesville, until the permanent seat shall be fixed according to law.

"SECTION 4. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

"ELIAS LANGHAM,
"*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*
NATHANIEL MASSIE,
Jan. 7, 1804. "*Speaker of the Senate.*"

The first sheriff of Muskingum county was George Beymer; the first county surveyor, Levi Whipple; William Montgomery appears to have been the first county treasurer; Levi Whipple was the first coroner. It seems that conveyances of land lying in Muskingum were recorded in the office of the Washington county recorder until April 17, 1806. From this date till 1831 the recorder was appointed by the court of common pleas, and the clerk of that court was usually the recorder. The first so appointed was Abel Lewis. Elijah Beall, who served until 1808, appears to have been the first clerk to the county commissioners. On the evidence of Stephen Reeve, Esq., who leased school land of them in 1804, it is stated that the first county commissioners were William Montgomery, Joseph F. Munro and Christian Spangler.

It should be noted here that there is no record of the action of the county commissioners prior to March 2, 1807. Following is the not very complete record, in full, of all meetings from March 2, 1807, to January 27, 1808, inclusive. It is valuable chiefly as stating who were present:

"March 2, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, William Whitten, commissioners. Adjourned until to-morrow at 8 o'clock." "March 3, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, William Whitten, commissioners. Adjourned until to-morrow at 8 o'clock." "March 4, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Whitten, William Newell, commissioners. Adjourned until to-morrow at 8 o'clock." "March 5, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Whitten, William Newell, commissioners. Adjourned until the first Monday in May next." "May 4, 1807. William Newell only met according to adjournment and adjourned until June term next." "June 1, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, William Whitten, Robert Spur. Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock." "June 2, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, Robert Spur. Adjourned until Monday next, the 8th of June." "Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, Robert Spur, William Whitten. Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock." "Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present,

William Whitten, William Newell, Robert Spur. Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock." "Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, Robert Spur, William Whitten. An adjournment took place until to-morrow at 8 o'clock." "Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Whitten, Robert Spur, William Newell. Adjourned until to-morrow 8 o'clock." "Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, William Whitten. Adjourned until Thursday, July 16th next." "July 16, 1807. Robert Spur only met agreeable to adjournment and adjourned until to-morrow at 8 o'clock." "July 17, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, Will-Newell, William Whitten, Robert Spur, and adjourned until to-morrow at 8 o'clock." "July 18, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Whitten, Robert Spur, William Newell. Adjourned until the 4th Monday in August next." "August 24, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Whitten, William Newell, Robert Spur. And adjourned until to-morrow at 8 o'clock." "August 25, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, William Whitten, Robert Spur Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock." "August 26, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, Robert Spur, William Whitten, William Newell. And adjourned until the second Monday in September next." "Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, Robert Spur. And adjourned until the session in course, when none met, until the 2d Monday in December, 1807." "December 14, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell. And adjourned until to-morrow morning 8 o'clock." "December 15th, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, Jacob Gomber. And adjourned until to-morrow morning 8 o'clock." "Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, Jacob Gomber. And adjourned until to-morrow 8 o'clock." "December 17, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, Jacob Gomber. Adjourned until to-morrow morning 8 o'clock." "December 18, 1807. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, Jacob Gomber. And adjourned until the fourth Monday in January next." "January 25. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell, Jacob Gomber. And adjourned until to-morrow 8 o'clock." "January 26, Commissioners met. Present, William Newell, Jacob Gomber. And adjourned until to-morrow 8 o'clock." "January 27, Commissioners met. Present, William Newell, Jacob Gomber, and adjourned until the session in course, first Monday in March next." Most of these entries were attested by Elijah Beall, clerk. January 26, 1808, was resolved that all officers entitled to traveling fees to and from the county seat and under their jurisdiction, should be allowed for every twenty-five miles' travel a sum equal to what the law allowed them per day on the same occasion, by rendering a just account of the same to be judged of by the board.

Quite a little space is here devoted to the early doings of the county commissioners. The period 1807–1815 has been covered pretty fully. The details of the laying out of roads will serve to show the rapidity and the direction of the advancement of settlement. Except in cases of known and glaring inaccuracy, the names of persons concerned are spelled as in the records.

March 7, 1808, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Newton township, praying for an alteration of the county road leading from Springfield up the south fork of Jonathan's creek was read and tabled for a second reading next day, where it was again read and filed to be read at the following June term. A petition praying for a road to be laid out from the town of Zanesville to the northeast corner of half-section Number 4, Township 1, Range 7, was read and disallowed, March 8. March 9, 1808, sundry petitions were presented to the Board asking the incorporation of several townships within the county limits and were granted. The boundaries of the townships were established and ordered recorded. The townships so created were named Cambridge, Salt Creek and Falls. At the same time an alteration was made in one line of Madison township. June 6,1808, the petition which was read and filed at the last session of the board of commisioners praying for an alteration of the county road from Springfield up the south fork of Jonathan's creek was read and ordered to lie on the table for a second reading the following day. A petition signed by sundry inhabitants of the county was presented to the board, together with the proper vouchers, praying for the opening of a road from or near the mouth of Cantwell's run, on the west side of Muskingum river, up said river to the month of Whitewoman. A duplicate order for the viewers and surveyor of the proposed road was issued and "delivered to William Whitten, for

(*as* is doubtless meant) one of the petitioners to meet at Thomas Cantwell's on Saturday, the eleventh of June, instant, at ten o'clock A. M." Thomas Cantwell, Isaac Workman and Henry Miller were the viewers named, and John Cain was the surveyor. Another petition was presented, praying for the opening of a road from the mouth of Licking creek up said creek on the north side by way of Col. George Jackson's mills to intersect the State road near Jonathan Wood's. William Wells, John Matthews and Ebenezer Ryan were the viewers and Elijah Beall was the surveyor of this road, and to them, as such, a duplicate order was issued and delivered to Col. George Jackson, as one of the petitioners, to meet at the house of Henry Crooks, at McIntire's upper ferry, on the fourth Monday in June, at eight o'clock A. M. June 7, 1808, sundry persons petitioned that a road be opened from Springfield westwardly on the south side of Licking creek, via Asher Thorp's, to the west boundary line of the county. A duplicate ordered was issued to the viewers and surveyor of this road and to the petitioners, through Doctor Matthews as their representative, to meet at the house of Peter Speck, in Springfield, on the third Monday in June, at eight o'clock A. M. Johnston Thompson, William Reynolds and John Matthews, of Moxahala, were the viewers; the surveyor was Elijah Beall. Another petition was presented, praying that a road be opened from the lower end of White Eyes plains to the bridge over Will's creek at the town of Cambridge. The viewers were James McCune, James Miskimmins and Abel Cain; John Cain was the surveyor. William Whitten was the representative petitioner. The meeting of the viewers, surveyor and petitioners was ordered to be held at the house of George Miller at ten o'clock A. M. on the first Monday in August. The petition for an alteration of the county road from Springfield up the south fork of Jonathan's creek, which had been read the day before and ordered for a second reading on this day, was taken up and the board decreed that said road should be still kept clear until a petition be presented for opening a road "from the new State road on the west side of Shawney run." June 13, 1808, a petition from inhabitants of the northwestern part of the county was presented to the board of commissioners praying to be set off in a separate township, and was granted. The township so erected was called Newcastle, and the first election for township officers thereof was ordered to be held at the house of Thomas Butler on the second Monday in September, at ten o'clock A. M. June 14, 1808, "Jacob Crooks was chosen and appointed to be a county collector for the present year." June 15, 1808, it was resolved by the board that the sum of two dollars be offered as a bounty for each and every wolf scalp certificate which should be presented to the board agreeable to law, certifying the same to be over the age of six months, and the further sum of one dollar was offered for each and every scalp of a wolf under the age of six months. Viewers on the road from the mouth of Cantwell's run to the mouth of Whitewoman reported thereon to the board, June 15, 1808, and after the first reading their report was tabled until the following Saturday. June 15, 1808, a petition from the ininhabitants of Newton township was presented to the board, praying for a division of said township, which was objected to by reason of a counter-petition from said township. On the following day a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county was handed in, praying to be set off from Salt Creek township and included in the Township of Zanesville, which was granted. June 17, 1808, the board appointed Joseph F. Munro a county treasurer, and he gave bond with the following sureties: John McIntire, Daniel Converse.

June 17, 1808, the board regulated tavern and ferry licenses throughout the county as follows—The Taverns: "The taverns on the state road from Chillicothe to Wheeling, eight dollars each, except those within the towns of Zanesville and Springfield, which shall be respectively rated at ten dollars each. All the other taverns opened within the county, and to be opened hereafter, in any direction whatever, within the county, except in the towns and on the road aforesaid, to pay five dollars each. The ferries: Crossing the Muskingum immediately to or from Zanesville to Springfield to pay a license of twelve dollars each. Crossing the Muskingum on the State road immediately from Zanesville to Franklinton to be licensed at eight dollars each. Throughout the county, except as above, to be licensed at five dollars each. Rates of ferriage throughout the county were established as follows: For a foot passenger, three cents; for a man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; for a loaded wagon and one dollar; for an empty wagon and team, seventy-five cents; for a four-wheeled carriage and team, seventy-five cents; for a loaded cart and team, fifty cents; for an empty cart, sled or sleigh and team, thirty-seven and one-half cents; for horses, mares, mules and neat cattle, each ten cents; for hogs and sheep, each three cents. It was provided that in all

cases where the ferry-keeper should be compelled by law to ply in the night, he might demand and receive for a foot passenger six and one-fourth cents and for a man and horse twenty-five cents.

June 18, 1808, the viewer's report on a road from the mouth of Cantwell's run to the mouth of Whitewoman was again read, and, no objection being made, the survey thereof was ordered for record. It was ordered by the board that this road "be opened and cut out forty feet wide and be hereafter held, deemed and kept open as a county road, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, "An Act for Opening and Regulating highways." September 5, 1808, the viewers' report on a road from Cambridge to White Eyes' plains was presented, read and ordered to lay over for a second reading the following day. The viewers on a road from Springfield up the south side of Licking creek to the west boundary of the county reported the same not to be of public utility. On the next day, the report of the viewers on the road from Cambridge to White Eyes' plains was read a second time and adopted, and, no objections being made, it was ordered that the said road be opened fifty feet wide. The viewers appointed on the proposed road from the mouth of Licking creek, on the north side thereof, by the great falls, to intersect another road near Jonathan Wood's, did not report. December 5, 1808, a petition was presented signed by a number of inhabitants requesting that a road be laid out to leave the road leading from Zanesville to the forks of the Muskingum, at or near the house of John Winner, to intersect the road leading from Zanesville to the mouth of Wakatomaka creek, at or near the forks of Symmes creek. Duplicate orders for viewers and surveyors thereof were given—John Adams, Leverett S. Stillman and John Painter, viewers, and John Cain, surveyor—to meet at Mr. Shire's on the first Monday in January, 1809. December 6, 1808, a petition was presented signed by a number of inhabitants praying for the laying out of a road "from Zanesville to the north end of half-section Number 4, in township Number 1, of Range Number 7, and from thence to intersect the road leading from Zanesville to the mouth of Wakatomaka creek, at or near the school lot now occupied by Josiah Cooksey." Daniel Converse, Samuel Thompson and Robert Taylor were appointed viewers and William Reynolds surveyor, to meet at the house of the latter on the first Monday in January, 1809.

March 6, 1809, a petition was presented for the laying out of a road from Springfield westerly on the south side of Licking creek via Asher Thorp's to the west boundary line of the county to intersect a road leading from Newark. James Jeffries and William Reynolds were appointed viewers and Levi Whipple surveyor, and directed to meet at the house of William Burnham, in Springfield, on the last Monday in March.

March 6, 1809, a petition for the division of Wells township was presented and a remonstrance against said division, which were tabled until the next meeting of the commissioners. March 6, 1809, the viewers appointed to lay out a road from John Winner's to intersect a road leading from Zanesville to Wakatomaka creek, at or near the forks of Symmes creek, made returns of the survey of said road, which was read and reported on favorably. The viewers appointed to lay out a road from Zanesville to the north end of half section Number 4, in township Number — Range Number 7, to intersect a road leading from Zanesville to the mouth of Wakatomaka creek, at or near the school lot occupied by Josiah Cooksey, also made return with like results. March 7, 1809, a petition for the division of Newton township was allowed, the south part of said township, as divided and recorded, to retain the name of Newton township and the north part to be known as Springfield township. March 7, 1809, the road returns above mentioned were again read, and the roads were ordered to be opened forty feet wide. March 8, 1809, it was ordered that the first election for township officers in the township of Newton be held at the house of Isaac Kent on the first Monday in April. At the same time the first township election in the township of Springfield was ordered to be held on the first Monday in April at the house of William Burnham.

March 31, 1809, James Jefferies, William Organ, and Samuel Henslee were appointed overseers, and Levi Whipple surveyor of a road from Springfield by way of Asher Thorp's to the west boundary line of the county, to meet at William Burnham's April 26. June 5, 1809, a petition was presented, signed by a number of freeholders of Springfield and Falls townships, asking the appointment of viewers to lay out a road from the town of Springfield, thence westwardly on the south side of Licking creek, passing the house of Jonah Smith, near the big falls of said creek, thence passing a schoolhouse near John Kerr's, thence to the west boundary line of Muskingum county, "in the best direction that when it shall be continued through a part of the county of Licking it may intersect the State road leading from

Zanesville to Newark, near the Rocky fork of Licking creek." John Matthews, Johnson Thompson and Lewis Nye were appointed viewers, and Levi Whipple surveyor, and they were directed to meet at the house of William Burnham, in Springfield, on the second Monday in July. On the same day, Charles Williams, George McCullock, and William Morrison were appointed viewers, and John Cain was appointed surveyor, to lay out a road from the forks of the Muskingum in a northwesterly direction, to intersect a road "leading to a town called Worcester, on the north boundary line of the county," to meet "at the house of Charles Williams, in Tuskaraway," on the second Monday in July. June 6, 1809, the viewers appointed to lay out a road from Springfield, on the south side of Licking creek, by Asher Thorp's, to the west boundary line of the county, reported that a road might be opened for a reasonable expense, and the surveyor exhibited a plan and field-notes of the same. The following day the board ordered said road opened, fifty feet wide.

June 7, 1809, it was ordered by the board that in future all justices of the peace attending at the opening of a poll-book of an election should receive the sum of fifty cents per day; and that judges of election should be entitled to receive twenty-five cents per day, when engaged in official duties; the judge returning the poll book to receive three cents a mile, going and returning by the most usual way. June 5, 1809, Moses Dillon presented a remonstrance, signed by a number of landholders of the townships of Springfield and Falls, stating that the road, as surveyed from Springfield, by Asher Thorp's, was not on the best ground, and praying that a review might be had on the same. This paper, it was deemed, was not signed by such persons as the law contemplated, and embraced only a part of the road under consideration, and, bonds not being given as required by law, it was rejected by the board. June 15, 1809, it was ordered by the commissioners that all tavern licenses within the county be rated the ensuing year as follows: On the State road from Wheeling to Chillicothe, $8 each, except those within the towns of Zanesville and Springfield, and in Zanesville the license fee was put at $12, and in Springfield at $8. All other taverns within the county, opened, or to be opened thereafter, except in the towns and on the roads aforesaid, were rated at $5.

June 15, 1809, the board regulated the ferry license as follows: Ferries crossing the Muskingum river immediately to or from Zanesville to Springfield, $12; crossing the Muskingum on the State road immediately from Zanesville to Franklinton, $8; throughout the county, except as above, $5. Rates of ferriage throughout the county were re-established, thus: Foot passengers, three cents; for a man and horse, one shilling; a loaded wagon and team, one dollar; an empty wagon and team, seventy-five cents; a four-wheeled carriage and team, seventy-five cents; a loaded cart and team, fifty cents; an empty cart, sled or sleigh and team, three shillings; horses, mares, mules and neat cattle, each, ten cents; hogs and sheep, each, three cents. The following resolution relative to wolf scalps was passed by the board June 15, 1809: "Resolved that the sum of $2 be offered as a bounty for each and every wolf scalp certificate which shall be presented to the board, agreeable to law, certifying the same to be over the age of six months, and the sum of $1 for each and every scalp under the age of six months."

No view having been had on a road petitioned for from the Forks of Muskingum river to the northern boundary line of the county, in consequence of the viewers not having received timely notice of their appointment, at the request of the petitioners that the road be viewed, the board, on the 11th of September, 1809, ordered that Charles Williams, George McCullock and William Morrison be reappointed viewers, and John Cain surveyor, to meet at the house of Charles Williams, on the third Monday in October.

October 5, 1809, being a day advertised for holding appeals, the commissioners proceeded to hear and act on the several cases which were laid before them. Lewis Nye petitioned to have the tax taken off his house, situated on his farm, as the building was not tenable. It was ordered that the said tax of $1.50 be remitted. Andrew Crooks petitioned to have the tax remitted on his house, as said house was not finished or occupied. The tax of seventy-five cents was remitted. On the following day, Daniel Harvey stated that his house was taxed too high, also all his other property, and that he was taxed for two out lots which were not recorded on the town plat. It was ordered that $2 be taken off his tax for the out lots, and $1.72 from his house. Christian Spangler stated that his tax was uniformly oppressive, and requested that a part of the same be remitted. His tax was reduced $2. Samuel Thompson said he was taxed with an out lot which was not recorded as such on the town plat, and $1.25 was deducted from his assessment. Monday, December 4, 1809, the viewers appointed to lay out the road from the forks of the Mus-

kingum in a northwesterly direction, to intersect a road leading to the town of Worcester, on the northern border of the county, reported favorably, and their report was laid over for a second reading the next day, when it was ordered to be recorded, and said road to be opened sixty feet wide. Under date of December 6, 1809, the following entry appears: "The viewers appointed to lay out a road from Springfield, by Jonah Smith's, to the west boundary of the county, having neglected to make their return in due season, and whereas it has been made to appear that the said contemplated road would be of the utmost importance to the inhabitants generally, and an application having been made to have other viewers appointed, William Hambleton, David Vandebarrack and John Beard were appointed viewers, and Levi Whipple surveyor, to meet at the house of William Burnham, in Springfield, on Monday, the 18th instant." On the same day a petition was presented, signed by a number of freeholders of the county, praying to have viewers appointed to lay out a road, to begin at a point on the State road leading from Marietta to Zanesville, near the salt works, and running then easterly to the house of Aaron Hughes, or Wills creek, and to a point on the Seventh range line, so that an intersection might be formed with the Pultney road in the nearest and best direction to St. Clairsville. William Raynolds, David Beckwith and Samuel Thompson were appointed overseers, and Elijah Beall, surveyor, to meet at the house of John Chandler, on the first Tuesday in January, 1810. Monday, March 5, this committee reported unfavorably, but a favorable report was rendered by the viewers appointed to lay out a road from Springfield, on the south side of Licking creek, by Jonah Smith's, etc., and the latter report was tabled for a second reading the following day, when Isaac Zane presented a petition requesting the appointment of five disinterested landowners of the county to ascertain the damage which he might sustain in consequence of such road being opened through his land. The following named persons were appointed: William Wells, David Beckwith, Lewis Nye, Seth Adams and John Springer. They were directed to meet at Zane's house on the first Monday in April, but only two of the number so met, and June 4th Mr. Zane requested that others might be appointed, whereupon Robert McConnell, Moses Boggs, Lewis Nye, John Springer and Wyllys Tilliman were appointed to meet at Zane's house, on Monday, the 18th instant.

June 5, 1810, a number of citizens petitioned for an alteration in the road leading from Springfield to Cooper's Mill, to begin at the line of the township of Springfield and extending thence in the best direction to intersect the old road at or near the bark lick. William Turner, James Hammitt and Benjamin Tupper were appointed viewers, and Benjamin Tupper surveyor, to meet at James Hammitt's on the third Monday in August. It was ordered that so much of the road from Springfield by Jonah Smith's to the west boundary of the county as lay between Fallen Timber run and the county line be opened sixty feet wide. June 4, 1810, a petition was presented praying that a view might be had on a road leading from Springfield toward Athens as far as the county line of Muskingum. Chauncey Ford, Daniel Converse and Levi Whipple were appointed viewers, and Levi Whipple surveyor, to meet at the house of William Burnham in Springfield, on Monday, the 11th inst.

A petition was presented June 4, 1810, signed by a number of the inhabitants of Salt Creek township, praying for a division of the same. The division was made, resulting in the creation of Blue Rock township.

In 1810 tavern and ferry licenses were unchanged. Ferry rates throughout the county were defined as follows: For a wagon and five or six horses, seventy-five cents; for a wagon with three or four horses, fifty cents; for a wagon with two horses, three shillings; for a cart, sled, or sleigh with two horses or oxen, three shillings; for a two-wheeled carriage or horse cart, with horse, twenty-five cents; for a man and horse, one shilling; for a horse, mare, mule or ass, six pence; neat cattle, each, six pence; for a hog or sheep, three cents; for a foot passenger, three cents. June 13, 1810, the commissioners ordered that the clerk of their board receive the sum of $25 as an annual salary, payable quarterly, and that all necessary stationery for the office be furnished by the county. Benjamin Tupper was continued as clerk.

September 3, 1810, the viewers appointed to make an alteration in the Cooper mill road reported favorably, and two days later it was ordered that the alteration be opened sixty feet wide. On the 3d, also, a petition was presented praying for the laying out of a road beginning at a tree marked F. W. B. on the State road leading from Zanesville to Newark, thence in the best direction to intersect the road leading from the forks of the Muskingum to Mount Vernon, at a town laid out by Robert Griffin. Levi Chapman, Isaac Zane and Levi Whipple were appointed viewers, and Levi Whipple surveyor, to meet at George Welch's

on the first Monday in November. A petition was presented praying that a view might be had on a road beginning at the forks of the Muskingum to intersect a road laid out from that point to Newark, in the nearest and best direction and as near as might be to the county line. James Tanner, Lewis Nye and John Adams were appointed viewers, and Henry Northup surveyor, to meet at the house of Charles Williams on the first Monday in November. September 5 the viewers' return of a road from Springfield toward Athens as far as the county line was adopted, and the road was ordered to be opened sixty feet wide.

December 3 a petition was presented signed by a number of inhabitants of Oxford township, stating that they were a part of Coshocton county, not yet organized; and it was ordered that so much of Oxford as was situated within the county of Coshocton be attached to and become a part of the town of Tuscarawas.

December 3, 1810, a number of persons petitioned for an alteration in the road leading from Zanesville to the forks of the Muskingum, and that a part of said road be vacated; the alteration to begin on said road at or near John Winner's and to intetsect said road at or near John Warburton's. Valentine Johnson, George W. Cass and John Painter were appointed viewers, and Henry Northup surveyor, to meet at the house of Jonathan Parker, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. December 4, 1810, the report of the viewers on a road from the forks of the Muskingum river toward Newark was ordered to be recorded and the road to be opened sixty feet wide. December 5, 1810, the commissioners appointed to lay out a road beginning at a tree marked F. W. B. on the State road leading from Zanesville to Newark, to intersect the road from the forks of the Muskingum to Mount Vernon, etc., not having met according to order, and one of the petitioners coming forward and requesting that other viewers be appointed, Mordecai Chaffant, John Calvin and William Newell were designated viewers and Henry Northup surveyor, to meet at the house of George Welch on the first Monday in January.

A petition was presented December 5, 1810, praying for the division of Jefferson township, which was granted, forming Washington township, the survey being as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of the 4th township of the 9th range; thence north to the northwest corner of said township; thence east to a line dividing the 4th township of the 7th range; thence south to a line dividing the 3d and 4th townships of said range; thence west to the place of beginning." These boundaries encompassed the new township. The first town meeting was appointed to be held on the fourth Saturday in February, at the house of Mordecai Chaffant.

January 8, 1811, on the petition of sundry citizens of Jefferson township, praying to be set off into a new township, it was ordered that "a new township to be called Franklin be set off and bounded as follows; viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of the 4th quarter of Township No. 4 in the 4th range; thence north to the northwest corner of the 1st quarter of said township; thence east to the northeast corner of the 2d quarter of Township No. 4 in the 4th range; thence south to the southeast corner of the 3d quarter of said township; thence west to the place of beginning." It was further ordered that an election for township officers be held at the house of John Robinson on Monday, January 28, the polls to be opened between the hours of ten and twelve and closed at four. On the application of Abraham Thompson and Stephen Stillwell for the board to fix the dimensions of a lock or slope in a mill-dam to be erected near the mouth of Wills creek, it was ordered, January 8, 1811, that whenever the dam should be erected, a slope should be built in such part of it as would best accommodate the navigation of the stream, twenty-five feet in width and extending down the stream in proportion to the height of the dam, so that there should not be more than one inch fall for each foot in length of the slope; the mouth of the slope to be sunk two feet below the average height of the top of the dam. It was provided that the slope should at all times be supplied with pulleys, catches, and other necessary apparatus for the purpose of facilitating the passage of boats, rafts and other water craft up and down the stream, and should be in other respects so constructed as in no way to materially injure or obstruct its navigation, and with its appointments should at all times be kept in good repair.

March 4, 1811, it was ordered that the clerk, when called on to do so, should issue an order to Armstead Adams and Levi Chapman, supervisors of highways, to open a road through Isaac Zane's field, agreeable to the survey of the same. A petition was presented asking for a view for a road beginning on the State road between John Porter's and Jacob Bowers'; running thence to Robert Henderson's sawmill; thence to the intersection of the State road at or near the house lately occupied by John Ford. Benjamin Finkee, James Wimp

and James Beard were appointed viewers, and Benjamin Tupper surveyor, to meet at the house of Lawrence Alwine on the 20th of the same month. A petition was presented also praying that a view might be had on a road to begin at a point near the Muskingum salt-works; running thence in an easterly direction along the ridge as it was at that time cut out, or as near to said cutting as a good road could be obtained, until it should intersect the road already laid out in Guernsey county at a point where it struck the line of Muskingum county. William H. Moore, John Beard and John Calvin were appointed viewers and William Craig surveyor, to meet at the house of John Chandler on the last Tuesday in March.

March 5, 1811, James Ritchey petitioned that an alteration be made in the road leading from Zanesville to the Blue Rock so as to turn the same through another part of his land. Samuel Thompson and David Herron were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, to meet at the house of Samuel Thompson March 8th. William Thorp, David Devon and William Ewing were appointed overseers, and Henry Northup surveyor of the proposed road "from a tree marked F. W. B." etc. The viewers formerly appointed not having met, the new viewers were to meet at the house of George Welsh on Tuesday, March 19. A view was asked for on a road "beginning at the six mile tree, from Zanesville, on the Marietta road, thence running an easterly course passing near Daniel Horton's, crossing Big Salt creek to David Carlisle's, on White Eyes creek, thence on the same course to Philemon Johnston's, thence on the north side of the creek called Williams' fork, then nearly as the road is cut out, then southwesterly of Samuel Poak's to the intersection of the Guernsey road at the line of said county. "William H. Moore, John Beard and John Calvin were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor," to meet where said contemplated road intersects the county line on the last Wednesday in March.

March 6, 1811, the viewers' report on an alteration of the State road leading from Zanesville to the forks of the Muskingum was ordered to be recorded and the new part of the road opened sixty feet wide, a corresponding portion of the old road to be vacated.

A petition, presented March 6, 1811, praying that so much of Salt Creek township as had been set off and called Blue Rock township, be again attached to and become a part of Salt Creek township, was granted.

June 3, 1811, the trustees of Newton township requested of the commissioners that so much of the original Township No. 15, in Range No. 14, as had therefore belonged to Springfield township be set off and become a part of Newton township, which petition was granted and ordered to be recorded in the township books.

June 4, 1811, Robert Mitchell was appointed clerk to the commissioners for the current year at a salary of $75 per year. John Willey entered his protest against this appointment on the ground that a clerk might be obtained who would do the work for less money.

June 4, 1811, the board took up the report of the reviewers in favor of a road beginning at a tree marked B. T. on the State road, near Jacob Brown's, and running thence to Robert Henderson's saw mill, thence to the intersection of the State road near John Ford's place, for a second reading; whereupon a remonstrance was offered, signed by Benjamin Turner and others, praying for the appointment of five men to review the road. V. J. Z. ————Robert Fulton, Samuel Thompson, James Richey, James Jeffries and Robert Mitchell were appointed, to meet at a place designated, on the 15th instant. On the same day a favorable report of the viewers on a proposed road beginning at a tree marked F. W. B. and running thence in as direct a line as practicable toward Robert Griffin's as far as the county line, was met by a remonstrance signed by Moses Van Winkle and John Bland and others, praying that five men be appointed to review the same. Jacob Crooks, James Herron, James Bell, John Houck and James Richey were accordingly appointed, to meet on January 18, at the house of Richard Zane. June 4, 1811, it was ordered by the commissioners that a fractional part west of the mouth of Salt Creek and north of the Muskingum river, in the township of Salt Creek, be attached to the township of Zanesville.

June 5, 1811, the viewers' return of a road beginning at or near the salt works, at the ten mile tree, running thence in an easterly direction to the Guernsey county line was read finally, and the road was ordered to be opened a necessary width, not exceeding sixty feet. The next day the viewers on the road beginning at Johnston's, and running thence to the Marietta road, at the six mile tree, recommended that said road be opened from the six mile tree to Johnston's at the expense of the county, and from Johnston's to the county line, at the expense of the petitioners. A petition was presented by Jefferey Price and Lewis Dent, asking the appointment of viewers to lay out a road upon the lands of the said peti-

tioners, James Ritchey, Allen McLain and William Craig were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, to report for or against the proposed road on the first Monday in September.

June 6, 1811, Benjamin Sloan was chosen county treasurer, and John Willey entered a protest because, in his opinion, a cheaper man could be had. On the same day Samuel Thompson was appointed "to keep the standard measure of the county," which, it was ordered should be branded with the letters "M. C. S."

June 11, 1811, a number of the inhabitants of Madison township petitioned that a new township be "struck off," said township beginning at the southwest corner of Section 18, Range 15, Township 17, and on the line between the 15th and 16th ranges, thence easterly to the boundary line of Madison," which was read and ordered to lay over to the next meeting. No action seems to have been taken upon it. On December 2, another petition signed by inhabitants of Madison was presented, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that a part of said township might be erected into a new township by the name of Beard. This petition was read, and a remonstrance was handed in and read, whereupon the matter was ordered to be laid over until the next meeting, at which the records do not show that it was acted upon. June 11, 1811, the tavern licenses throughout the county were re-established at the same rates adopted in 1809; and it was ordered that the license for ferries over the river immediately to and from Zanesville to Springfield, should be $18 per annum; for ferries crossing the river on the State road immediately from Zanesville to Franklinton, $6; for ferries throughout the county, except as above, $1. Ferry rates were re-established on the basis of the previous year.

June 25, 1811, the commissioners received a notice of an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas in the matter of the road leading from at or near the salt works easterly to the Guernsey county line. September 3, 1811, the previous report on a road beginning at or near Jacob Bower's, and running thence past Robert Henderson's sawmill, was taken up and read; whereupon there was notice of appeal given.

September 4, 1811, Matthew Chambers petitioned for a review of a road passing through his land in Licking township. Martin Radebaugh, Thomas Thompson, and Christian Spangler were appointed viewers, and Mr Kinselaw surveyor, to meet at Chambers' house, on a date specified, and make report on said road on or before the first Monday in December.

December 3, 1811, the reviewers reported on the proposed road beginning at a tree marked F. W. B., and running thence in a direction toward Robert Griffin's, and three of the reviewers were agreed as to the utility of said road, viz.: James Ritchey, James Herron and James Bell. "Said report should have been given in to the board on the first Monday of September last, but owing to James Bell, one of the viewers, being necessarily called away" (the viewers), "did not report on the day aforesaid; and it appearing to the board that said road should be granted from the viewers' report," it was ordered "that said road should be opened a necessary width, not exceeding sixty feet."

December 4, 1811, the board directed Samuel Thompson to procure a copper standard measure for the county. December 4, 1811, the viewers appointed to view a road on the land of Matthew Chambers made their report, and it was ordered that the said road be established and the old road be vacated. December 17, 1811, an order was issued for the opening of the road from a tree marked F. W. B., toward Robert Griffin's, and delivered to George Welch, the commissioner.

Early in 1812, a petition was presented praying to have a view on a road from Zanesville to Stephen Reeve's mill; whereupon Samuel Thompson, Daniel Converse and Christian Spangler were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, to view said road. It was ordered that a road beginning at or near Jacob Bower's, and running past Robert Henderson's sawmill to its intersection with the State road, be opened a necessary width, not exceeding sixty feet. The commissioners proceeded to try the lines of the State road across Jonathan's creek, and viewed the best situation for a bridge across said stream in accordance with a law passed by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed February 1, 1812. On the following day they established the site of the bridge and designated it by a mark on a rock about sixteen feet above a certain whiteoak tree.

June 1, 1812, a petition was presented for a road beginning at Jacob Livingood's mill, and running in a westerly direction to intersect with the eastern Wakatomaka road at a point between the lands of John Slack and William McConnell. Robert McConnell, Lewis Carns and Lemuel Joseph, were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor of said road, to meet on the first Monday in August at the house of John Robinson. This petition was presented by inhabitants of Zanesville township.

June 1, 1812, a number of inhabitants of

Madison township petitioned that a part of said township be set off to form a new township to be named Clayton. Action was deferred until Monday, August 8.

June 1, 1812, John Houck was appointed collector for Zanesville, Licking, Jefferson, Salt Creek and Union townships, and James Vickers for Springfield, Madison, Falls, Newton and Hopewell townships. June 3, 1812, the commissioners ordered the road beginning at David Harvey's, and running thence to Reeves' sawmill, opened a proper width, not exceeding sixty feet. On the same day Mr. Dillon petitioned to have an alteration in a road from Springfield by Jonas Smith's to the western border of the county, said alteration to begin and end on Dillon's own land, and to be made at Dillon's expense, he offering to have the road made on as good ground as before. Joseph and William Sharp and William Ewing were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, of said proposed alteration, to meet at the house of John Dillon, June 8.

June 8, 1812, the board ordered that tavern licenses throughout the county be as follows: On the State road from Wheeling to Chillicothe $8, except for taverns in Zanesville and Springfield, in which towns the fee was fixed at $12 and $10 respectively. Other taverns in the county except in the towns and on the road aforesaid, $5. It was ordered that the license for ferries between Zanesville and Springfield be at the rate of $18; John McIntire, $12; the upper ferry from Zanesville to Franklinton, $6; from Licking to Zanesville, including both sides of the creek, $4. The rates of ferriage throughout the county were fixed as follows: For a wagon and five or six horses, seventy-five cents; for a wagon and three or four horses, fifty cents; for a wagon and two horses, thirty-seven and one-half cents; for a four-wheeled carriage and team, thirty-seven and a half cents; for a two-wheeled carriage and one horse, twenty-five cents; for a man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; for a mule or ass, six and one-fourth cents; for neat cattle, six and one-half cents each; for sheep and hogs, each three cents; for foot passengers, each three cents.

"Tuesday June 9, 1812, the commissioners met pursuant to adjournment and proceeded to assess the tax. Then Jacob Crooks presented his bill from June the 1st, 1811, to this day. Then the treasurer, Benjamin Sloan, and the commissioners proceeded to settle for the last year. John Houck, collector, settled up with the treasurer, leaving a balance unpaid of $13. Benjamin Sloan, treasurer, charged to receipts by John Houck, $1400.96; likewise by Granger's receipt $280.31, to a list of license from the clerk, Stockton, from November 21, 1811, to June 9, 1812; to Abel Lewis' clerk's list from June 6, 1811, until Stockton was chosen, $144.87 5; and Mr. Sloan credited with county orders to the amount of $2231.46 5. Commissioners and treasurer settled; then adjourned to meet at court house on Wednesday, the 10th instant." "The commissioners met pursuant to adjournment and proceeded to assess the tax. Mr. Perry produced the county clerk's bill against the sheriff, Crooks, and he presented his account against the county for the last year, and when both accounts were adjusted there was balance allowed to Crook of $104.20½. Then adjourned to meet on the eleventh instant at the court house." On the day last mentioned, the commissioners proceeded to assess the tax. The county was, for purposes of taxation, divided into two districts, in one of which John Houck was assessor, while James Vickers was assessor of the other. The tax in Houck's district amounted to $777.70 5, and in Vicker's district it amounted to $353.76 5. June 11, 1812, the petition asking for the incorporation of "the Sixteenth township in the Fifteenth range" (in Madison township) as a separate township by the name of Clayton was granted, and the first election in the new township was ordered to be held September 3, at the house of James Rusk.

December 6, 1809, a petition was presented signed by a number of inhabitants, praying for the appointment of an election in Township 18 of Range 15 to elect three trustees and one treasurer for the purpose of leasing, agreeable to law, Section 16 in said township; whereupon the clerk was ordered to notify the inhabitants to meet at the house of William Hambleton on the first Monday in the following February, for the purpose mentioned. September 3, 1811, a petition of inhabitants of the fractional Township 16 in Range 14 was presented and read, praying that notice of an election be given in said township to the electors to meet on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at the house of William Burnham, to elect three trustees and one treasurer for said township. Granted. A similar petition from inhabitants of Township 14, Range 14, was also granted, the election to be held on the date above mentioned, at the house of John Willick. Early in 1812, an election was appointed for the same purpose to be held in Township 16, Range 15. June 11, 1812, it was represented to the commissioners that the inhabitants of the township last mentioned had failed to hold an election, as notified to do,

of three trustees and a treasurer to take into their care the school land of said township, and it was ordered that an election be held for said purpose, at the house of James Rusk, September 3. August 3, 1812, Robert Mitchell gave his bond to Benjamin Sloan, treasurer in the amount of $2,679.38 4 as collector, of the resident tax.

Early in 1812, a petition was presented to the board signed by a number of inhabitants of the townships of Madison and Falls, praying to have a new township to be known as Hopewell township erected out of the territory of the two townships mentioned. Although a remonstrance was interposed, the commissioners granted the petition and ordained that the first election for officers of Hopewell township should be held at the house of John Colvin.

September 8, 1812, the board took up the viewers' report on a road beginning at Jacob Livingood's mill and running in a westerly direction to intersect with the Wakatomaka road between the lands of William McConnell and John Slack, and ordered the road to be opened. On the same day the petition of Moses Dillon for the alteration of a road, as above stated, was considered. A remonstrance was presented by George Jackson, signed by a number of the inhabitants of Falls township, against any such alteration, and the board refused to grant Dillon's petition, on the ground that such action would be injurious to the interests of several residents of Smith's town.

Following is a copy of the sheriff's bond, given in 1812: "Know all men by these presents, that we, John Raynolds, principal, and John Hamm and Robert Mitchell, his securities, all of Muskingum county and state of Ohio, are held and firmly bound unto John Willey, Benjamin Spry and William H. Moore, commissioners of said county, or their successors in office, in the sum of five thousand dollars, to which payment, well and truly to be made and performed, we bind ourselves and each of our heirs, jointly and severally, by these presents. Sealed, with our seals and dated this thirty-first day of October, 1812. The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound John Raynolds shall well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of sheriff of said county in all things appertaining thereunto, according to the laws of this state, until he from said office be lawfully discharged, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in law." This document was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of William Craig and J. Van Horne, by the principals and securities above mentioned.

On the 7th of December, 1812, John C. Stockton, clerk of the court of Common Pleas, produced an account for his services and was allowed $58.38. December 8, 1812, a petition was presented, from inhabitants of Clayton township, asking for a view on a road beginning at or near the south boundary line of that township, and running thence in a northeast direction to an intersection with the "great road" leading from Lancaster to Springfield, at or near the house of Thomas Dolson. Thomas Nesbit, William Hamilton and John Colvin were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, of said proposed road.

December 15, 1812, the commissioners settled with Robert Mitchell, resident collector, and there was a balance in favor of the county of $1,175.43 4, which Mr. Mitchell was to pay over to the new resident collector and the commissioners signed duplicate certificates, one of which was transmitted to the non-resident collector and the other to the auditor of public accounts. Then Jacob Crooks produced his accounts to be adjusted and was allowed $45 for his services as sheriff; and the commissioners took into consideration what ought to be allowed for returning poll books for the different townships, and decided to allow eight cents per mile and no more for returning all poll books.

March 2, 1813, the commissioners ordered the opening of a new road, to begin at the Federal road in Section 29, Township 16, Range 15, and running thence through the lands of Moses Godwin, George Shiner and others to an intersection with the road from Zanesville to Lancaster at a blackoak, about forty perches west of Thomas Nelson's, upon which viewers had reported favorably. The order was to be presented to the supervisor of Clayton township, March 17. March 3, 1813, Lemuel Joseph, Peter Speck and another were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, of a proposed alteration, petitioned for by inhabitants of Zanesville township, in a road beginning at the end of John Robinson's lane and running in a westerly direction to an intersection with the Wakatomaka road on or near the land of John Slack, and were directed to meet at the house of John Robinson on the first Monday in June. June 8th this alteration was ordered to be opened a necessary width, not exceeding thirty feet. June 7, 1813, a petition was presented from a number of inhabitants of Clayton, Madison and Newton townships, asking for a laying out of a road to begin at William Schofield's mill, and running thence in a southwesterly direction, the nearest and

MAP OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY AND VICINITY.

best way, to an intersection with the Federal road at a small beach tree marked with an ax in three places, said road traversing Section 13, Township 16. Thomas Nesbit, John E. Dent and William Heath were appointed viewers and William Craig surveyor, of said proposed road, to meet at the house of George Clems, at Jonathan's creek bridge, August 23. On the same day James Sprague, Jacob Painter and Philip Dreyer were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, of a proposed road, petitioned for by residents of Jefferson township, to begin at Alexander Struthers' mill and run then in a northeast direction to intersect the Coshocton county line, near the 6th range, and authorized to meet at the house of Alexander Struthers, Monday, August 9. Also on this day, application was presented from citizens of Jefferson township, for a view on a road to begin at Struthers' mill and run thence in a northerly direction near the house of Henry Freeman, at the county line, to intersect a road laid out in Coshocton county. Robert McConnell, James Adams and James Sprague were appointed viewers, and William Sprague surveyor, to meet at the house Alexander Struthers, on Wednesday, August 11. On this day also, a petition of inhabitants of Springfield and Falls townships, praying for the laying out of a road beginning at the west end of Main street in Zanesville, and running thence in a westerly direction to low-water mark at the Muskingum river, thence across the river to the island below the mouth of Licking creek; thence southwest and northwest across the two mouths of the Licking creek, the one branch "to intersect on Main street in West Zanesville," the other to intersect the public road on the south side of Licking creek. Samuel Sullivan, Arthur Reed and Jacob Means were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet at Isaac VanHorne's office, June 14. June 8, 1813, the road beginning at the end of John Robinson's lane and running thence eastwardly to an intersection with the Wakatomaka road near the land of John Slack, was established.

June 14, 1813, a petition was presented "by the inhabitants of the fourteenth township," praying to be incorporated into a separate township, to be called Harrison. The said township, with the fractions on the river, were so incorporated. June 15, 1813, the road from the west end of Main street, Zanesville, above mentioned, was ordered to be opened a necessary width, not exceeding sixty feet. June 15, 1813, the commissioners regulated tavern and ferry licenses as follows: First—The town of Zanesville, in the matter of license for public houses, to be at the rate of $12 per year. Second—The town of Springfield to be at the rate of $10 a year. Third—West Zanesville to be at the rate of $10 a year. Fourth—All those on the State road from Wheeling to Chillicothe to be at the rate of $8 a year. Fifth—All others throughout the county to be at the rate of $5 a year. Sixth—Ferries and rates of ferries the same as last year.

June 15, 1813, the board ordered that the sheriff have necessary repairs put on the jail.

September 6, 1813, inhabitants of Newton township petitioned for the opening of a road from John Matthews' mill to an intersection with the road leading from Springfield to Athens, at or near the land of Jesse Simeral, and a view was granted, and John Springer, Samuel Stoner and James Vickers were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, to meet at John Matthews' mill September 15. On the same day inhabitants of Licking township petitioned for a view on a road "beginning at a run near Leonard Stump's, on the Newark road, and running thence northeasterly past Samuel Gest's, thence to intersect the State road leading from Zanesville to Coshocton, at or near John Taylor's, Sr." Viewers were appointed, one of whom was John Fleming, to meet with William Craig, surveyor, at the house of Leonard Stump, October 5. On the same day petitions were presented by inhabitants of Madison and Springfield townships for views of roads described as follows, respectively: "Beginning at the east side of Section No. 33, where Clayton's road crosses said line, thence on direct route to intersect the State road, and thence a direct route to Hendrick's mills." "An alteration on a road beginning at Moxahala mill, thence to intersect the State road at a point between Andrew McBride's and Abraham Deever's." Of the first road, Andrew Cooks, James Claypool and Moses Plummer were appointed viewers, and Lewis Nye was appointed surveyor, to meet at the house of Nathan Hall October 15; and of the alteration John Goshen, Daniel Stickney and Jesse Smith were appointed viewers, and William Craig was appointed surveyor, to meet at the house of John Mathews, October 15.

September 7, 1813, it was ordered that the road from Scofield's mill to the Federal road be legally opened; also the road from Struther's mill to the Coshocton county line. December 6, 1813, inhabitants of Hopewell township asked for a view on a road to begin "where a road crosses Clayton township line, and running thence toward Nathan Wilson's. Thomas Nes-

bit, John Springer and Mr. Moore were appointed viewers, and William Craig, surveyor, to meet at the house of Conrad Emery, February 1, 1814. Inhabitants of Zanesville and Jefferson townships petitioned for a view on a road to begin at a point between John Slack's and William McConnell's, from thence running past Henry Wilson's, William Denison's, Jacob Snizar's and William Srayer's, thence in a northeast direction, over the most advantageous ground to the county line. William Denison, Jacob Painter and another were appointed viewers, and WilliamCraig, surveyor, to meet at the house of John Slack on the first Monday in February. It appearing that the road previously mentioned, beginning at a run near Leonard Stump's, had not been legally advertised in Jefferson township, proceedings concerning it were stopped. The road proposed to begin at John Matthews' mill, and run to an intersection with the State road near Abraham Dever's was set aside by order of the commissioners. December 7, 1813, inhabitants of Zanesville and Salt Creek townships asked for a view on a road to begin at old Mr. Alwine's, running thence down the river to the Washington county line; and Thomas Dew, Thomas Moorehead and Nathaniel Ayers were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, to meet at Mr. Alwine's house, December 27. The matter of tbe road from Matthews' mill, up Brush creek to the State road, was re-opened, and Ebenezer Buckingham, Luke Walpole, Samuel Thompson, Daniel Converse and James Taylor were appointed viewers, to meet at the house of John Matthews, December 17.

December 8, 1813, the commissioners sold the old court-house stove for $16.25. Samuel Goff was the purchaser.

December 8, 1813, Blue Rock township was erected from the territory of Salt creek.

March 7, 1814, inhabitants of Zanesville township petitioned for a view on a road to begin at Flat run, on the Muskingum river, running thence to William Fletcher's lane, thence northeast to an intersection with the Reeves Mill road. Richard Brookover, William Courtney and Christopher Myers were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, to meet at the house of Richard Brookover, March 28, 1814. Inhabitants of Salt creek asked for the laying out of a road, as follows: "Beginning at a smith shop, a few rods east of John Chandler's, thence an east direction past John and Thomas Sarchet's salt furnace, thence taking the point of a ridge and keeping said ridge where the road is new, cut out past Thomas Elliott's, and keeping said ridge past the Methodist meeting-house, and past Thomas Curry's, until it intersects the road leading to the Salt works from Cambridge." Stephen Reeves, Johnston Brewster and Levi Reeves were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, to meet at the house of John Chandler, April 12. Inhabitants of Hopewell township asked for a view on a road to begin at Nathan Wilson's, on the State road, thence crossing Licking creek, at Sidler's ford, thence past Devore's mill, thence to a bridge between Bland's and Woodward's, thence to the Stone Coal lick, to an intersection with the State road from Zanesville to Coshocton, between John Taylor's and John Taylor's, Jr. John Bland, R. Welch and Edward Tanner were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor,to meet at the house of John Sidle, April 4. Inhabitants of Licking and Jefferson townships petitioned for the appointment of viewers on a proposed road to begin at Leonard Stump's, and run thence to Samuel Guest's, thence to John Taylor's. Elias Ellis, Solomon Wood and Edmund Hoffman were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, to meet at the house of Leonard Stump, April 1.

March 7, 1814, " a number of inhabitants of the northeastern division of Muskingum county," petitioned that "the 5th and 6th range, thence south to the line that divides the 1st and 2nd townships, east to the county line, thence north to the place of beginning," be incorporated with a new township to be called Highland. This petition was granted the following day, and the first township election in Highland was appointed to be held at the house of William Denison, on the first Monday in April.

March 8, 1814, a petition was presented by inhabitants of Zanesville and Springfield townships praying for a view on a road to begin "at the west end of Main Street, Zanesville, running thence to the island in the mouth of Licking, thence across both mouths until it intersects the out roads on each side of Licking." Joseph Thorp, John Springer and Henry Gray were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet at the house of Thomas Wickham, April 10. On the same day occurred the second reading of the reports on three of the roads previously mentioned, and they were ordered to be opened a necessary distance, not exceeding sixty feet. William and Robert McConnell brought in a bill for damages on account of a road recently cut through their land. This road began at a bridge between lands of John Slack and William McConnell, and ran thence northeast to the county line to intersect the Coshocton county road near the

mouth of White Eyes creek. Thomas Dew, George W. Gibbons, Lewis Burns, Lemuel Joseph and John Gardner, were instructed to meet at the house of John Slack to appraise the damage and to "run another route," beginning at the end of John Robinson's land, and running thence to the two mile tree, near Henry Wilson's, and establish the same if they should think proper.

As the assembly at its last session had left it optional with the commissioners of the different counties to levy a tax on houses, it was ordered by the commissioners of Muskingum county, that all houses in the different townships throughout the county be made subject to taxation for the year 1814.

June 6, 1814, a number of the inhabitants of Newton, Madison, Harrison and Clayton townships petitioned that a road be laid out beginning at Isaac Norris's, running thence west to a point somewhere near William Norris', thence to Andrew Crooks', at the bridge across Jonathan's creek. John Gardner, John Spear and John Porter were appointed viewers, to meet at the house of Isaac Norris on the last Monday in August.

June 7, 1814 the commissioners went down to the Muskingum river to fix the most proper place in the dam to be built by John McIntire and associates for the slope to facilitate navigation.

June 7, 1814, the following roads were established: a road beginning at John Chambers' blacksmith shop, running thence in an easterly direction along the ridge past the Methodist meeting-house to intersect the Cambridge road; a road beginning at Nathan Wilsons', and running thence northerly to intersect the "Tomaka" road at John Taylor's, Jr.; a road beginning at Leonard Stump's and running in a northeast direction to an intersection with the Tomaka road at John Taylor's; a road beginning at John Robinson's lane, and running thence to the two-mile tree. The road to begin at the west end of Main Street, Zanesville, previously mentioned, was set aside for the reason that the said road was previously established under authority of an act of the legislature of Ohio, which gave Moses Dillon and his associates a grant to build a bridge across the Muskingum river; in pursuance of which said parties applied to the court of common Pleas "for appraisers to view and value said damage done to the land at the bridging place, which had been done and entered upon the record of said court, by order of the same. And in consequence of the division of the commissioners, Dillon and associates gave notice of an appeal from the decision of the court of Common Pleas at its next session.

June 8, 1814, tavern licenses were fixed as follows: In the town of Zanesville, $12; in the town of Springfield, $10; in the town of West Zanesville, $10; on the road from Wheeling to Chillicothe, $8; on all other roads throughout the county, $6. The ferry licenses were rated thus: From Zanesville to Springfield, $12; the upper ferry from Zanesville to Franklinton, $6; all others, $2 per annum.

The ferry charges were regulated thus: For a wagon and five or six horses, seventy-five cents; a wagon and three or four horses, fifty cents; a wagon and two horses, thirty-seven and a half cents; a wagon and one horse, twenty-five cents; a man and horse, twelve and a half cents; a horse, mule or ass, six and a quarter cents; neat cattle, each six and a quarter cents; sheep and hogs, each three cents; foot passengers, each three cents.

June 8, 1814, a petition presented by Porter Sawyer and John McIntire for an alteration in a road was set aside.

June 8, 1814, the commissioners fixed the slope of the new dam across the Muskingum river. It was "ordered that the side of the slope shall begin one-third of the length of the dam from the abutment on the east side of the river." June 10, 1814, a petition was presented to the county board by a number of the inhabitants of Zanesville, asking the privilege of building a market house on the public square. At the same time a remonstrance against the granting of this prayer was presented, and not being taken into consideration, the petition was rejected, as there was a large majority against it.

September 5, 1814, upon petition of John Van Vorhis for an alteration of the Newark road on his own land, beginning about eight perches west of John Hood's bridge, thence west 120 perches until it should intersect said road, David Vandebark, Leonard Stump and Joseph Thorp, were appointed viewers, and Jonathan Wood surveyor, of said proposed alteration, to meet at the house of John Van Vorhis on the first Saturday in October. A petition from inhabitants of Zanesville township asked for a road beginning at the east end of Market street, Zanesville, and running thence south and about eighty degrees east until it should intersect the Wheeling road, on the rising ground nearly opposite Willis Silliman's barn. John Spear and Levi Chapman were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet on the ground the last Saturday in September. Other inhabitants of

Zanesville petitioned for a view on a road to begin at the Muskingum river, at Jeffrey Price's farm, running thence to said Price's gate, thence to Spencer Lehne's mill, thence northeasterly to an intersection with the "Tomaka" road, where Mr. Fulkerson's and Mr. Houck's line began on the same. Robert McConnell, John Gardner and John Slack were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, to meet at John Lehne's on the first Friday in October. On the next day, a petition was presented by inhabitants of Zanesville township, for an alteration of a road "beginning at the south end and passing through Porter Sawyer's lane," so as to intersect the Marietta road at the east corner of James McGuire's field. John Kipler, Lemuel Joseph and Lewis Carns were appointed viewers, and William Craig surveyor, to meet the last Saturday in October. The commissioners authorized the opening of the road beginning at the farm of Isaac Norris and extending to the bridge on Jonathan's creek.

December 5, 1814, inhabitants of Jefferson and Highland townships petitioned for a view on a road to begin on the county line adjoining Patrick Miller's land, running thence north of and near the salt works, through the 1st section of the 3d township in the 7th range, so as to cross the Muskingum river at the aforesaid salt works, and running by Philip Sroyer's land further until it should strike the county line in Section No. 21, Township No. 2, Range No. 5. Daniel Stillwell, James Sprague and Peter Reasoner were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet at the salt works on the last Monday in December. The next day the board took up the viewer's report on the road previously mentioned to begin at the east end of Market street, Zanesville; and a petition was presented by John McIntire, setting forth that, if the above report should be confirmed, he would suffer heavy damage. Thomas Nesbit, William McConnell, John Moore, William Ewings and Simeon Sims were appointed reviewers on said road, to appraise the damages that might be sustained by Mr. McIntire, provided the road should be established, and they were further authorized to view other ground, with a view to changing the course of the road if they should think expedient. June 6, 1814, the committee appointed to assess the damage to the McConnells on the road beginning at a bridge near John Slack's on the "Tomaka" road, and running thence as previously described, reported the damage to be $400; but stated that, as the law permitted, they had found another route, beginning at the end of John Robinson's lane and running thence to the two-mile tree, the adoption of which would involve no damage to the petitioners.

December 6, 1814, the aforementioned road beginning at Jeffrey Price's farm and passing Spencer Lehne'smill and running as described, was established and ordered to be opened, sixty feet wide. The viewer's report was presented for an alteration of a road beginning and ending on the land of John Van Vorhis, about eight perches south of Jonathan Wood's bridge, on the Newark road, thence west 120 perches to intersect the said road, and the next day it was ordered that the road be established and opened. The viewer's report was presented on a road to begin at the end of Porter Sawyer's lane, running thence north sixteen perches, west twenty-two perches and the establishment of said road was ordered.

December 7, 1814, John McIntire, Robert Fulton and Joseph Converse appeared before the board,and solicited remuneration for moneys advanced by them and their associates for building the court-house, etc., and after consuming considerable time in examining the nature of the claims, the board ordered that the clerk issue, in the name of John McIntyre, an order on the treasurer of the county for the sum of $800, December 31, John McIntire produced an account against the county for coal grates for the court-house. After some investigation of papers in the office, the commissioners could find no evidence that the debt had been paid, but deferred action until investigation could be made.

March 6, 1815, a petition was presented to the board asking that a road (which was subsequently opened) be laid out, to begin at the New Milford lane, in Harrison township, to intersect the county road at the upper end of Jacob Baher's lane, near the new bridge at Jonathan's creek. James Jeffries, John Thompson and George Matthews were appointed viewers, and Benjamin Beckwith surveyor, to meet at Milford, April 14. A review was asked for on part of the road leading from Newark to Springfield (or Putnam), beginning at the Muskingum and Licking county line. Conrad Emery, Adam Miller and Thomas Nesbit were appointed viewers, and Mr. Richards surveyor, to meet at the house of Adam Smith on the first Tuesday in March, and the change was duly made. A county road was asked for (and subsequently opened) from Irville, in Licking township, northwest, to the county line near James Thrap's, in Licking county. John Sidle, Edward Rogers and Joseph Thrap were appointed viewers, and Jonathan Wood surveyor, to meet at Irville, March 18. A petition was

presented for a view on a road (later laid out) to begin at a beech tree, near John Roberts', on the Newark road, in Falls township, running thence to intersect the Zanesville and Newark road, near Henry Turner's, thence on a north line, between Beal Owings and James Welch, to intersect Sidle's new road. Jonathan Wood, David Vanderburg and Edward Rogers were appointed viewers, and John Roberts surveyor, to meet at John Roberts', March 25. A public road (afterward opened) was asked for, "to begin at the upper end of the county road, between Moses Plummer's stables and Squire Noak's fence, running thence to intersect the Federal road at a path leading to Cusac's, thence along the Federal road as far as practicable, and by the nearest course to the county line at the southwest corner of Section 34, Township 16, Range 15, Samuel Thrall's southwest corner. James Rusk, Thomas Wilson and John Rodman were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet at the house of Andrew Cusac, April 1. A public road (which was afterward opened) was petitioned for, beginning on the Guernsey and Muskingum county line, below the breast of Judge Findlay's mill dam on Crooked creek, running thence along the present township road, past Thomas Spear's house to near the west boundary of the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 1, Range 5, thence to a point on the dividing ridge between the waters of White Eyes creek on the north, and Salt and Crooked creeks on the south, thence along the ridge to Mr. Shrayer's, thence to the Muskingum, to cross at the Wills Creek salt works, and continue to the county line. This petition was presented by inhabitants of Jefferson township. James McMichael, Charles Roberts and Peter D. Reasoner were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet March 13, at Findlay's mill. A road was petitioned for to begin at the road leading from the salt works to Cambridge, near the head of Fox creek, and running thence southwesterly to the road leading from the Wakatomaka road to Jacob Levingood's mill, at or near where John Levingood's mill path intersected the same, thence across the said road to the Wakatomaka road near its intersection with the Wheeling road. James Cummins, William McDonnell and John Gardner were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet at the house of Daniel Geer, March 17. The report was unfavorable.

March 7, 1815, a petition was presented for an alteration on the Wheeling road to begin just west of the Three-mile spring and run through the land of John Spear, south of the present road, to intersect the Wheeling road near the intersection of the Wheeling and Wakatomaka road. Joseph Smith, Jonah Fulkerson and Frederick Houck were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet at the house of John Spear March 11, and the alteration was subsequently made. A petition was presented for a road (afterward opened) to begin at the east end of Ralph Hardesty's lane, to run thence to Thomas Cobeau's lane, thence to intersect the Marietta road at Captain Chandler's old blacksmith shop. Abraham Warner, James Brown and George Fay were appointed viewers, and John Moore surveyor, to meet at the house of Ralph Hardesty March 14. A road (later laid out) was asked for, to begin at a whiteoak tree on the State road in Union township, between Ralph Hardesty's and Frederick Henderson's, and running thence by Thomas Calhoun's, Barnet Vandwork's, and Samuel McCutcheon's to Johnstone's road, thence southwesterly on said road to the first run west of Johnstone's, thence to Chandler's salt well, thence on Chandler's section line to intersect the Marietta road in Salt Creek township. Abraham Warner, James Brown and George Fay were appointed viewers, and John Moore surveyor, to meet at Ralph Hardesty's March 14, at which place and time they were to view another road, mentioned previously. A petitiom was presented praying for the establishment of a road to begin at the town of Putnam, and thence passing James McAdoo's, thence along the ridge between Licking and Jonathan creeks, to intersect a road leading from Licking furnace to Newark at or near Nathan Wilson's. John Matthews, Adam Frantz and Jacob Rees were appointed viewers, and Levi Whipple surveyor, to meet at the house of Winthrop Robertson, in Putnam, March 31. William Ewing, John Moore and William McConnell reported that they met at the market house in Zanesville, December 26, 1814, agreeable to the order of the commissioners, and viewed the road beginning at the east end of Market street, in Zanesville, and running thence through John McIntire's meadow easterly to a white oak tree, near the Wheeling road, opposite Willis Silliman's barn, and that they agreed that the damage done John McIntire in consequence of this road going through his meadow was $100. A petition was presented asking for an alteration in a road through David Lewis' land, from Spencer Lehne's mill to the "Tomaka" road. John Spear, Spencer Lehne and Frederick Howe were appointed viewers and William

Craig surveyor, to meet at Lehne's mill, March 27.

March 8, 1815, a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Salt Creek township was presented, praying that the original surveyed Township 13, Range 12, be erected into a township to be called Salt Creek; and that part of the surveyed Township 11 and 12, Range 12, lying east of the Muskingum river, be added to Blue Rock township. Other inhabitants of Salt Creek petitioned for the incorporation of the 13th surveyed township, 11th range and the 12th surveyed township, and that part of the 11th surveyed township in said Range included in Muskingum county, into a township to be called Rich Hill. The board ordered the establishment of these two townships.

March 14, 1815, John McIntire entered into bonds to prosecute the trial of a road leading from the east end of Market street, Zanesville, to a whiteoak tree opposite to Silliman's barn. June 15, 1815, the commissioners were petitioned to lay out a road (afterward opened) from the State road, from the bridge across Jonathan's creek, thence to pass near Jacob Martin's mill, to the Muskingum and Licking county line, in Adam Smith's land, at or near the road from Newark to Putnam. John Dent, George Dealt and George Morgan were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet at Andrew Crooks' tavern June 21. June 5, 1815, a second petition for the road from Putnam to the Newark and at or near Nathan Wilson's was presented, and John Springer, Thomas Nesbit and William Bonnefield were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet in Putnam, June 5. A petition was presented June 5, 1815, for a view on a proposed county road (later opened) to begin at Sidles' new road, at the bridge between Bland's and Porter's, and run thence to Bland's, thence to the falls of the Licking. Henry Dick, George Welch and Thomas Williams were appointed viewers and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet at John Bland's June 16. The laying out of a road (afterward opened) was petitioned for to begin at the county road at Nathan Wilson's, and run thence northwesterly on or near the dividing ridge, between the waters of Licking and Jonathan's creeks to the county line to intersect a road in Licking county opposite the premises of Samuel Henslee. Thomas Nesbit, John Springer and William Bonnefield were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet at Nathan Wilson's June 20. On the same day a petition was presented preliminary to the laying out of a road beginning at the place where the Jefferson and Zanesville township line crosses the State road from Zanesville to Coshocton, and running to an intersection with the county road from the Newark road to Griffin's, at Wakatomaka creek. Aman Butler, Elijah Stradler and Isaac Kelly were appointed viewers, and John Whaller surveyor, to meet at the place above mentioned at the beginning of the road on the third Saturday in August.

June 6, 1815, Charles Marquand asked the commissioners to fix the dimensions of a lock, or slope, on a mill dam to be erected on the northwest quarter of the 5th section, 3rd township, 5th range, on Wills creek; and the commissioners ordained that said slope should be built in such part of the dam as should best accommodate the navigation of the stream, that it should be twenty-five feet in width and extend down the stream a distance proportionate to the height of the dam, so that there should not be more than one inch fall in every foot in length of the slope, the mouth of which should be sunk two feet below the average height of the dam, and that the slope should at all times be provided with pulleys, catches and other necessary appliances for the purpose of facilitating the passage of boats, rafts and other water crafts up and down the stream.

June 6, 1815, a petition was presented for the opening of a road to begin at the "mouth" of a lane near the east bank of the Muskingum river, a little more than two miles south from the town of Zanesville, where two sugartrees are standing on the land of Michael Peters, thence east between the lands of Thomas Dew and Samuel Frazier, thence east to Frazier's gristmill thence to the line between the lands of Thomas Dew and Daniel McLean, thence east to intersect the land of Samuel Herrick, a little south of the northwest corner of the same, thence east through Herrick's land, past a cabin occupied by one Wilson, thence easterly to the cabin of Walter Lindsey, thence easterly to intersect the county road leading from the Marietta road to Reeves' grist mill, between the four-and-five-mile trees on said road to a whiteoak tree marked T. D. Joseph Smith, William McConnel and John Robinson were appointed viewers, and Charles Roberts surveyor, to meet "at the river where the road begins," on the third Saturday in August. On the same day a petition was presented, by Henry Wilson, praying that an alteration be made in the public road running through his land, beginning at the five-mile tree and running northwestwardly to intersect the aforesaid road at or near a large

redoak. Robert McConnell, Jacob Bowers and John Slack viewers, and William Craig surveyor, to meet at the house of the petitioner on the fourth Tuesday in June.

June 6, 1815, a petition was presented to the commissioners by a number of the inhabitants of Licking township, praying that said township be divided according to the following boundaries: "Beginning at the county line at the southwest corner of the 3rd section, thence east to the section line line that divides the 8th range, thence with the said line north five miles to the county line, thence west with the county line to the northwest corner of the county, thence with the county line south to the place of beginning." It was ordered that these boundaries be set off in a new township and be called Jackson township, and that the first election in and for the said township be held on the last Saturday in July, at the house of Thomas Blizzard.

June 6, 1815, at the instance of John Chandler, road commissioner, appointed by the general assembly to superintend the building of a bridge on the Marietta road over Salt creek, Commissioners William Moore and William Hunter viewed the plan of said bridge and inspected its proposed sites and rendered an opinion that the most suitable place for the bridge was from a point on the east side of the creek, a short distance below where the road then crossed, marked by cuttings on some trees—said to be the ground on which the road was originally laid out.

June 7, 1815, an alteration of a road beginning at Lehu's mill was ordered. On this day the viewers' report on the road from Irville to the county line near James Thrap's was taken up by the board. A remonstrance was handed in signed by a number of inhabitants praying that a review might be granted on this road. Capt. James Taylor, Samuel Hanslee, Martin Rodebaugh; Edward Tanner and William Bonnefield were appointed reviewers, to meet at Johnston's tavern, in Irville, June 27.

June 7, 1815, the commissioners established tavern licenses throughout the county as follows: In the town of Zanesville, $13; in the town of Putnam, $11; in the town of West Zanesville, $11; on the road from Chillicothe to Wheeling, $9.50; on the Post road from Zanesville to Newark, $8; at Dillon's furnace, $10; on all other roads throughout the county, $6. At the same time ferry licenses were rated as follows: From Zanesville to Putnam, $10; from the upper ferry at Zanesville to West Zanesville, $8; all other ferries now established or hereafter to be established, $2. Ferriage was regulated thus: For a wagon with five or six horses, seventy-five cents; for a wagon with three or four horses, fifty cents; for a wagon with two horses, thirty-seven and one-half cents; for a wagon and one horse, twenty-five cents; for a man and a horse, twelve and one-half cents; for horse, mule or ass, six and one-fourth cents; for neat cattle, each six and one-half cents; for sheep and hogs, each three cents; for a foot passenger three cents.

Chapter V.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD—OFFICIAL LISTS, ETC.

IT is not intended in this chapter to give a history of the courts and public buildings of Muskingum county. They are of such importance as to demand independent treatment. The design is to continue in these pages the record of important proceedings of the county board through the earlier years of the county's history, and in doing so any mention here of courts and public buildings may be deemed as merely incidental.

The first court in Muskingum county was held in the tavern of David Harvey, on the southwest corner of Third and Main streets, in Zanesville. Subsequently court was held in a two-story log house on the west side of Sixth street, about 100 feet south of Main street. James Herron was the owner of this building. In 1808 the first court house, sheriff's house and jail were built. The court house was a frame structure, two stories high, 20 by 55 feet; the jail was two stories high, built of hewed logs, squared and lined on the inside with three-

inch planks. The lower story was for the imprisonment of criminals, the upper for debtors. The two buildings, court house and jail, were under one roof. The following entries relative to these buildings are found on the records of the commissioners:

"January 25, 1808, the commissioners met agreeable to adjournment. Present, William Newell and Jacob Gomber. The board proceeded according to resolution (the same being advertised according to law) to sell the necessary materials and the workmanship thereof (William Reynolds auctioneer) for the completion of the temporary court house and gaol of this county, the same being purchased by Henry Ford for the sum of $480. The board then adjourned until to-morrow morning." "January 26th the board met agreeable to adjournment and William Newell and Jacob Gomber were present. Henry Ford gave his bond, with Increase Matthews, Peter Speck and John Seavens as sureties "for the faithful performance and execution of the completion of the temporary court house and gaol (a schedule of the particulars being thereunto attached) and the same, being received by the board, was filed accordingly." The board immmediatly gave their bond in behalf of the county in favor of said Ford "for the full payment for his services after the same being by them received, by an order on the county treasurer for the amount thereof." December 7, 1808, Henry Ford presented his account for finishing the court house and jail. It was ordered that when, in the opinion of William Newell, the said work should be finished, agreeable to contract, the clerk give orders on the treasurer for the balance due Ford, the work, so far as it had been done, having met with the approbation of the commissioners. An idea of the close economy observed in those days may be gleaned from the fact that only two of the commissioners, Henry Newell and Jacob Gomber, assented to the letting of the contract to Ford at $480, the other refusing to sign because he thought the price extravagant, yet court house, sheriff's house, jail and debtor's prison cost only a trifle over $100 each. March 6, 1809, a committee from the town of Zanesville appeared before the county board and offered to loan the county money sufficient to build a brick court house on the public ground in said town. March 8, the commissioners having taken into consideration "the proposals made by a number of the inhabitants of the town of Zanesville" for erecting a court house in said town, agreed and consented to the erection of said building on the following conditions; "The money which may be loaned the county by individuals for the aforesaid use shall not draw interest until the building is finished entirely. Also that no money shall be drawn from the county treasury to go toward the payment of either principal or interest so loaned, until all other demands which are against the county are discharged, and also all ordinary expenses of said county which may accrue from time to time are paid. The surplus revenue of said county may be applied to the discharge of said loan, but the county is never to be sued for the payment thereof; and further, within three months after the contract is signed for the erection of said building, there shall be paid to the undertaker $1,000, and afterwards $1,000 shall be paid quarter-yearly until $6,000 shall have been paid, and the residue, if any, for the completion of said building shall be paid within six months thereafter, provided the building shall progress so fast as to justify such payments, which shall be judged of by the commissioners. The house is to be built of brick, to be fifty feet square, or to contain 2,500 square feet, and thirty feet high from the ground floor, said house to be finished by the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ten. No money is to be appropriated, and no subsequent contracts are to be entered into by the commissioners, until the money so loaned, together with the interest thereon, is paid, except for the payment for the digging of a well on the public ground and procuring stones for the gaol." William Newell entered his protest against the foregoing proceedings, as, in his opinion, the commissioners had no right, by law, to loan money or to pledge the faith of the county for the payment of such loan. The following is a copy of a bond for the payment of money loaned under the above provisions for the erection of the building mentioned:

"Know all men by these presents that we, John McIntire, Jeffery Price, Robert Taylor, William Raynolds, Joseph F. Munro, Wyllys Silliman, Daniel Converse, Robert Fulton, are held and firmly bound unto Jacob Gomber, Daniel Stillwell and William Newell, commissioners of Muskingum county in the sum of $16,000, for the payment of which we bind our, and each of our, heirs, executors and administrators. The condition of this bond is this, that, whereas the commissioners of Muskingum county have agreed to build a court house on condition that the sum of money necessary to build the same should be advanced by the inhabitants of said county, now, if the said sum necessary for building shall be paid the said commissioners agreeably to the con-

tract to be entered into by the commissioners for building said house, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force." This document was signed and sealed in the presence of Hugh Hazlett and John Van Horn by John McIntire, Jeffery Price, Robert Taylor, William Raynolds, Joseph F. Munro, Wyllys Silliman, Daniel Converse and Robert Fulton. It was ordered by the board that the building of the court house be sold to the lowest bidder on the first Monday in April following, and the digging of the well was likewise provided for.

The plan of the court house was adopted March 31, 1809, and ordered to be copied and prepared for the examination of any person calling for the same. April 10, 1809, the day advertised for the letting of the building of the court-house, the plan and necessary requirements were made public. William Raynolds was appointcd crier, and the contract was let to Joseph F. Munro, Daniel Converse, John Williamson and James Hampson for $7,550. William Newell was appointed to approve of the sufficiency of the security to be given by these persons for the erection of said building. It was ordered that the court-house be located fifty feet back from the main street, and in the center between the alley and east end of the lot. Jacob Crooks bid off the digging and stoning of the well at $100. "Requisitions and restrictions for building the court-house in Zanesville: 1st. The foundation of said building to be laid with good and sufficient stone, to be sunk eighteen inches underground, and raised one foot above the level of the surface of the earth, which walls are to be laid thirty-six inches thick. Thence (except in the back or north end of said building) the walls to be raised three tiers high with cut stone of the following dimensions, viz.: The first or lower tier to raise one foot, the second tier to raise eleven inches, and the third tier to raise ten inches. The wall from the bottom of the cut stone to the top of the same to be laid thirty-three inches thick; the back or north end of said wall to be laid the same height and thickness as last described, with suitable stone, but not cut. All of which stone is to be laid in good lime mortar, and in the best, substantial, workmanlike manner. From the top of the cut stone the walls of said building are to be raised with good and sufficient brick, thirty-one feet high. In the lower or ground story the brick walls are to be laid twenty-two inches thick, and raised eighteen feet high; the walls of the upper story to be eighteen inches thick, and raised twelve feet above the top of the chamber joists. There is to be a tier of cut stone dividing the stories as exhibited on the plan. 2nd. The window frames are to be beveled frames, made of the solid of black walnut or yellow poplar timber, to be wrought out in a proper manner to receive weights for hanging the windows, and rabbited to receive shutters on the outside; the window sills to be of cut stone of a size corresponding with the caps. 3rd. The cornice to have a cove under the plancher, and eyed lintels exactly proportioned to the height of the building. 4th. The outside doors and the windows back of the judge's seat to be done agreeably to the plans. 5th. The roof to be of the best of timber, and a sufficient quantity and size, and framed in the best possible manner for the support of the cupola, which roof and cupola are to be sufficiently bound with iron wherever necessary. The said roof to be sheeted with boards of a suitable thickness, and of oak. The shingles to be made of chestnut timber, eighteen inches in length, and five-eighths of an inch thick at the butt end, to lay five inches to the weather, and to be put on in the best possible workmanlike manner, the hips and valleys to be turned in a proper and workmanlike manner. The cupola is to be eight-square (octagonal). 6th. The stairs to be made with rampt hand-railing and turned banisters, which stairs are to be neatly enclosed below with wainscoting; the residue of said stairs to be finished in the best, workmanlike manner, and in uniformity with the parts thereof before described. 7th. The hand-railing and banisters in front of the judges, and all the other hand-railings and banisters in said building to be finished in the same order as is mentioned in the sixth requisition. 8th. The platform on which the judge's seat is to stand to be raised four feet from the floor, the stairs leading up to said seat to rise eight inches each step, and to be hand-railed as above; the judge's seat to be a movable settee. 9th. The back jury boxes to be raised one foot from the floor, and the front boxes one foot and four inches, to be finished with hand-railing, and banisters in front. 10th. The sheriff's and coroner's boxes to be raised one foot from the floor, and the deputy sheriff's and constable's boxes to be raised eight inches, and the whole of the exterior circle, whereon said boxes are placed, to be finished with a hand-railing and banisters of the description mentioned in the sixth requisition. 11th. All the circular seats, together with the clerk's seat and desk, and the counsel table to be finished in the best workmanlike manner, corresponding and in uniformity with

the other parts of said building; the clerk's seat to be raised one foot and four inches from the floor. 12th. The second story to be divided agreeably to the plan, all of which partitions are to be studded, lathed and plastered, all of which work is to be done in a substantial, workmanlike manner. 13th. The two first floors are to be laid out with good oak boards of one and one-fourth inch thickness, and to show six inches when laid, to be tongued and grooved, and to be broken joints; the chamber floor to be planed, all to be done in the best workmanlike manner; the garret floor to be laid with oak boards, tongued and grooved, and done in a suitable manner. 14th. To each window in said house there shall be Venetian blinds, to be painted green, and hung in a proper manner, with inside bolts, and harps to fasten them back on the outside. 15th. The garret stairs to be inclosed with a stud partition, lathed and plastered. 16th. The walls of said house to be painted and penciled, the window frames, sash and cornice to be painted white; the roof sufficiently painted with Spanish brown; the doors and inside work all to be painted such color or colors as the commissioners may direct. 17th. The windows are to be capped with cut stone agreeably to the plan. 18th. All the inside of the house to be lathed (when necessary), and plastered in the best workmanlike manner. 19th. All the doors and chimney breasts to be finished in the composite order, and in good, workmanlike manner. 20th. The doorsteps to be of cut stone agreeable to the plan, and the door sills to be of cut stone; the platform for the doorsteps to be four feet wide. 21st. There shall be a water table of cut stone, four inches deep. 22d. The sash to be one and three-fourths inches thick, and made and glazed in the best manner. 23d. The windows to be jamb-cased with panel-work, and a double overatrive wrought on the inside casing, the outside doors to be jamb-cased and overatrived in the same manner. 24th. There shall be a good and sufficient washboard and chairboard in every part of said house where they may be thought necessary, to be executed in a manner conforming with the other work on said building. 25th. All the doors for said building are to be panel-work, and the locks on the outside doors to be ten inches long, with brass knobs and handles, the inside doors to have brass knob locks of a suitable size. 26th. Two ten-plate stoves are to be placed in the chamber, agreeable to the plan, with sheet iron pipes of suitable dimensions leading from said stoves in a proper manner into the chimney. 27th. An oval or round window is to be made, glazed and placed on the pediment. 28th. The chamber joists to be placed eighteen inches asunder from center to center, to be fourteen inches in depth, and three inches thick. 29th. The commissioners shall have a right to alter their ground plan, and chamber floor plan, so far as to add other summers or girders, and also two other pillars and posts for the support of the same. 30th. The principal timbers in the lower floor to be fourteen inches by twelve inches, of the best whiteoak timber, and the main timbers in the chamber floor to be twelve inches by fourteen inches, and the main timbers in the garret to be ten inches by twelve inches, and the joists of said garret to be twelve inches by three inches. 31st. The mantelpieces are to be of cut stone, and the jambs are also to be of cut stone, and done in the best manner. All and singular, the work necessary for completing said building, and which may not be mentioned in these requisitions, is to be done in the best, substantial, workmanlike manner. 33d. The foundation is to be, and the timber for the lower floor is to be placed ready to commence the brick work on or before the tenth day of July next; the brick walls to be raised to the top of the first story, and the chamber timbers placed on or before the tenth day of October next; the second story to be raised and the roof on and shingled by the tenth day of December next; and the whole of the work for the completion of said building shall be done on or before the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ten. 34th. On condition that the work on the aforesaid building shall progress as before required, there shall be paid to the contractors on the tenth of July next one thousand dollars, and one thousand dollars thereafter to be paid quarterly until six thousand dollars shall have been paid, and the residue, if any, to be paid in six months thereafter, which payments are to be made by a draft on John McIntire, Jeffery Price, Robert Taylor, William Raynolds, Joseph F. Munro, Wyllys Silliman, Daniel Converse and Robert Fulton, or their treasurer, as per their bond given the commissioners for the payments as aforesaid. 35th. The commissioners reserve a right to employ other hands to carry on said building in case the contractors shall neglect or fail to carry it on agreeable to their requisitions, which workmen shall be paid by the contractor, or the money stopped in the hands of the commissioners for their payment. The commissioners shall, once in three months from the signing of the contract, examine the works on said building, and either approve or disapprove of the same

so far as it shall then have progressed; and if they disapprove of it, the commissioners shall choose one mechanic, and the contractor another, of good character, who shall examine the work, and if those so chosen cannot agree, they are to choose a third person to examine and determine with them. No person is to be chosen for the aforesaid purpose but those perfectly disinterested, and who have not wrought on said building, and in case the said referees are of the opinion that the work, or any part thereof, is not done agreeably to contract they shall estimate the deficiency, which shall be deducted from the next payment. 36th. Bonds for the performance of said work are to be given, with approved security. 37th. The pillars to be made in the Tuscan order, and neatly executed."

June 7, 1809, the board ordered that Benjamin Tupper make out and furnish the contract for building the court-house, with the necessary plats of said building. The commissioners met in accordance with adjournment, Monday, June 10, 1809. William Newell, Jacob Gomber and Daniel Stillwell were present, and proceeded to examine the work on the brick court house, so far as it had progressed, and gave Messrs. Williamson and Hampson an order on John McIntire, treasurer of the Zanesville Court House Company, for $750, that being the balance due on the first installment.

October 6, 1809, it was ordered by the board that the clerk give an order on John McIntire, treasurer of the Zanesville Court House Company, for $1,000, to be given in favor of Messrs. Hampson and Williamson. The work on the court house, so far as it had progressed, met with the approbation of the commissioners.

On the 8th of March, 1810, the inhabitants of the town of Zanesville made a proposition to the commissioners, for the erection of a brick building on the public square, one part of which should be appropriated as an office for the register of the county, and the other part as an office for the county clerk. After consideration, the board agreed to the erection of said building, on the following conditions: "First—The money necessary for erecting said building is to be loaned the county by individuals, which is to draw interest after the buildings are finished. Second—No part of either principal or interest of the money so loaned is to be paid until after the money which has already been loaned for the building of the court house, together with the interest thereon, shall have been paid, and all other contingent expenses which have accrued, or may accrue, shall have been discharged, and there shall be a surplus of money in the county treasury. Third—Bonds are to be given for the payment of the money necessay for erecting and finishing said buildings. Fourth—The money to be paid agreeable to the contract the commissioners may make with the undertaker, and by draft, as in case of the court house. Fifth—The building to be sold to the lowest bidder the 10th day of April next." Following is a copy of a bond for the payment of the money loaned as above mentioned, for the purpose specified: "Know all men by these presents, that we, Isaac Van Horne, John McIntire and Wyllys Silliman, are held and firmly bound unto Daniel Stillwell and Thomas Nisbet, commissioners of Muskingum county, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which we bind ourselves, one and each, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten. The condition of the above obligation is this, that, whereas the commissioners of Muskingum county have agreed to build offices for the register and clerk of the county, on condition that the sum of money necessary for the erection and completion of said building shall be paid the said commissioners agreeable to the contract to be entered into by them for erecting said building, then the obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue." This document was signed by Messrs. Van Horne, McIntire and Silliman, in the presence of Benjamin Tupper and W. Raynolds. April 9, 1810, the commissioners met, and formulated the following requisition and restrictions for building the county offices: First—A brick house, 24x28 feet; the story to be ten feet in the clear, the brick to be of a good quality. Second—The foundation to be of stone, sunk eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, and raised eighteen inches above the ground, with good ranged work; one range ten inches, the other eight, the stone under ground to be of a good quality likewise, all to be twenty-two inches thick, except the cross walls, which are to be fifteen. Third—All the out walls to be fourteen inches thick, except the vaulted ends, which are to be twenty-two and a half inches, the partition walls and gable ends to be nine inches thick, except the part connected with the vaults, which is to be fourteen inches. The arches are to be sprung lengthwise of the vaults, and to be nine inches thick. Fourth—The floor to be laid with brick or tile, and to be leveled with the brick work. Fifth—Two chimneys agreeable to the plan. Sixth—A square roof framed

in a good manner, sheeted with oak boards, to be covered with joint shingles, made of chestnut timber, eighteen inches long, to lay five inches to the weather. Seventh—A plain cornice with bead molding. Eighth—Six fifteen-light windows, glass to be 10x12 inches, revealed frames, single architraves inside; ovolo sash, panel shutters, with sufficient hangings and fastenings; the windows to be glazed in a good manner. Ninth—Two doors in front, with revealed frames, transom lights; the doors to be panneled and lined, and to be hung in a sufficient manner, with ten-inch knob locks; an arch to be sprung over each door and window. Tenth—There are to be two doors leading to the fireproof rooms, to be made of sheet iron, with brass running round the edges, two bars running lengthwise of the doors, and four across, which bars are to be of a sufficient size of wrought iron; and two bars over each door, to support the arches; also best kind of hinges, built in the wall, and double-bolted padlocks. Eleventh—The inside of the house, wherever necessary, to be plastered with two sufficient coats. Twelfth—Plain work and chairboards round the two outside rooms. Thirteenth—The sash to be painted white. Fourteenth—The brick to be penciled. Fifteenth—All the materials for the before-mentioned building to be of the best quality, and all the work to be done in the most workmanlike manner. Sixteenth—The money to be paid to the contractor in four different installments—the first instalment on the first Tuesday of June next, at which time the foundation must be laid; the remaining installments to be paid quarter yearly. Seventeenth—The building to be completed by the middle of September next. Twentieth—The contractor shall give bond to the commissioners, with approved security, for the faithful performance of the conditions of sale in double the amount at which the building is bid off."

June 13, 1810, the commissioners ordered that "the public offices be placed as follows: The south wall of the offices to range with the north wall of the court house and on the west end of the same."

December 6, 1810, James Hampson stated to the commissioners that the public offices were completed according to contract, and it was ordered that the clerk give Hampson an order on John McIntire for $920 as payment in full for building said offices.

December 6, 1810, on motion "it was ordered and agreed that the Methodist Society shall have a right to occupy the old court house for a meeting house, and the new court house on their quarterly days, when it shall not interfere with other appointments, and that the Presbyterian society occupy the new court house. Both societies are to keep the house clean and to make good any damage which may be done in consequence of their meeting therein. Any other Christian society shall have a right to meet on the same grounds; that is, of keeping clean, and in either of said houses when not occupied as above."

On the 10th of January, 1811, on application of the subscribers to the court house stock, the board ordered that subscribers who had paid their subscriptions in full should receive certficates for the same in accordance with the original order, made March 8, 1809, which should bear interest from January 10, 1811, and that all payments made in full subsequent to that date should bear interest from the time it should be made, and dividend payments should be made to such stockholders out of the surplus revenue in the county treasury, in accordance with the requisitions for building the court house in proportion to their individual subscriptions and payments.

March 6, 1811, it appears, the commissioners acknowledged the indebtedness of the county to John McIntire, Jeffery Price, Robert Taylor, William Raynolds, Joseph F. Munro, Wyllys Silliman, Daniel Converse and Robert Fulton, of $7,550 with interest at 6 per cent. from December 1, 1810. This was a part of the indebtedness incurred in erecting the brick court house. March 5, 1811, it was ordered that the old court house be rented to the Rev. William Jones for the term of one year from and after the 11th day of March instant, to be occupied as a school room, for which Mr. Jones was to pay two dollars per month, and to repair all damages which might be done said room by himself or scholars, and to leave the same in as good repair as at the beginning of his term of lease.

It was ordered that, on the presentation of a certificate signed by these parties or any five of them, stating that the person in whose name it was to be issued had paid for his stock in full, the clerk should issue an order on the county treasurer for the amount of the same, agreeable to the requisitions of the commissioners for building said court house, and agreed to by Mr. McIntire and the others, the sum specified on said certificate, to be considered as a part of the aggregate sum named and charged accordingly on the books of the commissioners. The following was adopted as the form of the order: "Commissioner's Office, Muskingum County, Ohio, April —, 181–. Ordered by the commissioners that the treasurer

of said county pay A. B., or his assigns the sum of———dollars, with interest from the first day of December, 1810, to be paid out of any surplus money in the treasury of said county, agreeable to the contract entered into by the commissioners and John McIntire and others for building a court house in the town of Zanesville, and in conformity to the resolutions of the commissioners of the 8th of March, 1809."

April 18, 1811, the board ordered that William Craig be directed to get the necessary repairs made on the pump in the public well at the expense of the county; and that Jacob Crooks be directed to make the necessary repairs on the jail and erect a whipping post.

September 21, 1811, the commissioners, at the request of James Hampson, proceeded to view the court house and satisfy themselves that it was finished according to contract; "and having made some progress, they adjourned to meet on October 1." On the latter day, the record states, "they proceeded to examine the court house work and compare it with the requisitions of the contract; and having made some progress, they adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at eight o'clock." The following entry appears under date of October 2: "Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment, when they proceeded as above, and also to settle with the contractors of said building, and do find that the county stands indebted to Messrs. Hampson & Williamson, as contractors, for extra work in the sum of $194.76."

December 4, 1811, James Hampson, in the name of Williamson & Hampson, received an order on John McIntire, treasurer of the Court House Company, for the sum of $1,550, the last payment in full for the erection of the court house, in accordance with the contract entered into by John McIntyre and others.

June 19, 1814, the commissioners of Muskingum county met at the request of the commissioners of the Muskingum bank, to make arrangements to rent the county offices, and after due consideration an order was made that the offices be let to the president and directors of the bank for the term of five years, or until the expiration of the charter of the bank, at the yearly rental of $60, beginning on the first day of July; said offices to be delivered up to the commissioners in as good order as they were at that date allowing for the inevitable wear and tear of such building. March 7, 1815, the middle room in the court house chamber was rented to Peter Mills and others for the use of the Freemasons' lodge, at $3 per month.

The following lists of county officers from 1804 to 1877 were compiled from the "Proceedings at the Dedication of the Muskingum County Court House," and published for the Bar Association in 1877:

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senators,—1805, Jos. Buell, Hallem Hempsted, Athens, Gallia, Washington and Muskingum; 1806, Hallem Hempsted, Leonard Jewett, district the same; 1807, Leonard Jewett, John Sharp, district the same; 1808–9, Robert McConnell, Muskingum and Tuscarawas; 1810–11, Robert McConnell, Guernsey, Muskingum and Tuscarawas; 1812–14, Robert McConnell, Muskingum; 1815–16, Ebenezer Buckingham, Muskingum; 1817–18, George Jackson, Muskingum; 1819, Samuel Sullivan (resigned), Muskingum; 1820, John Matthews, Muskingum; 1821–22, Thomas Ijams, Washington; 1823–24, Ebenezer Buckingham, Muskingum; 1825–26, Wylly's Silliman, Muskingum; 1827–29, John Hamm (resigned), Muskingum; 1830, James Ragnet, Muskingum; 1831–32, Ezekiel T. Cox, Muskingum; 1833–34, Thomas Anderson, Muskingum; 1835–38, Samuel J. Cox, Muskingum; 1839–42, James Henderson, Muskingum; 1843–44, David Chambers, Muskingum (speaker, 1844); 1845–48, Charles B. Goddard, Muskingum (speaker, 1847); 1849-50, Charles C. Convers, Muskingum (speaker, 1850); 1852–53, William E. Finck, Muskingum and Perry; 1854–55, Hugh J. Jewett, Muskingum and Perry; 1856–57, Eli A. Spencer, Muskingum and Perry; 1858–59, Ezekiel Vanatta, Muskingum and Perry; 1860–61, Charles W. Potwin, Muskingum and Perry; 1862–63, William E. Finck, Muskingum and Perry; 1864–65, Thomas J. Maginnis, Muskingum and Perry; 1866–69, Daniel B. Linn, Muskingum and Perry; 1870–73, William H. Holden, Muskingum and Perry; 1874–77, Elias Ellis, Muskingum and Perry.

Representatives. 1805, Elijah Hatch, James Clark, James E. Phelps, Athens, Gallia, Muskingum and Washington; 1806, Levi Barker, Lewis Cass, William H. Puthuff, Athens, Gallia, Muskingum and Washington; 1807, John R. P. Burean, Joseph Palmer, John Mathews, Athens, Gallia, Muskingum and Washington; 1808, David J. Marple, James Clark, Muskingum and Tuscarawas; 1809, David J. Marple, George Jackson, Muskingum and Tuscarawas; 1810, George Jackson, David J. Marple, Guernsey, Muskingum and Tuscarawas; 1811, George Jackson, William Frame, Coshocton, Guernsey, Muskingum and Tuscarawas; 1812, John Hamm, Stephen C. Smith, Muskingum; 1813, Stephen C. Smith, Joseph K. McCune, Muskingum; 1814, David Chambers, Stephen C. Smith, Mus-

kingum; 1815, Robert Mitchell, Joseph K. McCune, Muskingum; 1816, Robert Mitchell, Robert McConnell, Muskingum; 1817, Christian Spangler, Thomas Nisbet, Muskingum; 1818, James Hampson, John Reynolds, Muskingum; 1819, John Reynolds, Robert McConnell, Muskingum; 1820, Alexander Harper, Robert K. McCune, Muskingum; 1821, Alexander Harper, William H. Moore, Muskingum; 1822, William H. Moore, Nathan C. Findlay, Muskingum; 1823, John C. Stockton, Joseph K. McCune, Muskingum; 1824, Thomas L. Pierce, Thomas Flood, Muskingum; 1825, Thomas L. Pierce, James Hampson, Muskingum; 1826, Thomas Flood, James Hampson, Muskingum; 1827, James Hampson, John C. Stockton, Muskingum; 1828, Wyllys Silliman, David Chambers, Muskingum; 1829, Littleton Adams, James Raguet, Muskingum; 1830, Thomas Maxfield, Littleton Adams, Muskingum; 1831, Appleton Downer, David Peairs, Muskingum; 1832, William Cooper, John H. Keith, Muskingum; 1833, John H. Keith, William Cooper, Muskingum; 1834, Aaron Robinson, William H. Moore, Muskingum; 1835, Aaron Robinson, William H. Moore, Muskingum; 1836, David Chambers, Muskingum; 1837, David Chambers, David K. McCune, Muskingum; 1838, David Chambers, Charles B. Goddard, Muskingum; 1839, Abraham Pollock, George W. Adams, Muskingum; 1840, Abraham Pollock, John Watkins, Muskingum; 1841, David Chambers, Charles Bowen, Muskingum; 1842, David Chambers, Charles Bowen, Muskingum; 1843, Joseph Fisher, Davis Johns, Muskingum; 1844, Davis Johns, Muskingum; 1845, Edward Ball, John Trimble, Muskingum; 1846, John Trimble, Muskingum; 1847, A. S. B. Culbertson, Abel Randall, Muskingum; 1848, Abel Randall, Muskingum; 1849, Edward Ball, Muskingum; 1850, William Morgan, Muskingum; 1852, William Morgan, William C. Filler, Muskingum; 1854, John Metcalf, Samuel McCann, Muskingum; 1856, John A. Blair, John Crooks, Muskingum; 1858, John A. Blair, Lewis Frazee, Muskingum; 1860, Daniel Van Vorhes, Elisha I. Trimble, Townsend Gore, Muskingum; 1862, Thaddeus A. Reamy, Jacob Glessner, Muskingum; 1864, James Gallogly, Elija Little, Muskingum; 1866, A. W. Shipley, Perry Wiles, Muskingum; 1868, Edward Ball, H. J. Jewett, Muskegon, 1870, Edward Ball, Elias Ellis, Muskingum; 1872, William H. Ball, Elias Ellis, Muskingum; 1874, James A. Moorehead, John B. Sheppard, Muskingum; 1876, Harvey L. Cogsil, L. Rambo, Muskingum.

President Judges—Common Pleas.—Levin Betts, 1804–05; Calvin Pease, 1805–08; William Wilson, 1808–22; Alexander Harper, 1822–1836; Corrington W. Searle, 1836–47; Richard Stilwell, 1847–51; Corrington W. Searle, 1851–52.

Judges of Common Pleas.—Richard Stilwell, February 19, 1852, September 16, 1854; John E. Hanna, September 16, 1854, October 20, 1854; Charles C. Convers, October 20, 1854, October 19, 1855; Corrington W. Searle, October 19, 1855; October 25, 1856; Lucius P. Marsh, October 25, 1856, February 9, 1862; Ezra E. Evans, February 9, 1862, December 10, 1866: Moses M. Granger, December 10, 1866, October 9, 1871; Frederick W. Wood, August 3, 1869, August 3, 1874; William H. Frazier, October 9, 1871, to February 9, 1882; Lucius P. Marsh, August 3, 1874, to August 3, 1879.

For continuation see chapter on bench and bar.

Associate Judges of Common Pleas.—In February, 1804, David Harvey, William Wells and John Campbell were commissioned as the first three associate judges for Muskingum county. William Wells resigned before taking his seat, and on March 15, 1804, Jesse Fulton was appointed to fill the vacancy. David Harvey resigned June 19, 1804, and on June 29, 1804, Richard McBride was appointed in his place. John Campbell resigned December 4, 1804, and on December 13, 1804, Giles Hempstead was appointed. On February 7, 1805, the legislature elected Jesse Fulton, Richard McBride and Seth Carhart. David Harvey, February 17, June 19, 1804; William Wells, February 18, February 25, 1804; John Campbell, February 20, December 4, 1804; Jesse Fulton, March 15, 1804, 1815; Richard McBride, June 29, 1804, 1813; Giles Hempstead, December 13, 1804, February 7, 1805; Seth Carhart, February 7, 1805, did not accept; William Mitchell, February 27, 1805, 1815; David Findlay, 1813, 1820; Stephen C. Smith, 1815, 1818; Daniel Stilwell, 1815, 1822; Robert Mitchell, 1818, 1833; John Reynolds, 1820, to June 27, 1822; Robert McConnell, January, 1822, August 6, 1827; David Young, June 27, 1822, January, 1823; Thomas Ijams, January, 1823, 1830; Edwin Putnam, August 6, 1827, 1842; Mathew McElhinney, 1830, 1837; William Blocksom, 1833, 1840; James Jeffries, 1837, 1844; William Cooper, 1840, 1847; Jacob P. Springer, 1842, 1852; Horatio J. Cox, 1844, 1852; Wilkin Reed, 1847, 1852.

Probate Judges.—Mahlon Sims, February 9, 1852–58; William T. Mason, February 9, 1858–64; Robert W. P. Muse, February 9, 1864–70; Henry L. Korte, February 9, 1870–73; Reuben H. Morgan, February 9, 1873–75;

Henry L. Korte was appointed on the 24th day of March, 1875, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Morgan. In October, 1876, he was elected for the full term to expire February 9, 1879. For contipuation see chapter on Bench and Bar.

Supreme Court.—The first regular term of began September 9, 1805. Present Samuel the supreme court held in Muskingum county, Huntington and William Sprigg, judges. The following list shows the clerks of the supreme court for Muskingum county:—Abel Lewis, 1805–12; John C. Stockton, 1812–17; Daniel Chambers, 1817–21; John Peters (*pro tem.*), 1821; E ekiel T. Cox; 1821–28; John Wilson, Jr., 1828–34; Ezekiel T. Cox, 1834–52.

Clerks of Common Pleas. Abel Lewis, 1804–12; John C. Stockton, 1812–17; David Chambers, 1817–21; John Peters, (*pro tem,*) 1821; Ezekiel T. Cox, 1821–28; John Wilson, Jr., 1828–34; Ezekiel T. Cox, 1834–41; George W. Manypenny, 1841–46; Anthony Wilkins, 1846–52; Charles C. Russell, 1852–64; John Hoopes, 1864–67; Gemmill Arthur, 1867–70; George W. Blocksom, 1870 (*pro tem.*); Edgar Allen, 1870–73; Frederick W. Geiger, 1873. Clerk Russell, in October, 1863, was elected for a fifth term, to expire February 9, 1867, but resigned in April, 1864. Clerk Geiger was elected a second time, in October, 1876; his term to expire in the fall of 1879. For continuation see chapter on Bench and Bar.

Sheriffs.—George Beymer, 1804–08; Jacob Crooks, 1808–12; John Reynolds, 1812–16; Charles Roberts, 1816–19; James Hampson, 1819–23; John Burwell, 1823–27; John Stanton, 1827–29; Daniel Brush, 1829–33; Asa R. Cassidy, 1833–37; Zachariah Adams, 1837–39; Edward Ball, 1839–43; John Dillon, 1843–47; Carson Porter, 1847–50 (died in office); Benjamin F. Leslie, 1850–54; Joseph Richey, 1854–56; James C. Wolf, 1856–58; Penrod Bateman, 1858–60; James C. Wolf, 1860–64 (died in office); John Quigley, (coroner and acting sheriff), 1864–65; Benjamin F. Leslie, 1865–69; Benson Loyd, 1869–73; William Ruth, 1873–77; Orrin Ballou, 1877. Sheriff Ballou's term expired in January, 1881.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—Lewis Cass, 1804, 1812; Samuel Herrick, 1812, 1818; John C. Stockton, 1818, 1820; Richard Stilwell, 1820, 1837; Wyllys Buell, 1837 to April, 1839; Cautious C. Covey, April, 1839, to November, 1839; Napoleon A. Guille, 1839 to 1851; William H. Ball, 1851 to April, 1853; John O'Neill, April, 1853, to January, 1856; John C. Hazlett, January, 1856, to October, 1861; John Haynes, October, 1861, to October, 1864; Lyman J. Jackson, October, 1864, to January, 1866; Moses M. Granger, January, 1866, to December, 1866; Albert W. Train, December, 1866, to January, 1868; Milton I. Southard, January, 1868, to November, 1872; Daniel B. Gary, November, 1872, to January, 1874; Albion J. Andrews, January, 1874, to January, 1878. For continuation see chapter on Bench and Bar.

County Commissioners.—On the evidence of our oldest inhabitant, Stephen Reeve, Esq., who leased school land of them in 1804, our first county commissioners were William Montgomery, Joseph F. Munro and Christian Spanger. The records show: Isaac Evans, —— to December, 1807; Robert Speer, —— to December, 1807; William Whitten, —— to December, 1808; William Newell, —— to December, 1809; Jacob Gomber, from December, 1807, to December, 1809; Daniel Stilwell, from December, 1808, to December, 1811; Thomas Nisbet, from December, 1809, to December, 1812; George Reeve, from April, 1810, to December, 1810; John Wiley, from December, 1810, to April, 1814 (died); Benjamin Spry, from December, 1811, to September, 1814; William H. Moore, from December, 1812, to December, 1818; Luke Walpole, from April, 1814, to September, 1814; James L. Fleming, from December, 1814, to October, 1819; William Hunter, from December, 1814, to November, 1817; Simeon Sims, from November, 1817, to November, 1820; Thomas Flood, from December, 1818, to November, 1820; John Robertson, from October, 1819, to December, 1825; Jared Brush, from November, 1820, to December, 1824; James Jeffries, from March 1821, to December, 1821; Israel Robinson, from December, 1821, to December, 1826; John Handle, from December, 1824, to December, 1830; Joseph Springer, from December, 1825, to December, 1827; Absalom Roberts, from December, 1826, to December, 1829; William Hamilton, from December, 1827, to November, 1831; Isaac Helmick, from December, 1829, to November, 1831; Israel Robinson, from December, 1830, to November, 1839; Samuel McCann, from November, 1831, to November 1834; Lyle Fulton, from November, 1831, to October, 1838; John Adams, from November, 1834, to his death, in 1837; Samuel McCann, from December, 1837, to October, 1838; John Thompson, from October, 1838, to December, 1841; Beverly Lemert, from December, 1838, to October, 1840; John Goshen, from December, 1839, to December, 1845; Robert Boggs, from October, 1840, to December, 1843; Littleton Moore, from December, 1841, to November, 1844; Joshua Bennett, from December, 1843, to December,

1846; Henry Wheeler, from November, 1844, to December, 1847; Mahlon Sims, from December, 1845, to October, 1851; Stephen Reeve, from December, 1846, to December, 1852; William Johnson, from December, 1847, to November, 1850; James Carnes, from November, 1850, to November, 1853; Joseph R. Thomas, from October, 1851, to December, 1857; Lewis M. Pierson, from December, 1852, to December, 1855; Samuel Clark, from November, 1853, to December, 1856; Abel Randall, from December, 1855, to December, 1858; Jonathan Swank, from December, 1856, to November, 1859; Hugh Madden, from December, 1857, to November, 1860; John Baughman, from December, 1858, to December, 1861; E. E. Fillmore, from November, 1859, to November, 1862; William T. Tanner, from November, 1860, to February, 1864; George W. Slater, from December, 1861, to December, 1867; William Pringle, from November, 1862, to December, 1865; E. E. Fillmore, from February, 1864, to December, 1869; J. B. Milhous, from December, 1865, to December, 1868; E. L. Lemert, from December, 1867, to December, 1870; Robert Silvey, from December, 1868, to December, 1871; Austin Berry, from December, 1868, resigned February, 1870; William Hall, from February, 1870, resigned December, 1874; Daniel Hatton, from January, 1871, to December, 1872; Leonard N. Stump, from December, 1871, to December, 1874; John Sims, from December, 1872, to December, 1875; Thomas Griffith, from December, 1874, to December, 1877; Leonard N. Stump, from December, 1874, to December, 1875; William T. Tanner, from December, 1875, to December, 1878.

Clerks to County Commissioners.—Elijah Beall,—— to December, 1808; Benjamin Tupper, from December, 1808, to December, 1811; Robert Mitchell, from December, 1811, to June, 1812; William Craig, from June, 1812, to September, 1814; George Reynolds, from September, 1814, to January, 1815; James Perry, from February, 1815, to February, 1821 (when the office was abolished).

County Auditors.—The office of county auditor was created by an act of the general assembly, passed February 8, 1820. It grew out of the office of clerk to the board of county commissioners. Its duties have since been continuously multiplied and enlarged, under successive acts of the Legislature, until they are now peculiarly numerous, difficult and complicated. The names of the several county auditors are as follows: John Burwell, from March, 1821, to October, 1823, when he resigned to take the office of sheriff; John W. Spry, from October, 1823, to March, 1845 *nearly twenty-two years;* Richard I. Peach, from March, 1845, to March, 1855; Imri Richards, from March, 1855, to March, 1857; Bernard Van Horne, from March, 1857, to March, 1859; Jesse Atwell, from March, 1859, to March, 1861; Gemmill Arthur, from March, 1861, to March, 1865; Caleb D. Caldwell, from March, 1865—died September 6, 1871; Imri Richards, from September, 1871, to November, 1871; Andrew P. Stults, from November, 1871, to November, 1875; James T. Irvine, from November, 1875.

County Collectors.—Jacob Crooks, from June, 1807, to June, 1811; W. Scott, from June 1811, to June, 1812; Robert Mitchell, from June, 1812, to June, 1813; James Vickers, from June, 1813, to June, 1817; William Craig, from June, 1817, to June 1818; John Russell, from June, 1818, to June, 1820; William Hunter from June, 1820, to June, 1822; Daniel Brush, from June, 1822, to June, 1825; John Houck, from June, 1825, to June, 1826; Silas Robinson, from June, 1826, to June, 1827 (when the office was abolished).

County Appraisers of Land.—John Burwell, in 1834; Mathew McElhiney, in 1840. (In 1846, and since, district assessors.)

County Assessors (Annual).—Daniel Brush, from 1825 to 1827; Lewis Ijams, from 1827 to 1830; William Ellis, from 1830 to 1832; Jos. Springer, from 1832 to 1834; Matthias Spangler, from 1834 to 1835; Jesse L. Manley, from 1835 to 1839; Joseph P. Huston, 1839 (when the office was abolished).

County Treasurers. William Montgomery, from———, 1805 to June, 1807; Joseph F. Munro, from June, 1807, to June, 1810; Benjamin Sloan, from June, 1810, to October 1813; Christian Spangler, from October, 1813, to June, 1818; Samuel Sullivan, from June, 1818, to October, 1819; Thomas Moorehead, from October, 1819. to June, 1827; John Roberts, from June, 1827, to June, 1830; John Burwell, from June, 1830, to June, 1832; John Roberts, from June, 1832, to June, 1834; Daniel Brush, from June, 1834, to June, 1836; John Roberts, from June, 1836, to June, 1838; John Russell, from June, 1838, to June, 1844; Benjamin F. Leslie, from June, 1844, to June, 1846; Adam Peters, from June, 1846, to June, 1850; John Dillon, from June, 1850, to June, 1854; Isaac Stiers, from June, 1854, to June, 1856; Benjamin Adams, from June, 1856—died September, 1857; John Dillon. from September, 1857, to June, 1858; William Lynn, from June 1858; died September, 1862; J. B. H. Bratshaw, from September, 1862,—resigned

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March, 1864; John Dillon, from March, 1864, to September, 1866; Joseph T. Gorsuch, from September, 1866, to September, 1868; John M. Lane, from September, 1868, to September, 1872; Robert Silvey, from September, 1872, to September, 1876; George W. Allen, from September, 1876.

County Recorders.—It seems that conveyances of land lying in Muskingum county continued to be recorded in the office of the Washington county recorder until April 17, 1806. From 1806 to 1831, the recorder was appointed by the court of common pleas, and, as the list shows, the clerk of that court was usually the recorder. Abel Lewis, April 17, 1805, to February 13, 1810; George Reeve, February 23, 1810, to April, 1817; David Chambers, April, 1817, to November, 1820; John Peters, November, 1820, to November, 22, 1821; Ezekiel T. Cox, November 22, 1821, to October, 1831. In 1829, a law for the election of a recorder by the people was passed, but it did not affect the terms of those then in office. Mr. Cox's term expired early in 1831, but the commissioners of the county, under said law, appointed him to serve until after the election of that year. At that election Anthony Wilkins was chosen. Anthony Wilkins, October, 1831, to October, 1840; Wm. T. McKibbin, October, 1840, to September, 1841 (died); Imri Richards, September, 1841 to November, 1841; John Hilliard, November, 1841, to January, 1851; Joseph P. Huston, January, 1851, to January, 1854; Horatio W. Chandler, January, 1854, to January, 1857; George W. Ritze, January, 1857, to October, 1860 (died); Ephraim P. Abbot, October, 1860, to October, 1861; John J. Ingalls, October, 1861, to January, 1868; Jesse H. Mitchell, January, 1868, to January, 1871; William H. Cunningham, January, 1871, to January, 1877; David Zimmer, January, 1887.

County Surveyors.—Levi Whipple, from 1804 to——; Chas. Roberts, from—— to 1817; John Roberts, from 1817 to ——; Wm. F. Beavers, from 1833 to 1839; James Boyle, from 1839 to 1845; Joseph Fisher, from 1845 to 1854; Jos. J. Hennon, from 1854 to 1857; John Smyth, from 1857 to 1860; Mark Lowdan, from 1860—resigned 1861; Jno. W. Roberts, from 1861 resigned 164; Joseph Fisher, from 1865 to 1868; James P. Egan, from 1868 to 1871; Joseph Fisher, from 1871 to 1874; James P. Egan, from 1874 to 1877; William Dunn, from 1877.

Poor house or Infirmary Directors.—[The county poor-house was completed in the year 1840.] Isaac Dillon, from June, 1840, to June, 1841; John Slaughter, from June, 1840, to June, 1841; Daniel Brush, from June, 1840, to June, 1841; John Peters, from June, 1841, resigned June, 1846; John Roberts, from June, 1841, to December, 1842; William Camp, from June, 1841, resigned June, 1846; Edwin Burlingame, from December, 1842, resigned June, 1846; Austin Berry, from June, 1846, to November, 1857; Lawson Wiles, from June, 1846, to November, 1847; John Vandenbark, from June, 1846, to November, 1849; James Helmick, from November, 1847, to November, 1853; Robert J. Smith, from November, 1849, resigned March, 1851; John Goyer, from March, 1851, to November, 1852; Robert Lee, from November, 1852, resigned March, 1858; Joseph Larzalere, from November, 1853, to November, 1856; Joseph Mattingly, from November, 1856, to November, 1859; William T. Tanner, from November, 1857, to November, 1860; Joseph R. Thomas, from March, 1858, to November, 1858; William Shaffer, from November, 1858, to November, 1864; David Sidle, from November, 1859, to November, 1862; Isaac Van Horne, from November, 1860, to November, 1863; John L. Taylor, from November, 1862, to November, 1865; William Lee, from November, 1863, to November, 1866; James Warner, from November, 1864, to November, 1867; Waldo B. Guthrie, from November, 1865, died September 18, 1866; William Lee, from November, 1866, to November, 1868; Isaac C. Story, from November, 1866, to November, 1869; Patrick Brennan, from November, 1867, to November, 1873; John L. Taylor, from November, 1868, to November, 1871; M. V. B. Mitchell, from November, 1869, to November, 1872; William T. Tanner, from November, 1871, to November, 1874; John W. Marshall, from November, 1872, to November, 1875; Peter L. Burgoon, from November, 1873, to November, 1876; Patrick C. Ryan, from November, 1874, to November, 1877; Robert Slack, from November, 1875, to November, 1878; John W. Marshall, from November, 1876, to November, 1879.

Members of State Constitutional Conventions.—Ohio has had three constitutional conventions. Muskingum county was in 1802 a part of Washington county, but a resident within its limits, John McIntire, sat in the convention of that year as one of the delegates from Washington county. The following list shows who represented Muskingum in the other two conventions: 1850–51, David Chambers, Richard Stillwell; 1873–74, Charles C. Russell, Daniel Van Vorhes.

Members of Congress.—The following list shows by whom Muskingum county has been

represented in the national house of representatives; the districts were changed once in each ten years: 1803–1813, Jeremiah Morrow; 1813–1817, James Caldwell; 1817–21, Samuel Herrick; 1821–1823, David Chambers; 1823–1829, Philemon Beecher; 1829–1833, William W. Irvin; 1833–1835, Robert Mitchell; 1835–1837, Elias Howell; 1837–1839, Alex. Harper; 1839–1841, Jonathan Taylor; 1841–1843, Joshua Mathiot; 1843–1847, Alex. Harper; 1847–1851, Nathan Evans; 1851–1853, Alex. Harper; 1853–1857, Edward Ball; 1857–1861, C. B. Tompkins; 1861–1863, William P. Cutler; 1863–1865, John O'Neill; 1865–1869, Columbus Delano; 1869–1873, George W. Morgan; 1873–1877, Milton I. Southard. Mr. Southard was again elected, in 1876, for the term to end in 1879.

Coroners:—Levi Whipple, from 1804 to 1811; Luke Walpole, from 1811 to ——; Charles Roberts, from 1815 to 1817; Samuel Thompson, from 1817 to 1821; Wm. H. Moore, from 1821 to 1822; Jacob Crooks, from 1822 to 1823; Samuel Thompson, from 1824 to 1828; Samuel Parker, from 1828 to 1832; William Twaddle, from 1832 to 1834; Samuel Parker, from 1834 to 1838; Richard Collum, from 1838 to 1840; Samuel Gates, from 1840 to 1843; William Flanagan, from 1843 to 1846; John W. White, from 1846 to 1848: James Caldwell, from 1848 to 1850; Elijah Brown, from 1850 to 1852; John Quigley, from 1852 to 1854; John Bratton, from 1854 to 1856; John Quigley, from 1856 to 1868; John D. Bonnet, from 1868 to 1874; Anderson Evans, from 1874 to 1876; Daniel Smith, from 1876. The others have been chosen and have served since 1877:

Senators:—Lyman E. Jackson, 1876–'78; Elias Ellis, 1878–'82; J. D. Jones, 1882–'84; John O'Neill, 1884–'86; John O'Neill and Dr. E. Sinnett, 1886–'88; J. G. Huffman, 1886–'88; D. H. Gaumer, 1890–'92; George Iden, 1892–'94.

Representatives in the Legislature:—Herman F. Achaner, 1878–'80; Robert Price, 1880–82'; Charles E. Addison, 1882–86; Elijah Little and David Stewart, 1886–'88; John McGregor and D. H. Gaumer, 1888–'90; T. J. McDermott, 1890–'92; T. D. Adams, 1892–94.

Members of Congress.—Gibson Atherton, 1878–82; Beriah Wilkins, 1882–88; James W. Owens, 1888–92.

Coroners.—Daniel Smith was coroner in 1876. Since then the office has been filled by the following successively: Daniel Smith, Daniel Morgan, William Ruth and H. C. Waterman.

Sheriff.—William Hunter was elected in October, 1880, to serve until the first Monday in January, 1882. R. J. Haines served 1882–86; Russell Bethel, 1886–88; and William H. Bolin, who succeeded Bethel, is now in office.

County Commissioners.—Jefferson Van Horne, from December, 1877, to March 17, 1880, (resigned,) Harvey Darlinton appointed; James S. Copeland, from December, 1878, to December, 1885; John Croaks, from December, 1879, to December, 1882; Robert Lee, from December, 1880, to December, 1883; Edward Bethel, from December, 1882, to December, 1887, W. T. Maher, from December, 1883, to December, 1886; James Calvin, from December, 1885, to December, 1888; Robert Lee, from December, 1886, to December. 1889; C. W. McCutcheon, from December, 1887, to December 1890; F. M. Rider, from December, 1888, to December, 1894; J. F. Burgers, from January, 1890, to January, 1893; S. M. Rutlege, from January, 1891, to January, 1894.

County Auditors.—Samuel Oldham, 1880–83; A. A. Patterson, 1883–87; Julius A. Knight, 1887–93.

County Treasurers.—Frederick C. Dietz, 1880–82; D. G. Willey, 1882–86; Jesse Atwell, 1886–88; D. G. Willey, 1888–92; Jesse Frazier, 1992–94.

County Recorders.—David Zimmer, 1877–89; Ernest Scott, 1889–95.

County Surveyors. Fred Howell, 1880–83; L. W. Doane, 1883–86; Fred Howell, 1886–89; T. C. Connar, 1889–92; William Dunn, 1892–95.

Poor House and Infirmary Directors.—George A. Gardner, from November, 1879, to November, 1882; Addison Palmer, from November, 1880, to November, 1883; Howard Larzelere, from November, 1881, to November, 1884; John Mangold, from November, 1882, to November, 1885; Nathan Kelly, from November, 1883, to November, 1886; Fred Turley, from November, 1884, to November, 1887; John Hartmeyer, from November, 1885, to January, 1891; John Marshall, from November, 1886, to November, 1889; Charles T. Willey, from November, 1887, to January, 1894; David Evans, from November, 1888, to January, 1892; Conrad Sunkel, from January, 1890, to January, 1893.

Chapter VI.

BOUNDARIES, COUNTY SEAT, LAND TITLES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

WHEN admitted to the Union, the state of Ohio contained only nine organized counties. Of these, five, Trumbull, Jefferson, Belmont Fairfield and Washington embraced nearly all of the state east of the Scioto river, while the other four, Adams, Ross, Clermont and Hamilton, included all of the state south of the Indian line and west of the Scioto, as well as a strip along the eastern bank of that river. The Indian line ran from the Tuscarawas river, at the point where the south line of Stark county crosses that stream, southwesterly along the north line of Knox county, making one straight course from the Tuscarawas to a point near the northeast corner of Darke county. The land north of the Indian line and west of the Cuyahoga, and nearly all of what is now Michigan, was "Wayne" county, but the inhabited part being north of the Ohio state line, the original Wayne became a county of Michigan, and after 1810 Ohio created a new county of that name. The general assembly of Ohio, by an act passed January 7, 1804, created Muskingum county out of Washington and Fairfield. This act took effect, and the existence of this county dates from the 1st day of March, 1804. Elias Langham was then speaker of the house of representatives, and Nathaniel Massie speaker of the senate. Langham represented Ross county. Massie was a pioneer, Indian-fighter, a land surveyor. Born in Virginia, he drifted into the Ohio valley. By his energy and efforts Manchester, in Adams county, on the Ohio, and Chillicothe, in Ross county, were settled. He was a noted man in the Scioto valley.

Muskingum county then possessed extended limits. Beginning on the Indian line at what is now the northeast corner of Knox county; its west line ran along the east lines of what are now Knox and Licking, to the western edge of the elbow in our township of Hopewell; thence south through Perry county to the southwest corner of Clayton township. This point is north of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railway, not far east of Wolf's station, or Junction City. There its south line began and ran due east across Morgan county, keeping about three miles south of the present line, and on through Noble county to the northeast corner of Jefferson township, in that county. This point is about ten miles south of east from Caldwell. There the east line began and ran due north to the northeast corner of what is now Tuscarawas county. What is now the north line of Tuscarawas, and so much of the Indian line as crossed Holmes county, composed the northern boundary. Thus Muskingum county was about sixty miles long from north to south and about forty-five miles wide, and contained nearly 2,700 square miles.

By a law taking effect March 15, 1808, Tuscarawas county was created; by another on March 1, 1810, Guernsey county was constituted, and the width of Muskingum was reduced to twenty-five miles—the same as now. By another law taking effect March 1, 1810, Coshocton county was marked off, but remained "attached" to Muskingum until April 1, 1811.

Only one other change in Muskingum's boundaries was made, by laws taking effect March 1, 1818, creating Perry and Morgan counties. For almost sixty years the boundaries of this county have remained exactly as they now are; and so long as the constitution of the state of Ohio shall remain as it is touching "new counties" no further change will probably be made. Old Muskingum will, so far as concerns her extent, be one hundred years hence as she is this day.

The following clear statement of the history of land ownership, embracing a wide territory, including this county, is from the pen of Hon. Moses M. Granger:

"At the time of the declaration of American independence, the minds of England and America were intent upon Lake Champlain

and the sources of the Hudson, and few white men knew of the existence of our river Muskingum. The outer edge of the English settlements touched no foot of Ohio soil. A rude fort stood at Wheeling; a more military work at Pittsburgh commanded the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, but these outposts were separated by many miles of forest and mountain, from what could be called the *settled* districts. Neither our city, our county nor our state existed 100 years ago. So far as this portion of the earth then possessed any political limits or organization, it formed a part of the province of Canada, which according to the 'The Quebec Act,' passed by the English parliament in October, 1774, included all the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, as well as what is now the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

It is popularly supposed that what is now Ohio belonged to Virginia, and was ceded by her to the United States. I believe, however, that an examination of title will result in a conviction that Virginia had no valid title to any land north of the Ohio river, except such title as resulted from the assent of the United States to Virginia's 'reservation' of the tract lying between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, known as 'The Virginia Military district.' A brief history of the title of this land north of the Ohio may be interesting. In 1578 Queen Elizabeth gave the first English patent for land in America to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who, upon establishing a plantation within six years from the date of the patent, was to own sole jurisdiction over the territory embraced within 600 miles of said plantation. Gilbert failed to *establish* any settlement, although he tried to do so in what is now Nova Scotia. In 1584 the same queen gave a similar patent to Gilbert's brother-in-law, Sir Walter Raleigh, who effected a settlement at Roanoke, N. C. But some of his colony returned to England, and the remainder were never afterward seen by white men.

"In 1606, King James I set apart a belt extending from Cape Fear, in North Carolina, to Halifax, in Novia Scotia, to be settled by two rival English corporations or companies. The London company had an exclusive right to occupy from 34° to 38° north latitude, and a contingent right between 38° and 40°, and by the terms of the charter their lands extended west and northwest to the South Sea. But by its terms the King retained "the right of future regulation," and the *actual* territorial rights were to be controlled by the location of the settlements made. For instance, their northern limit was to be fifty miles north of their *first* settlement. Had this charter remained unaltered, Virginia would have had its north line near the Rappahannock. Afterwards, by a second charter her extent was increased, but the crown continued to claim, and to exercise without dispute, the right to grant to others lands not vested in the company by actual settlement. Thus the colonies of Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania on the north, and Carolina on the south, were successively established under royal grants upon territory that had at first been included within the Virginia charter.

"But before King James of England granted to the Virginia Company these rights of settlement between latitudes 34° and 41°, the King of France, in 1603, had by patent granted to one DeMonts the sovereignty of "Acadia and its confines," from 40° to 46° of north latitude; that is, from Philadelphia to beyond Montreal. Under this patent the French, in 1605, settled permanently at Port Royal. Then the colonial enterprises of the two nations, begun about the same time, progressed with a rivalry that resulted in successive wars. The English confined themselves to the tract east of the Alleghenies and south and west of the Penobscot. The French founded Quebec and Montreal, ascended the St. Lawrence, the Sorel and Lake Champlain, and established a fortified boundary, which included in French territory parts of New York and Pennsylvania, and every foot of land north and north-west of the Ohio. And all of it was firmly held by them until Wolfe's victory on the plains of Abraham produced the peace of Paris in 1763, by which, *for the first time*, the title passed to England.

"And the first English state paper applicable to our Ohio and Muskingum history was a proclamation issued soon after this treaty, by which 'all the country beyond the Alleghenies" was shut against emigrants, "from fear that remote colonies would claim the independence which their position would favor.' As wrote Lord Barrington: 'The country to the westward of our frontiers quite to the Mississippi was intended to be a desert for the Indians to hunt in and inhabit.' The 'Quebec Act' before referred to, passed in October, 1774, eleven years after England first owned 'north-west of the Ohio,' as I have said, made the Ohio the southern boundary of Canada. By the treaty of 1783, England ceded to the United States all the land south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi, and thus, prior to Virginia's deed of cession, our nation was the lawful owner of every foot of land on our side of the Ohio river.

Like a prudent farmer, however, the United States finding that Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia claimed title to parts, or the whole of it (and the claims of the two New England states were every whit as valid as that of Virginia), while other states also made claims, took deeds of cession from all, and thus 'quieted her title.' Ohio and the Northwest were won for the nation by national armies commanded by Washington and his generals, and by the diplomacy of Franklin and Adams, supported by the patriot people of the United States. On July 13, 1787, the Continental congress passed an ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio. This contained the celebrated prohibition of slavery which formed the foundation of the policy of freedom. No settlements were made in Ohio until April 7, 1788.

"On August 7, 1789, the first congress, under the constitution, substantially re-enacted the ordinance of 1787, and organized 'The Northwest territory,' which was governed for thirteen years by Arthur St. Clair, an emigrant from Scotland, who had served as a general officer through our revolutionary war. By act of April 30, 1802, a state organization embracing what is now Ohio, was authorized, and Ohio became a state on November 29, 1802. I repeat these dates as necessary to a complete statement of facts.

"The act creating the county, passed as already stated, in 1804, provided that the county seat should be at Zanesville, until permanently located. Under that law, the first court of common pleas began its first term in David Harvey's tavern, at the southwest corner of Third and Main streets. Coshocton and the Cass bottom, near Dresden, competed for the permanent county seat, but the locating commission decided in favor of Zanesville. Subsequently court was held in a log cabin belonging to one James Herron, on south Six street, about 100 feet south of Main street. In the year 1808, the first courthouse, sheriff's house and jail were built. The present court room is immediately above the spot upon which they stood, but the floor is higher than even the chimney tops of those humble structures; notwithstanding the fact that the room in which court was held, was then also, in the second story. The sheriff and his family lived in the first story. The courthouse was a frame structure, two stories high, 20x55 feet. The jail was two stories high, built of hewed logs, squared, and lined on the inside with three-inch planks. The lower story was for criminals, the upper for debtors. The two buildings, courthouse and jail were under one roof. The contract was let January 25, 1808, to Henry Ford, for $480, and was signed by only two of the commissioners, Henry Newel and Jacob Gomber; the other refused to sign because it was 'too much.' An extravagant price! Courthouse, sheriff's house, debtors' prison, jail—a little over $100 each!

"Section 4, Article VII of the constitution of 1802, read: 'Chillicothe shall be the seat of government until the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; no money shall be raised till the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, by the legislature of this state, for the purpose of erecting public buildings for the accommodation of the legislature.'"

As early as 1807–08 the subject of the removal of the capital was agitated, and at the session of 1808–09 the Muskingum delegation in the general assembly was reinforced at Chillicothe by a committee appointed by the citizens, headed by John McIntire; and assurances were received that if the county would, at its own expense, furnish suitable buildings for the legislature and state offices, a law would be passed making Zanesville the "temporary capital." The people believed that the capital once here, would remain. Public-spirited citizens loaned the money, and the county built what has been so well known locally as "Old 1809." During the summer of 1809 the main building, intended for the legislature, was put up but not finished. The contract was awarded April 10, 1809, to Joseph Munro, Daniel Converse, John Williamson and James Hampson, for $7,500, to be completed by December 1, 1810. In excavating for the foundation a small mound was opened, in which they found a skeleton, some flint arrow heads and a stone hatchet. The bones crumbled on being exposed to the air.

Notwithstanding these efforts of the county and town, although the legislature assembled early in December, 1809, it was not until the 19th day of February, 1810, that the following act was passed: "Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the seat of government be, and the same is hereby fixed, and shall remain at Zanesville, until otherwise provided by law. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of October next." But the hopes of Zanesville and Muskingum that "once here it would remain," were not allowed more than a day's existence, for an act was passed next day, February 20, 1810, providing for the election by the legislature by ballot of five commissioners, whose duty it should be to lo-

cate the permanent capital, in a place "not more than forty miles from what may be deemed the common center of the state, to be ascertained by Mansfield's map." And these commissioners were ordered to meet at Franklinton on September 1, 1810. Thus it was known that one month before Zanesville could become the temporary capital, the duty of selecting the spot for the permanent capital would probably be completed; and that Zanesville could not be that spot; for the central point of an east and west line across Ohio, passing through Zanesville, is the west line of Licking county: a point forty-two miles distant—at the very least from our city—while the fact that the geographical center of the state lay north of that line, increased the distance and left no room for hope, unless by management the second act could be repealed.

Although their efforts had been only partially successful, the honor of county and town was involved, so the state house—court house—was completed in the summer of 1810, and also, a smaller building for use by the secretary of state, and state treasurer; this was of brick, one story high, and stood just north of the west door of this court house. By direction of the legislature all its books, papers, etc., were committed to George Jackson, John McIntire, Wyllys Silliman, Robert McConnell and David J. Marple for transportation to Zanesville. It is therefore probable that these gentlemen composed the committee appointed by citizens hereinbefore referred to.

On the 3d day of December, 1810, the general assembly met in "Old 1809," and chose Edward Tiffin, speaker of the house, and Thomas Kirker, speaker of the senate. The house occupied the room so long used by the court of common pleas; the senate sat in the larger of the rooms in the second story: the room always afterward known as "the old senate chamber." This session ended on the 30th day of January, 1811.

The next session began December 2, 1811, and ended February 21, 1812. During the first ten years of the state's life, it had but one representative in congress; the first congressional apportionment law was enacted in Zanesville. Ohio being then entitled to six representatives in congress—this law assigned one of them to a district composed of the counties of Belmont, Coshocton, Guernsey, Jefferson and Muskingum—being the fourth district. On the 21st of January, 1812, two laws were passed, under which, afterward, the bridges over the river at Third and Main streets were built; under another act passed February 21, 1812, John McIntire and others (afterwards incorporated as "The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company") built a dam across the river and a lock. At this session also, on February 14th, 1812, was passed the law locating the capital permanently "on parts of Half Sections 9, 10, 11, 25 and 26, opposite Franklinton, Franklin county, on lands of Alexander McLaughlin and others;" but returning the temporary seat of government to Chillicothe, there to remain until the 1st Monday in December, 1817. At that day Columbus had no existence—not even a name—it was a spot opposite Franklinton." But Zanesville's last legislature did what it could to supply a designation, and on the last day of its existence, resolved "that the town to be laid out at the Highbank on the east side of the Scioto river, opposite the town of Franklinton, for the permanent seat of government of this state, shall be known and designated by the name of 'Columbus.'"

From October 1, 1810, to May 1, 1812—one year and seven months, Zanesville flourished as a state capital, and then returned to the more modest but respectable position of shiretown or county seat, and held until the census of 1850, equal place with Dayton, Cleveland and Columbus, as "chief towns," second only to Cincinnati. Columbus had been the "capital city" for well nigh thirty years before she had a population greater in number than Zanesville.

While the legislature met here, the courts continued to sit in the frame building of 1808; but after the capital went back to Chillicothe, the "state house" became the county court house, and served as such from the spring of 1812 until September, 1874, over sixty-two years. The first court house, which had meanwhile served as schoolhouse, meeting house, etc., and jail, was burned down April 3, 1814. On the evening of April 2d, two men arrived in Zanesville from the East, having in custody a negro claimed to be a fugitive slave, escaped from Kentucky. They placed their prisoner in the jail for safe keeping during the night. Some excitement arose amongst the citizens, some of them urging that such use of the jail was unlawful. The negro attempted to burn the lock off the door, and succeeded so well that by morning nothing was left but the lock and himself, he owing his escape from death to the active benevolence of a part of the people; others insisting that he ought to be thrown back into the fire. Assisted by some "free soilers" of that early day, he subsequently escaped from his custodians. Thus Muskingum's first court house and jail became a burnt

offering for the sin of slavery. "Old 1809" and other adjacent buildings escaped because their roofs had been soaked by a rain that night.

Before leaving these early means for administering justice, attention is requested to one now wholly obsolete, save in the state of Delaware, the whipping post. This stood on the small Indian mound heretofore named. It was erected in 1808, and existed only one year, and some eight or ten convicts for "minor offenses," received in public about twenty-five lashes each. After this post disappeared "whippings" were inflicted at the southeast corner of the old log jail.

In 1822, a sheriff's house and jail were built of brick, the same that was used as the residence of the jailor until 1876. In 1846, one Davis, convicted of poisoning his wife escaped from this jail, and soon after a stone jail was built adjoining the southeast corner of said brick. Contrary to expectations, the stone jail was by no means a secure custodian. An Irishman, who had been working on the railroad, having been arrested for assault and battery, by means of shovel and poker, speedily excavated a passage-way below the foundations of the dungeon and the next morning the astonished sheriff found an empty jail and a hole in the court house yard.

In 1830–31, the Zanesville Athenæum built the east wing, between "1809" and the alley, externally like the west wing. Its upper story was used until 1874 for library and reading rooms; its lower story and basement for offices, etc. About 1833, a west wing consisting of a basement and two stories, was built between "1809" and Fourth street; its rooms being used by the clerks of the courts and other county officers. From 1851 to 1874, the probate court occupied rooms in its second story. On September 4, 1874, the contract for the present court house was awarded to Mr. T. B. Townsend, at $221,657, and on the 11th day of the same month, the district court—Judges Marsh, Frazier, Miller and Chambers, met for the last time in "Old 1809," and disturbed early in its morning session by the contractor's eager workmen, adjourned to Black's Music Hall, the work of demolition began. The architect's estimate was for $240,205.67. Mr. Townsend gave bond for $100,000, with J. Burgess and G. W. Townsend as sureties for the performance of the contract within twenty.four months from November 1, 1874. An increased expenditure of $1,403.02 was necessary to complete the structure. The dedication of the new court house took place May 1, 1877, with appropriate ceremonies and addresses by distinguished citizens. E. E. Fillmore, Esq., as chairman, called the meeting to order and delivered a brief address. Frank H. Southard made presentation of the building to the people of the county in the following address of historical value:

"*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Geutlemen:* I am delegated by the board of commissioners of Muskingum county to make the formal presentation of our new court house to the bar and public.

"The building has been years in the process of construction, and has caused much anxiety and solicitude on the part of your commissioners. But while they have felt a deep responsibility resting upon them as the representatives of the public interests in this great enterprise, they have been sustained and encouraged at every step by the generous support they have received from the people, and have felt gratified that the increased taxation incident to the undertaking has been so cheerfully responded to. As early as the year 1871, and annually from that time to the present, has this taxation been going steadily on.

"Your commissioners having thus early anticipated the taxation, and having procured the necessary plans, specifications and detailed drawings from the very competent architect, Henry E. Myer, of Cleveland, awarded the contract of construction in the spring of 1874 to the enterprising contractor and builder, Thomas B. Townsend, of your own city.

"This public enterprise was begun under favorable auspices by the board of commissioners, composed of Messrs. John Sims, William Hall and Leonard N. Stump; and it has been carried forward to its completion by their successors in office, Messrs. John Sims, Thomas Griffith, and William T. Tanner, who compose our present board.

"The boards thus composed, assisted by your efficient auditors, A. P. Stults and James T. Irvine, carried forward this enterprise as expeditiously as the public interests would allow. They have studied diligently the public convenience; they have guarded well the public treasury; they have avoided all complications of the law and with a consciousness that they have discharged the full measure of their duty, they ask as their only reward the public approbation.

"At an aggregate cost not exceeding $260,000, this temple, reared in the interests of justice and the public convenience, is unexceptionable in its architectural beauty, ample in its accommodations, complete in all its appointments, the ornament of our city and the

pride of our county. And as we tread to-day its spacious halls and corridors, let us reflect that the temples reared to religion and law are true indices marking the morality, intelligence and justice of our people; and let us reflect, too, with an honest pride, that in Ohio, one of the grandest of the states of our Union, with her millions of people, justly celebrated for their religion, their learning, their arms and their law, and with a century of prosperity marking their grand progress, this temple stands in the foreground without a rival of its kind in all her borders.

"For myself and on behalf of the commissioners I indulge the hope that all litigants who shall bring their causes to this forum, shall be represented always by just and honorable counsel; that the chair of justice shall in the future, as in the past and present, be supplied with worthy men; and that the fair divinity, the blind goddess of Justice, who so mysteriously presides at courts shall ever hold her scales equal; that the court, desiring to be just, shall preside with cool and impartial judgment; that counsel in their zeal for the interest of their clients shall never pass the domain of professional propriety, and that law shall be so administered as to i crease the public faith and confidence in the administration of justice.

"In the name, then, and on behalf of our commissioners, Mr. O'Neill, I now tender to the bar and public, through you, as their representative, this structure and pray its acceptance."

This was responded to by Hon. John O'Neill, accepting the building on behalf of the bar and public. He was followed by Hon. Moses M. Granger, who read a long and exhaustive address entitled "Muskingum County: Its Courts and Bar." To that address indebtedness is acknowledged for much of the material entering into this chapter. At the close of Judge Granger's address a recess was taken until 7.30 in the evening. At the evening meeting Hon. Lucius P. Marsh delivered an address on the "Efficiency of Courts and How Promoted." The address of Judge Marsh was followed by singing by a quartette composed of Mrs. Geo. Harris, Miss Kate Cassel, Messrs. James A. Cox and William H. Wilmont, assisted by Miss Clara Ayers, organist. After this, the closing address was made by Hon. H. W. Ball. His subject was "The Relation of the Bar to the Court and Community." After General Ball's address, the doxology "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow" was sung by the quartette, and a benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Kingsbury, when the people dispersed.

The circumstances of the building of the old stone jail, above mentioned, were as follows: In 1845 John Goshen, Robert Boggs and Littleton Moore, county commissioners, found the old brick jail too insecure to hold prisoners. They advertised for bids for the construction of a new jail, to be built of stone laid in regular courses, with sixteen cells for prisoners, connected in two tiers. The contract was let April 15, 1845, and finished in October, 1846. It was awarded to Hugh Madden for $7,975. This jail gave way to the present building, which stands further east, and was erected under contract of Messrs. T. B. Townsend and M. Clements—the former to construct all but the inside iron work and receive $16,527, the total cost of the structure being $25,027.

Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Square 12, plat of Zanesville, recorded on page 28, Book A, are "appropriated to other public uses," by which is meant county purposes, the county having occupied them since the appropriation, except a fraction of sixty feet square, being the northwest corner of said tract, which the city was permitted to erect buildings upon, and which the county rented of the city for some years; and when the county commissioners decided to take possession of the lots bounded on the north by Fountain alley, south by Main street, west by Fourth street and east by Court alley, for a public square, the sum of $8,000 was given to the city to "quit claim its right, title and interest to all and singular the appurtences and buildings situated on said northwest corner of said tract." The record referred to does not exhibit John McIntire's act of appropriation, but it is so construed, since the plat containing the lots above specified was recorded in Washington county, April 29, 1802, and the right of the county to their possession has not been questioned. The county commissioners leased to the Zanesville Athenæum the land adjoining the "Old 1809," on the east, for library purposes, for the term of 1,000 years, and therefore, when their successors determined the site of the present court-house, it was found necessary to appropriate the rights of said lessee by proceedings in the probate court. A jury awarded $6,575, which was duly paid to the Athenæum by the county. On the jury sat Joseph Qualls, the first colored man ever drawn as a juror in Muskingum county.

This brief sketch of the structures that have occupied this ground—beginning with the rude mound enclosing the remains and weapons of an unknown race, who, once, as a people, pos-

sessed the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and ending with these evidences of our present wealth, taste and architectural skill, indicates the changes wrought in three quarters of a century. The thoughts and imaginations of the younger readers these pages, aided by the memories of many who yet live as links between the past and the present, can easily fill up the picture of the successive generations that have in the interval lived and died, suffered and enjoyed, failed or succeeded, within the immediate vicinity of this spot as these years have passed away.

June 30, 1838, the county commissioners bought of Andrew R. Jackson* 100 acres of land in Falls township, the east end of Jackson's division, in Quarter Township No. 4, Township 1, Range 8, for the purpose of a county poor farm, for $3,000. October 8, 1863, the second 100 acres of the poor farm was purchased of Augustus C. Springer, for $7,000. The contract for building the first poor-house was let to David McGinnis, May 15, 1839, for $7,409.57. The building was partially burned in 1859, and was rebuilt and enlarged the following year, at an expense of $9,500. The contract for the new building was let May 15, 1880. W. C. Hazlett was the architect. The contractors: Excavation, foundation and brick work, T. B. Townsend; cut stone, Eisle & Berkheimer; iron beams, Illinois Vernon Bridge Company; carpenter work, galvanized iron work, slate and tile roofing, William Hall; painting, Henry Mechlin; plumbing, Rockel & Sons; total contract price, $44,000. The buildings have since been improved as occasion has demanded.

Just previous to his death, John McIntire was deeply interested in the promotion of a scheme for the improving of the water power advantages at Zanesville, as well as making the Muskingum river a navigable stream from its mouth to this point, and he was engaged in this great enterprise when the fell destroyer, death, removed him from the scene of his labors. He died July 29, 1815, but with his death the grand scheme for the betterment of his adopted city did not cease, as it was found that he had allied his entire property and estate with its destinies, and, by his last will and testament, made it through all coming time an important factor in our city and the depository of a fund dedicated to the noblest of purposes. We herewith give the text of his last will and testament in full.

"I, John McIntire, who am a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the town of Zanesville, wishing to make a just disposition of all my estate, both real and personal, to take effect after my death, do make this instrument of writing as and for my last will and testament, hereby revoking and disannuling all former wills by me heretofore made.

"In the first place in lieu of my wife's full dower at law, I give, devise and bequeath to her absolutely the one-half of all the personal property I may die possessed of, except my clock, which is not to be sold, but remain in my dwelling house as long as it will go. All my personal property is first to be valued by three men chosen by my executors; then my wife, Sally, is to make her choice of the one-half, or should she not take the one-half, the residue is to be sold, and she is to get the money arising from the sale. I also give, devise and bequeath to her during her life my mansion house, barn stable, and all my outhouses and improvements, within the present enclosure where I now live. Secondly, so soon after my death as my executors, or a majority of them, may think proper, I order, direct and empower them to sell and convey in fee simple in such parcels and in such a manner and on such terms as they think proper, all and every part of my real estate in the county of Muskingum or elsewhere, except the real property which I own and which lies in the grant made by the United States to Ebenezer Zane, on the Muskingum river, which shall not be sold during the lifetime of my wife, and out of the sales and proceeds of the above lands, my executors are to pay off all my just debts as soon as possible, after which debts are paid, my executors are to pay to my wife Sally, annually, and during her life, the one half of the rents, interest, issues and profits of all my estate, both real and personal. The money arising from the sales of my real estate and personal estate after the payment of my debts as aforesaid, is to be by my executors vested in stock in the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, all excepting one hundred dollars, which I allow them to purchase a horse, saddle, and bridle with for John Chapman, who now lives with me; also one other hundred dollars which I allow them to purchase a horse, saddle and bridle with for Lucinda Green, who now lives with me. At the death of my wife, Sally, I allow my executors to sell and convey in fee simple in such a manner and on such terms as they think proper, all the rest, residue and remainder of my real estate then remaining unsold, the house and lot as above bequeathed to my wife, with the clock as aforesaid excepted, and the money arising from such sale or sales to be vested in the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company stock, as my

*A relative of T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson.

other money is ordered to be vested. Thirdly, I allow my executors, if they think it prudent and proper, to pay out of the aforesaid funds annually to Negro Mess, who lived with me and now lives with me, fifty dollars, during his lifetime.

"Fourthly, I give, devise and bequeath to my daughter, Amelia McIntire, otherwise called Amelia Messer, at the death of my wife, my mansion house with the premises before described in fee simple, provided she leaves heirs of her body, or an heir, with the clock aforesaid; also, I give, devise and bequeath to her and the heir or heirs of her body, and their heirs forever, all the rents, issues, interest and profits of all my Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company stock, which are to be paid to her annually during her life, by the president and directors of said company, on her own personal application and not otherwise. She is not at liberty to sell, under the pain of forfeiture, any part of said stock, nor is the same ever to be liable for the payment of her debts which she may contract, or which her husband, should she marry, may contract. Should she leave an heir, or heirs of her body, then at her death the house aforesaid to be vested in them in fee simple and all the stock aforesaid, to do with as they may think proper. But should my daughter, Amelia McIntire, otherwise called Amelia Messer, die without an heir or heirs of her body, then my house and lot with the premises as before described are to be held in fee simple by the company before described for the use and occupancy of the president of said company, with the clock aforesaid, he paying into the fund aforesaid, for the use hereafter described, a reasonable rent, to be fixed by the directors for the same; and the president and directors of the said company are annually forever to appropriate all the profits, rents and issues of my stock as aforesaid, and all my estate of whatever kind the same may be, for the use and support of a poor school, which they are to establish in the town of Zanesville for the use of the poor children in said town; the children who are to be the objects of this institution are to be fixed upon by the president and directors of said company. This request to be absolutely void in case my daughter, Amelia, before described, should leave an heir or heirs of her body.

"Lastly, I nominate, constitute and appoint my friends, Daniel Converse, Alexander Adair and Nathan C. Findlay, all of Zanesville, the executors of this, my last will and testament, with full and absolute power by me in them or a majority of them vested, to carry this will and every part thereof into full effect, and I fully empower them, or a majority of them, to sell and convey my real estate as aforesaid described in fee simple, and as fully as I myself could was I living, and in case any of my executors as aforesaid mentioned should refuse to act agreeable to my request, as an executor of my estate, then, in that case, I authorize and fully empower the other two executors to fix upon and appoint some other person who will act as an executor, and after he is sworn according to law, as an executor is sworn, I do absolutely and fully vest him with all the powers which any of my exectors are vested with, and all his acts as an executor are to be as binding as those of his co-executors.

"In testimony that this instrument of writing is my last will and testament, I, John McIntire, who am now of sound mind and memory, have hereto set my hand and seal, this eighteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifteen, at Zanesville, 1815."

JOHN MCINTIRE [SEAL.]

December 15, 1820, Miss Amelia McIntire died, thus making one half of this fund a perpetual fund for the education of the poor of our city, to be selected by the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, the trustee under the will.

Erecting a suitable school building, the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company opened and maintained a free "poor school" in the city until the year 1856, when owing to the flourishing condition of the public schools, and the repugnance of parents and children alike toward a distinctively "poor school," the trustees placed the building under the control of the board of education, by whom schools were conducted therein, the same as in other wards chools, they (the trustees) paying all the expense of maintaining it. The widow of John McIntire, who had married the Rev. David Young, died in 1854, and the other half of the estate was thereby added to the fund. In 1865, the trustees assumed the expense of maintaining another of the ward schools of the city. It was at this time, June, 1865, that a small band of noble-hearted ladies decided to organize an association "for the purpose of caring for the desolate children in our city." The meeting was held in one of the small rooms of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and was attended by Mrs. Van Buren, Mrs. James, Mrs. Captain Hazlett, Mrs. Dr. Brown, Mrs. Louisa Brooks, Mrs. General Leggett and Mrs. Jos. Black. Committees were appointed for soliciting funds

to promote the scheme. On July 24, 1865, another meeting was held at the same place and a permanent organization effected; the association adopting the title of the Muskingum County Children's Home Association.

The first home was opened on Market street, east of Blocksom alley, but in the spring of 1866 these rooms were found to be insufficient for the accommodation of the children, and the board of control contracted with Stephen Harper for five acres of land situated on the old Wheeling road, one mile east of the court house, for which they agreed to pay the sum of $2,150.00. The importance of such an institution as the Children's Home having been demonstrated in fulfilling desires akin to those expressed in the will of John McIntire, the trustee.of his estate on October 1, 1866, agreed to contribute $400 a year for the school in the home. On May 30, 1868, the trustee under the will, agreed to contribute each year $2,000, the name to be changed to "The McIntire Children's Home," and a majority of the managers of the home were to be always chosen from the directors of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company. Said trustee also purchased the mortgage on the real estate of the home.

In this manner, the Children's Home was conducted for eleven years, when the trustees became satisfied that a building should be constructed, especially adapted for such purpose, and, after due deliberation, the present site was selected. It embraces eight acres of land and lies one and a fourth miles northwest of the court house, and just within the city limits. The trustees next made a contract with the county commissioners, through a joint commission, whereby the country contributed $6,000.00 toward the erection of a new home, and further agreed to pay a pro rata share of expenses of the home in consideration of the executors admitting to the benefits of the institution such children as might be sent to the county infirmary from time to time, and who were of suitable age for admission.

The new home building was begun in June, 1879, and finished in August of the following year, and was at once dedicated to its intended use with appropriate religious ceremonies. In August, 1885, by mutual consent, the contract with the county was rescinded and the $6,000.00 repaid into the county treasury. The structure is one of the most beautiful in this vicinity, and will compare favorably with any similiar institution in the state. The main building is a fine brick with stone trimmings, 90x125 feet in dimensions. The basement is built of limestone with range work about the windows; the east and west wings are two stories high, while the central portion is three stories, with Mansard roof. It fronts the south and contains thirty-five rooms and is well arranged in case of fire, having many exits. It is heated throughout by steam and lighted by gas from the city mains. The laundry, which is located in the rear, is a substantial building thirty-two feet square, and is supplied with all necessary appliances. The school house is located seventy-five yards to the east of the main building, and is a handsome two-roomed structure. The home has capacity for 100 children, and is thoroughly equipped in every respect.

The home farm comprises 104 acres of land, and produces all that is needed for the home. There are several buildings upon it for the residence of the employes of the institution. Situated as it is, upon a commanding eminence, beautifully shaded by trees, and surrounded by handsome lawns and well-kept grounds, it is a model institution, and the inmates of the John McIntire Children's Home may well be happy and contented, living to bless the memory of the man who has thus left an everlasting testimonial of his sympathy for the poor and unfortunate of this county.

Chapter VII.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT AND NAVIGATION.*

BEFORE the inauguration of slack water navigation on the Muskingum river, steamboating, which could only be carried on when the water was considerably a bove its average level, was in its infancy. Traffic between Zanesville and points down the river was carried on by means of flat boats, which were broken up and sold for lumber upon reaching their destination, and keel boats and pirogues, which were slowly and laboriously poled up stream after leisurely drifting down. The principal landings were at the Dillon wharf, at the foot of Fourth street, the Buckingham warehouse near the Putnam end of the Sixth street bridge and at the foot of Fifth street, Zanesville. However about 1844, when the state locks and dams were completed, the steamboat business came immediately to the front, and rapidly grew to large proportions. Daily packets ran to Dresden and Marietta, and large boats made weekly trips to Pittsburg. Besides these there were a number of boats running frequently to New Orleans, Cincinnati and at long intervals to upper Mississippi points—Davenport, Rock Island and St. Paul.

The Dresden boats, among the first of which were the "Relief," the "Tuscarawas," "Walhonding" and the "McIntire," carried numerous excursions up the river.

The Marietta boats carried rather more freight and less frivolity; but, running in any trade, steamboating during its flush times, from 1845 to 1855, offered a most attractive life as well as a most lucrative field to young men living near the river; and there are few of the older families that have not had more than one representative "on the river." The excitement of racing was a prominent feature of steamboating in those days. Every captain believed that if his craft had anything like a fair chance she could show a clean pair of heels to any boat of her class that ever turned a wheel; and, with a view of demonstrating this superior speed, would race with anything afloat at every possible opportunity—going scudding by passengers and shippers frantically waving from the bank, unless it happened that the rival steamboat seemed to be getting the best of it when stopping for freight or travellers served as an admirable excuse for not winning the race. Considering the fact that desperate racing was the rule, it is remarkable that no accidents occurred, indeed there have never been any disasters of great magnitude, under any conditions, in the history of Muskingum steamboating, the worst being the explosion of the "Buckeye Belle" in the Beverly locks. The only other explosion on the river was that of the "McCormick," some fifteen years ago. In those days there were no lines of steamers on western rivers; every boat was an independent venture that made or lost money according to the ability of her officers to please the public. Few, however, were the boats that did not prove profitable investments to their owners. The cargoes carried were enormous and the freight rates high. As an example may be cited the "Helen Mar," the toll upon whose cargo through the locks of the Muskingum was $500 for one trip alone. The "Cheviot," another boat of the same class, a few years later, twice carried cargoes of 2,500 barrels of flour from Worstall's mill at Beverly. Tradition says the "Cheviot" was the fastest boat on the river between 1850 and 1860. She was built by William McIntosh and captained by him for a short time, and after that by Capt. D. T. Brown, of Beverly. One of her trips was from Zanesville to St. Paul, St. Paul and thence back to Pittsburg, the entire distance and a number of changes of freight accomplished in an even thirty days. The ill-fated Belle Zane was also considered a speedy craft for a stern-wheeler. Despite the narrowness of the locks there have been half a dozen side-wheel boats, with recessed wheels, built for this river. One of them, the "Enterprise," a Cincinnati and New Orleans packet built at Zanesville by Bishop and others, had

*Indebtedness is acknowledged to a series of papers published in the *Zanesville Daily Signal*, written by Mr. C. Frame, and used here by permission.

the largest hull ever on the river, and was just able to go through the locks.

Canoes, pirogues, flat boats and keelboats were used from the time of the first settlements on the Muskingum river until the opening of the improved navigation on the river by the locks and dams in 1842. The canoe was made by digging a trough-like space in a large poplar tree. They were propelled by a man, or men standing in the canoe, using a pole to push the craft. They were easily overturned, and it required an experienced hand to navigate safely and rapidly. Many of the pirogues were made of a very large tree, with a keel and a running board on the sides for men who used the propelling poles. The flat boats were like the boats used until lately in carrying coal on the river, the whole boat uncovered, except a covered space near the stern for the pilot of the boat. They floated with the current down the stream, but they had to be pushed by strong men when ascending the river. The keel boat was the most aristocratic of all the boats on the river. It was a regular ribbed boat, planked on the bottom, its sides well covered with plank, to turn rain and keep the freight dry. These boats carried produce to the different trading towns, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Wheeling and other places. Some of them went as far as Nashville, Tenn., with their cargoes, returning with different kinds of merchandise for the Zanesville trade. The large flat boats for carrying flour and other kinds of produce for the down river trade, were only used for the trip down the river. When their cargo was unloaded, they were sold for different uses. Only the value of lumber could be obtained, and sometimes they were disposed of for a very small consideration.

The canoe and pirogue were used by farmers along the Muskingum river at Big Bottom and Round Bottom, for carrying their fruit (apples, pears and peaches) and watermelons to the Zanesville market. A number of them could could be seen in the fruit season at the landing almost every day.

The flat boat was used for the salt trade, and sometimes to carry farmers' produce to the market. Before the era of steamboating, nearly all the salt from the many salt works along the Muskingum river was carried to market on flat boats. Nearly every salt works had a flat boat that would carry from ten to fifty tons of salt. Without flat boats there would have been much trouble and expense of teaming the salt to the Zanesville trade.

The keelboats made trips to Wheeling and Pittsburg, carrying articles to be teamed from Wheeling to Baltimore, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. They were there loaded with different kinds of merchandise for the Ohio trade, floating down the Ohio river to Marietta; then the socket poles were used, the steersman calling "head to," "up behind" and "all together" to his crew on either side of the boat, the men bending, with their iron socket hickory poles, with button-shaped ends, to their shoulders, forcing the heavily-loaded craft up stream. In many places horses or oxen were used to help over the riffle, or a long rope was fastened to a tree on shore, the other end wound around the capstan, and the boat would "be warped over the riffle."

The following persons were all prominent keel-boatmen:

John Carpenter had the keelboal, "Retuna," afterward named the "Little Toin." His trade was from Zanesville to Pittsburg, also he was the owner of other boats in the Cincinnati and Kanawha trade. He was in the trade in 1820 and 1825. Victor Stull and his brother Harry, the father and uncle of Captain Stull, of Beverly; Lemuel Swift, afterward a prominent steamboat pilot; Captain Birch, of Marietta, who was on the river piloting steamboats until he was nearly eighty years old, and old Billy Scales, who was one of the best rifle-shots in the Western states. Mike Fink, one of Carpenter's men, was another good shot with a rifle. An amusement for him and Carpenter, was to place a tin cup of whisky on each other's head, and then shoot at it. Mike shot Carpenter in the head. Yankee, one of the trio as soon as he saw Carpenter was dead, immediately shot Fink, then he jumped into a canoe and escaped down the river. The boat capsized and Yankee was drowned. Dudley Davis of Cat's creek, Tiff and Ross Nott, Ab and Hark Boyd, Paul, Alexander and George Hahn were among the most prominent keel-boatmen.

The large covered flat-boat was the great boat for carrying flour, apples, potatoes, stoneware and other produce and manufactures for the Ohio and Mississippi river trade. As soon as there was water enough in the river in autumn, these boats were leaving the towns on the Muskingum river for the lower trade, as it was then called. Generally old keel-boatmen were captains and pilots of these boats. There was a space for cooking and a living room. All other space was packed with the load. They frequently carried from six hundred to one thousand barrels of flour. They had large oars—sweeps they were called—to assist in propelling and steering the boat. The crew enjoyed the trip. On every trip there was a

"tender-foot," as a young man's education was not considered complete until he had made a trip to New Orleans. Billy Scales made many trips to the Crescent city and he returned three times on foot, crossing through the Cherokee tribe of Indians, who then had their home in Mississippi and Tennessee. He carried the money for his load of produce in a sack, and he was never molested. Often a small fleet of Muskingum river boats were in company. A Mr. Jones, of McConnelsville, was an experienced flatboat pilot.

In 1811, the first steamboat the "Orleans," passed down the Ohio, causing as much astonishment along the shore as did the first steamer on the Muskingum river fourteen years later. The "Rufus Putnam," commanded by Captain Green was the first steamboat to make the attempt to navigate the Muskingum river as far as Zanesville. It had been supposed to be impossible for a steamboat to ascend the river, owing to the rapidity of the stream and its crookedness when there was sufficient water, and the uncertainty of its remaining long enough at a high stage to make a trip from Marietta to Zanesville and return. Captain Burch, an old keel boatman, was the first man who demonstrated it could be done with safety.

The surprise of people along the shore was long remembered by them.

The surprise was great at Zanesville, for it was demonstrated a boat, a steamboat, had arrived from Marietta. The whole town was in an excitement. Citizens ran to and fro in confusion, and the excitement was great, waving their hands and shouting. The officers of the boat and the passengers were sumptuously entertained. On her return trip the people flocked to the banks of the river from the country. The following account of this memorable happening is from the pen of Alonzo Green, of Oakland, California, who was a passenger on the "Putnam."—"About the trip of the 'Putnam' to Zanesville; my father had been running the keel boats, carrying merchandise from Pittsburg, Pa., to Zanesville. I had hold of his hand, looking at a steamboat coming down the Ohio. She turned into the Muskingum and ran up to the mill on the Point Harmer side to take in flour. Father snapped his fingers, and said aloud, 'I will sell my keel boats,' and it must have been two years before he started the 'Putnam.' Some of his old consignees in Zanesville wrote him they wanted him to make a trip to their city. The boat came from Louisville, and the Muskingum was high and rising. The citizens were notified the 'Putnam' would go up to Zanesville on the third day after that time, as the boat had passengers for Pittsburg, as well as freight. The boat returned and was full and more, too. The charge for the round trip was $5 The floors on both cabins were full of beds at night, and some had no place to sleep and kept up and went on shore after the boat arrived at Zanesville. We started early in the morning and fired the first gun (a cannon about two feet long and four-inch bore). Every hour the cannon boomed, all the way up to Zanesville. The people along the banks followed for miles, cheering and showing their appreciation of seeing a steamboat that could stem the rapid current of the river, but our boat made only three or a little more than that many miles per hour. Most of our passengers were young ladies and gentlemen, and a few old folks to look after the young ones. The boat was very cranky and it required constant vigilance on the part of the captain and mate to keep the boat on an even keel. Mrs. Holden was a stout, fleshy lady, and at the word, 'trim boat,' the question was, 'Where is Mrs. Holden?' and it was a jollification all the way up; and there were many matrimonial engagements made on that trip. When we came in sight of Zanesville the cannon in the city fired constantly, I think, all night. We anchored the boat in the stream, as the captain was afraid the crowd would turn her over. The next day, a public dinner was given in honor of the occasion, and a committee waited on father, soliciting him to give an excursion down a few miles to allow them to ride on a steamboat. Father offered to give them a free ride, but the committee would not have it so, as they contended the boat would be full and no ladies could go. It was settled the charge was to be $1 for each passenger. They made the trip down ten miles, and a crowd was on board and hundreds were left when the boat was full.

"He started for Marietta the next day and made the run down in six hours. The banks were lined with people who had come from the back country to see the boat go by, but none were able to follow. I think there were four children on board—Miss Maria and Miss Julia Holden, Richard Green (son of Daniel), and myself. Any one living at this time is certainly eighty years of age, or near that."

The "Speedwell" of Pittsburg, fired off her howitzer early one morning in the spring of 1827. The shrill whistle or the hoarse sounding horn was then unknown. The "Red Rover," in the spring of 1828, made several

trips from Pittsburg to Zanesville during the spring and summer freshets. Other boats made trips on the Muskingum, but steamboating on the Muskingum was not a regular business until the completion of the dams and locks, in 1842. Gen. C. C. Goddard made a quick trip from Zanesville to Marietta on the Putnum, only being six hours on the trip. Only one stop was made and that for a few minutes at McConnelsville.

From the time of the first settlement west of the Ohio river, until the opening of the canals, all goods for the West had to be carried on pack-horses or hauled on wagons from the Eastern cities, crossing the mountains, first on rough roads, afterward on the turnpikes to Pittsburg or Wheeling, for the Ohio trade. When the Ohio and Muskingum rivers were frozen, or the water too low for boating, many teams were required to haul the freight on large wagons, called Pennsylvania schooners, usually six horses hitched to each wagon. These teams were used until the completion of the Muskingum river improvement, in 1842. The old four-horse stage coach used to come down Main street, Zanesville, at rapid rate of speed causing all wagons to take the sides of the street and pedestrians to look out for themselves. The arrival of the coaches from Wheeling, Columbus and Maysville and their departure, was an every-day occurence, but the event would always gather a crowd of idle spectators.

Col. Orndoff and Capt. William Terry, the officials of the stage line, were both quite popular with the traveling public. The colonel was the inventor of the famous "Hagerstown sausage."

The wayside inn did a flourishing business. The wagon taverns in the night presented the appearance often of a part of a military encampment. The horses were fed in a long trough, fastened to the wagon tongue. The teamsters furnished their own beds, which were spread on the floor of the inn during the night. These were the prosperous days for the villages on the pikes running east and West. As the country improved, wise men began to estimate the advantages of building canals from Philadelphia and New York City, to secure the trade of the rapidly-improving "great West." De Witt Clinton is said to be the father of the Lake Erie and Hudson canal. New York at that time viewed with alarm the trade that was going to Philadelphia and Baltimore, hence the building of the canal to turn the trade to New York. Clinton visited Ohio in 1823 or 1824, for the purpose of arousing public opinion in favor of the canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, which was commenced in 1825.

The completion of the Ohio canal aroused the citizens in the Muskingum valley to the importance of slack navigation on the Muskingum river. In 1827 a commission of three was appointed, one from each of the counties, to assist an engineer in making a survey of the river and estimate the cost of improving the channel. Thomas Wickham, of Muskingum, Samuel A. Barker, of Morgan, and W. R. Putnam, of Washington county, were the commissioners. Their salary was fixed at $1.50 per day, which was to be paid by the three counties. If the survey was ever made, no record is now to be found of it.

In the winter of 1835 and 1836 there was an epidemic in Ohio, as well as in other States, of internal improvement, which was evolved at that session for improving the Muskingum river by dams, locks and short canals from Marietta to Dresden, a distance of ninety miles. An appropriation of $400,000 was made. This sum was deemed sufficient for a commencement of the work. The primary plan was for locks of the same size as that at the terminus of the Ohio canal at Dresden, viz., 120x22 feet, only admitting of the size of boats used on the Ohio canal, but the commissioners discovered that the law required them to build locks large enough to admit steamboats used in navigating the upper Ohio river. A change was made in the plan, to 100x34 feet, which was considered large enough for the trade Complaint was made about the size of the locks, and a careful measurement was made of thirty boats on the upper Ohio, when it was found that only three of them could pass locks of the size, while all of them, excepting four, could pass a lock 175x36 feet. The change in the plan was not made for some time, the southern end of the river being opposed to increasing the size of the locks, while Morgan and Muskingum counties favored the larger locks, which were finally adopted by the commissioners of public works.

The canal commissioners contracted for the work in October, 1836. William Wall, acting commissioner, and David Bates, chief engineer, advertised for the work. When the magnitude of the work that was to be done is considered, the responsibility of the commission in letting such jobs was very great for that age of improvements.

George W. Manypenny secured the contract for building the dam at Zanesville and Josiah Spaulding the lock there; Hosmer, Chapin & Sharp, the dam at Taylorsville and Lon, Bucky

& Wolf the lock at the same place; Arthur Taggart the lock and dam at Rokeby or Eagleport; Hosmer, Chapin & Sharp the lock and dam at McConnelsville; Arthur Taggart the lock and dam at Windsor; Lyon, Buck & Wolf the dam at Luke Chute; John McCune, the canal and dam at Beverly, and Arthur Taggart the lock at Beverly; Lyon, Buck & Wolf the lock at Lowell; Arthur Taggart, the lock and dam at Devols; Hosmer, Chapin & Sharp the lock and dam at Marietta. Col. Samuel R. Curtis acted as supervisor and chief engineer of the work the first two years. The assistant engineers were: Charles Hill, Senior; assistant; W. L. Coffenberry, J. T. Arthur, John Burwell, Joseph Stibbs, J. R. Straughn, James Welsh and M. Love, junior assistants. Many other engineers were employed at the same works as assistants. Among them, Fred Hayward, now of McConnelsville, was employed at Lowell. Hon. John Sherman, now United States Senator, was one of Hayward's rodmen.

The locks are located as follows: Dresden, Simms' Creek, Zanesville, Taylorsville, Eaglesport, McConnelsville, Windsor, Luke Chute, Beverly, Lowell, Devols and Harmers. There are two locks at Zanesville, and a dam near each of the locks named, except at Dresden, where necessity for one is obviated by the canal flowing into the Muskingum.

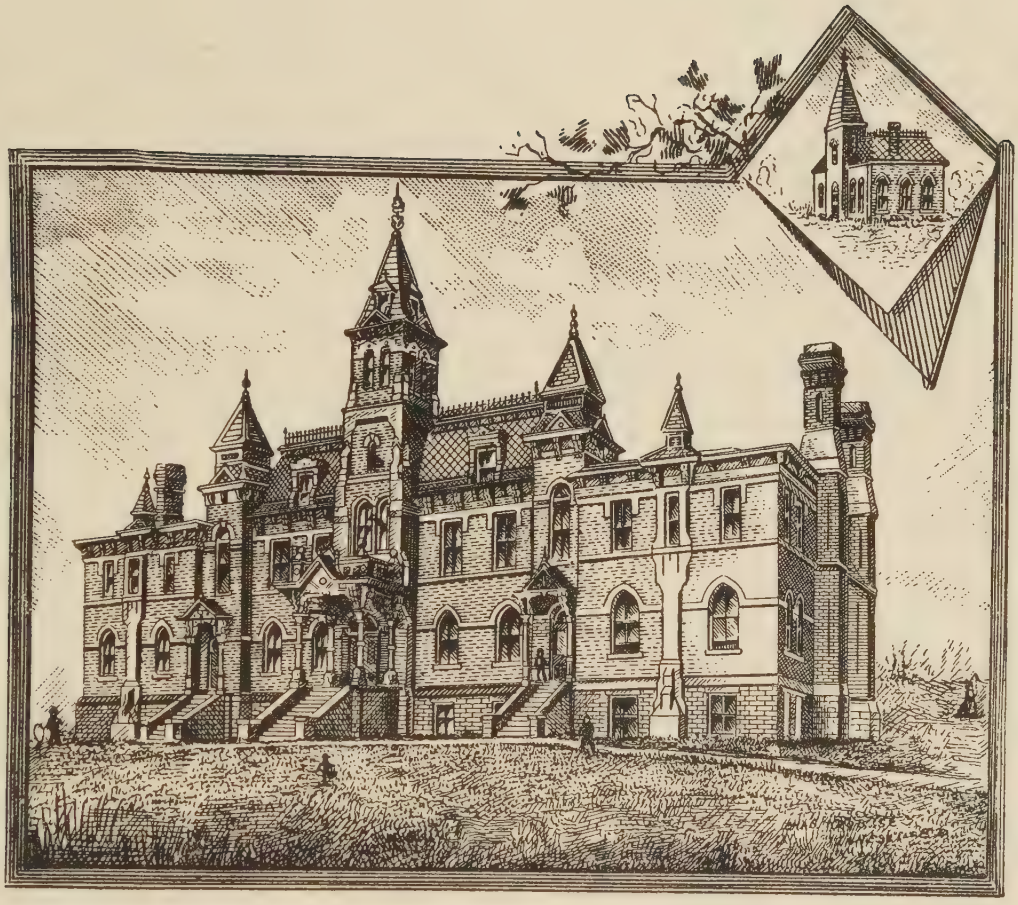
During the five years that the work on the contracts was being prosecuted, there were flush times along the Muskingum. So many large jobs on hand at the same time, only a few miles apart, for a distance of seventy-five miles, made a great demand for labor of all kinds, and sale for timber and farmers' produce. During the five years from 1837 to 1842 there was more money paid out along the Muskingum than any other time, although there has been more than one million dollars paid out for repairs and new work since 1842. When the dams were building it was claimed the water-power would be used for manufacturing purposes and the Muskingum valley would be the greatest hive of industries in Ohio. Before the dams were built James Taylor had a dam and a mill at Taylorsville. There was also a sawmill and woolen factory. Robert McConnell had a dam and mill at McConnelsville. There were passages for boats about sixty feet wide at the end of these dams which were used by boats during high water. Boats ascending the river had to pass through locks.

A village was laid out at Taylorsville. The lots were sold for more money than they would bring since the completion of the public work. Eaglesport was platted and lots sold; so at Windsor; Luke Chute made no attempt to build a city or anything except a small building for the lock-tender. Beverly caught the "boom," and Lowell was to be the great city, hence its name. These places all claimed great "natural advantages," but they have seen other localities improve in advance of them and their great expectations are not yet realized. When the bill for the Muskingum improvement from Dresden to Marietta, was finally settled, the ninety miles cost the state $1,627,018.20, an average of $17,879.32 per mile.

The first steamboats in the regular trade on the Muskingum river were built at Zanesville before the completion of the improvement, and some of them were engaged in the trade to Dresden. The canal boats from Cleveland with their cargoes were brought to Zanesville, towed by the small steamers in that trade. Large quantities of flour and salt were shipped on canal boats for the trade along the canal, and much of the flour was sent to New York.

"The Hope," built by Capt. Reeves, is represented as the first steamboat built at Zanesville. It was a small craft not equal to some of the small pleasure boats that were on the river a few years ago. The "Tuscarawas," Capt. Billy Scales commander, made a trip to Coshocton, during high water. Joseph Howland was engineer. The "Muskingum Valley," another of Capt. Scales' boats, was in the Dresden trade. There were also other boats engaged in this trade, the names of the best known being "The Ohio," "McIntire," "Zanesville packet," "Muskingum," "Moxahala" and "Relief." The last named boat was built for the Dresden trade, commanded by Capt. Thompson. It also made a few trips to Pittsburg. The "Philip Doddridge," of Wellsburg, Va., was also early in the Muskingum trade. Capt. Robert Hazlett was one of the owners of the "Muskingum," "Moxahala" and the "Relief," and he was a commander on the "Muskingum" and "Moxahala."

The "Putnam" was built by Capt. Blue on the canal bank near Second street. It went to New Orleans, and there was engaged in the Lake Pontchartrain trade. The "Del Norte" left the Muskingum for the Rio Grande river, crossing the Gulf of Mexico. It was commanded by Capt. William Bowen, who had commanded the steamer "Muskingum" in the Pittsburg trade. Capt. Bowen was a partner of Mr. L. H. Dugan in building the large flouring-mill at Duncan's Falls, now owned by Mr. John Miller. He was a brother of Mr. Charles Bowen, who was lost when the "Belle Zane" sunk, on the Mississippi river. Capt. Bowen



McINTIRE CHILDREN'S HOME, ZANESVILLE.

engaged in trade in Mexico, and was killed by the Mexicans before the war with the United States.

There appear to have been a great many boats carrying the first steam whistle on the Ohio. Mr. W. W. Little, of Little, Ky., writes that it was on the Mingo Chief in 1844. A veteran river man of Cincinnati is certain that it was on a boat called the "Revenue," owned by Capt. A. Bartlett, of Wheeling; she received the whistle the year following the great Pittsburg fire, in 1844 or 1845. The "Mingo Chief" was in the Pittsburg and Zanesville trade.

The steamer "Julia Dean" was the pioneer in having the first steam horn. It excited the people more than the first whistle. The "Belle Zane" was built at the California boat yard on the Monongahela river. The boat was owned at Zanesville and it was a regular packet in the Zanesville and Pittsburg trade, capacity 300 tons. It made a few trips to Cincinnati and to St. Louis. The "Belle Zane" was a fine model and one of the fastest boats at that time. In December, 1845, the boat was loaded at Zanesville with a miscellaneous cargo, consisting of flour, empty molasses barrels to be filled on the Louisiana coast with molasses for the Zanesville wholesale trade. At Marietta there were taken aboard 700 turkeys and a large number of chickens for the New Orleans market. About thirty cattle and 600 bushels of corn were added to the load at Madrid, Mo.. The cabin was well filled with passengers and the boat had all the load it could carry. The rivers were very low and there was slow traveling on account of the low stage of water. John Brazure, of Cincinnati, was commander, and the other officers were Zanesville men, viz.: Clerk, Edward Matthews; mate, Monroe Ayers; engineers, David Hahn and Joseph Howland. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bowen and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Wyncoop and son, were passengers from Zanesville. Mr. Bowen was a prominent citizen then engaged in the grocery trade. He had represented the county in the Ohio legislature. Mr. Wyncoop was also a well-known citizen. Many friends were at the landing when the boat lines were handed in and a large crowd were at the lock and remained waiting until the boat passed around the bend below Moxahala.

On the 17th, four sunken boats were seen that had been snagged. The night of the 18th and morning of the 19th of December the weather was very cold, the thermometer was near zero, and ice was rapidly forming. At two o'clock in the morning, soon after the first watch had left their places, there came a crash, a heavy shock, and the boat turned on its side; the boilers rolled into the river. A snag was struck, and the boat was sinking. The roof floated off, with Victor Fell, of Zanesville, on it. He was saved. David Hahn, Monroe Ayers and another man made a raft of the gang-plank and went ashore, and ran down the shore a distance and found a yawl, which they took and made for the boat, and commenced rescuing the passengers. When the snag was struck and the boat careened, there were a number drowned, and among the number were Mr. and Mrs. Bowen and their son. The crew of the boat worked like heroes. The cabin broke loose from the hull, and floated down the river several miles, with human beings clinging on the wreck. Mrs. Wyncoop and her son were rescued about two miles from the place of the disaster. Others were taken off as rapidly as the men in the yawl could relieve them. Robert Burns, of Cincinnati, a steamboat engineer, froze to death.

Miss Jane Conner was without shoes when taken off the wreck. One of the engineers pulled off his and gave them to her.

There were no other Zanesville people lost except the Bowen family. Their bodies were never found. The passengers and crew that escaped found shelter in the negro huts on the shore.

The cabin floated as far as Island 74, where it struck the ground; the people yet clinging to it were saved. Mr. Wyncoop was rescued at this place. From all obtainable information, eighteen or twenty passengers were lost, but all the crew escaped. The citizens of Napoleon, which town has itself been washed away by the "Father of Waters," had a social, and raised many things for the unfortunate victims of the wreck. Some of them went to New Orleans, others took passage for home. Mr. and Mrs. Wyncoop and son went to Vicksburg.

As soon as the Muskingum river improvement was ready for steamboats, warehouses were established at Zanesville engaged in the forwarding and commission business, transferring freight from the canal boats, which were towed by the steamboats engaged in the Dresden trade, for the steamboats in the Pittsburg and Cincinnati trade, and also the freight brought from the above cities for the towns on the Ohio canal. The most prominent firm had their warehouse at the south end of Fifth street, the building yet occupied for many years. There were other large warehouses near the present location of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley freight office. Their trade was principally by the canal, and salt was a large item in their

business, for at that time there were many salt works engaged in manufacturing along the Muskingum river. Only one of the thirty is at present in active operation.

N. W. Graham & Co., were owners of many canal boats, and their steamboats carried tons of freight from Pittsburg and Cincinnati for the towns along the canal. They engaged to deliver goods from Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Pittsburg for any destination either by boats or wagons, from Zanesville to surrounding towns. This firm was one of the most enterprising in Zanesville at that time.

The first steam whistle on a Muskingum river boat was on the "May Queen." A number of men were loading a boat at the Buckingham & Sturges warehouse, now at the Putnam end of the Sixth street bridge; they heard a noise different from any other noise at that time. They stopped their work, listened and only one person attempted to explain it. He said: "My mother was East and she says they have a thing on the locomotives that makes a noise by steam, and I think it is one of 'them things' they have on locomotives." These men claim the "May Queen" was the first boat that had a whistle on it in this river trade. She was destroyed by fire at Marietta.

The steamer "Newark" was built at Zanesville, by James and Stephen Bishop. It was engaged in the trade from Zanesville to Pittsburg, and also made trips to Cincinnati. The Newark was an unfortunate steamboat. On a Pittsburgh trip, when nearly opposite Liverpool, a flue bursted, killing Cris Kassell and Lafayette Hubbell, and badly scalding George Ross, the engineer. The boat was repaired, and it continued running, having a profitable business in the Pittsburg trade, when the owners built the steamer Enterprise, the largest boat, at that time, that had engaged in this trade. In the spring of 1849, the "Newark" was the Zanesville and Marietta packet, captain, Robert Leslie; pilot, John Boyd; engineer, Joseph Howland; clerk, C. Frame. About April 1, the "Enterprise" returned from a trip to New Orleans, bringing a large cargo of sugar and molasses. The boat paid the largest toll ever paid on the river, nearly $500. The Enterprise then loaded for Pittsburg, taking 3,000 barrels of flour from the Fifth street warehouse, and other freight, making 600 tons. This was the first trip for the Enterprise to Pittsburg. The officers on this trip were: Captain Stephen Bishop; mates, Monroe Ayers and John Henderson; pilots, James Hahn and Jesse Smith; engineers, David Hahn and another; clerks, George Brooks and C. Frame. There were no guards in front or on the sides of the boat, only heaving raising, as the boat hull completely filled the locks. It was a side-wheel boat, the wheels being in recesses near the stern, leaving all available space possible for freight. The cabin was nearly the width of the boat. There was a "texas" on the main cabin, with a hall and rooms for the officers. At that time the freight was raised from the hold of boats by a windlass, using hand power.

On the return of the "Enterprise" from Pittsburg preparation for a trip to Ft. Independence or Leavenworth was already made. Young men from the country arrived, getting their outfit ready for a trip across the plains—their wagons occupying much space on the boat. The hurricane deck was covered with the freight, as well as every available space of the boat. Many families were passengers going to Iowa and other Western states. It was a grand sight when the boat's lines were hauled in preparatory to passing down the canal. There was much hand-shaking and "wishing you a safe journey." The boat at last passed out of the lock, turned and headed down the river amid loud hurrahs. Friends remained on the lock walls until it passed around the bend in the river. Some of the passengers again returned after years of hardship, poorer than when they left Zanesville, others died on the plains, and a few made fortunes in California, and remained there. The family of Samuel Brown, consisting of sons, daughters and sons-in-law, were among the passengers. Mr. Brown's daughter, Mary, whose husband was a Mr. Dutro, died on the trip across the plains. John Henderson, who died at Columbus in the winter of 1891–92, was second mate on the boat. He had a money-interest in the craft, and he continued on it until it was in the Licking river near Cincinnati in 1851. The "Newark" carried a number of wagons for the "Enterprise" to Harmer.

Business was very good in the river trade in the spring of 1849. The crew of the "Newark," from the captain to the smallest cabin boy, worked for the owners of the boat until the return of the "Enterprise." The firm called on the clerk for all the money and bills, the time of men ordered made out, and while the captain and clerk were engaged at the work the sheriff called and levied on the boat for indebtedness to a firm in Marietta, who held a chattel mortgage on the boat and the furniture for $300. None of them had been paid their wages for a month. They clubbed together and employed an attorney to secure their wages. They were advised to put in their claims and buy the

boat. All of them together did not have $300 cash, enough to pay the mortgage, so they let the sale take place, being informed the boat, if sold, was bound for their wages. It was sold and purchased by N. W. Graham & Co. for $300. After a number of efforts at law, the men lost their case and the amount due them from the "Newark" went to the wrong side of their profit and loss accounts. A number of the men worked for N. W. Graham & Co. for many years after the sale of the "Newark."

The boat was repaired and continued in the Zanesville and Marietta trade until sunk, loaded with groceries for Zanesville merchants, at Luke Chute. The "Newark" was unfortunate.

From the year 1848 to the completion of the Central Ohio railroad, the business for steamboats in the Zanesville trade to Pittsburg and Cincinnati, was very heavy. All freight to and from the East and South had either to be carried on the steamboats or wagoned from Wheeling.

The spring trade in 1850, was good. "Jenny Lind," "Julia Deane," "Malta," and "Empress" were regular boats in the Pittsburg and Cincinnati trade and the "Viroqua," a regular tri-weekly packet in the Marietta trade. The steamer "Viroqua" came to the Muskingum river trade from Monongahela river. The boat was a model packet for the Marietta trade. Robert Galloway was captain; Joseph McVey and Dr. Wm. Milhouse, clerks; John Boyd, pilot. Captain McVey took command of the "Julia Dean" and C. Frame became second clerk of the "Viroqua." Dr. Milhouse taking charge of the office. After a time, Capt. Smith, chief owner of the Monogahela City relieved Galloway of command. Meantime, Dr. Milhouse having gone to the "Malta," C. Frame received promotion to the first clerkship.

Capt. Smith was not a river man, and he was a reformer. He claimed that the wages of the pilots, engineers and mates on the "Viroqua" were too high. He reduced the pilot and the engineer $10 per month each, and the mate $5. They all left the boat. He got new men who could not get situations on any boat, then he began his experience in steamboating on the Muskingum river. Many persons would not travel on the boat, and shippers of freight complained their goods were not safe with the pilot and engineer. One week the boat had to pay $300 for repairs. The business fell off, and the captain began to see that cheap pilots, cheap engineers and an inexperienced commander were no advantage to the receipts. He directed the clerk to visit the dismissed men and offer them their old situations. The men were seen and said they would return for an increase over their old wages of $10 for the pilot and engineer and $5 for the mate per month. They all returned, and the captain registered their wages on the crew register. He also increased the clerk's wages $5 per month.

Three weeks' experience with a green commander taught the owners of the boat that they would have more cash if the boat was in charge of experienced men. John Henderson, of Beverly, was employed to take charge of the boat.

The boat had an increase of business, owners were paid big dividends until April, 1851. Capt. Galloway and his friends purchased a controlling interest in the boat. He came to Zanesville, showed his papers and again took command. He dismissed all the men on the boat. Capt. Henderson remained on the "Viroqua" until the boat left the Muskingum trade. The clerk of the "Viroqua" was employed by N. W. Graham & Co., and his work was on the "Jenny Lind" and "Julia Deane" during the trade of 1851. About this time the steamer "Yankee," Capt. Adam McKee, was for a short time in the Pittsburg and Zanesville trade. Nothing unusual occurred with this boat, except one time when detained by high water in the Zanesville canal, the captain gave a swell dinner to his Zanesville friends. It was a dinner—the best that the steward could provide, Brandy, whisky and wine were plenty, the guests drank freely and it was one of the most hilarious times for all that were present. When the boat returned to Pittsburg, Capt. William Koontz, the principal owner, made inquiry about the Zanesville feast, then the crew were paid and the boat was laid up.

Trade was very brisk in the spring of 1851. Four boats nearly new were plying between Zanesville and Pittsburg, and plenty of business for all of them, yet the competition between the "Jenny Lind" and "Malta" was encouraged until it was opposition. Captain Henry Dexter, of the "Malta," was always happy when fighting, figurately speaking, some person engaged in the same business. The first difficulty in that season, when blows were struck, was on a Monday morning, at the Zanesville lock. The boats left the landing at the same time, and when they were in the bend of the canal, near the lock, they were side by side, with an excited crew on each boat. The mate of the "Malta" and carpenter of the "Jenny Lind" were soon on the lock wall, engaged in a contest for the lock. The mate of the "Malta" won by knocking the carpenter of the "Jenny Lind"

down with a club. The "Malta" passed the lock, and the captain of the "Malta" said, "I will get the McConnelsville tobacco." At Gaysport, the clerk of the "Jenny Lind," who had stopped on the up trip, got aboard the "Malta." He went to the office to pay his passage, when the clerk informed him, "We do not charge you." After dinner, the captain said to the "Jenny Lind" clerk, "As you are now working for Graham & Co., I directed the clerk to charge you full fare." The clerk paid it. The captain was in a good humor, and he said, "We had trouble at the Zanesville lock with the 'Jenny Lind.' We got the lock when our mate knocked your carpenter down with a club. Now I will be first at McConnelsville, and get Hyatt's tobacco, for he will ship on the first boat." The "Malta" landed at the village of Malta, and while the boat was loading some freight, the clerk of the "Jenny Lind" got into a skiff, and he was soon on the McConnelsville side of the river. He ran to Hyatt's office, and inquired if the tobacco was ready to ship. It was; the bills were made except the name of the boat and the rate; they were inserted for the "Jenny Lind." The warehouse doors were opened, and twenty-five hogsheads of tobacco were in a row rolling down to the steamboat landing. Captain Dexter came to Hyatt's office; he was excited. He said, "I'm glad you have the tobacco ready. Where are the bills?" "The clerk of the 'Jenny Lind' there has them." He looked at the shipping book, and when he saw the name, "Jenny Lind," he swore and left the office. The "Malta's" bell rang, and the boat started without the Hyatt tobacco, which had caused the fight at Zanesville lock. The "Jenny Lind" landed at the wharf before the "Malta" was in the channel of the river. There were twenty-five hogsheads of tobacco ready to load. The clerk handed the captain the bill of lading for the tobacco. The captain was surprised at the success of the clerk, saying "We beat them at last." The "Jenny Lind" blew a taunting "toot" as the "Malta" passed the landing. The fight at Zanesville made the carpenter of the "Jenny Lind" very angry on account of the "Malta's" mate using a club. He said, "I'll get even with the Muskingum bully when we get to Pittsburg."

The mate of the "Malta" was an old bruiser from Meigs township. He was the terror of the people of his vicinity. One year after this event he had a fight, when drunk, with one of his friends who whipped him. This angered him and he shot his friend with a rifle, the ball lodging in his friend's hip. To escape being arrested he went to Virginia, lived a few years, then died. The carpenter of the "Jenny Lind" was a noted Pittsburg man, who had a large acquaintance among the rough element. This first night after the arrival of the boats at Pittsburg, the mate of the "Malta" was watched by the Pittsburg roughs, and as he was returning down the wharf to his boat, a shower of stones struck him and he was more bruised than he bruised the carpenter of the "Jenny Lind" at Zanesville.

Capt. Charles Gallagher, commander of the "Jenny Lind," was an honorable, straightforward business man. He soon found out the opposition boat was paying a "bonus" to a warehouse for freight; then the amount was put on the bills of lading as charges. He opened a correspondence with the principal tobacco shippers in Noble and Washington counties, and before the warehouse men in Washington were aware their acts were discovered he had all the information of their guilt. The boat landed at a large warehouse with an order for a number of hogsheads of tobacco. The warehouse was locked. He went to the owner of the building who informed him that there was no freight for the "Jenny Lind" at his warehouse. A few unpleasant words were passed when the captain pulled out a package of letters from the owners of the tobacco and he read them to the warehouse man and he also informed him there would be work for the grand jury, if his plan of shipping was not suspended.

The warehouse was unlocked and all the freight in it was shipped on the "Jenny Lind" and ever after no more freight was held for "boodle," but a sum had to be returned to the owners equal to the amount of the extra charges. The collectors were men above the average of politicians at that time, but the one at Marietta had some opinions of his own that did not suit the river men. He was averse to being disturbed at four o'clock in the morning to make out clearance papers for the boats coming from Pittsburg to Zanesville. One morning, when called on by a boat clerk, he said: "My office hours are from eight A. M., to seven P. M." He refused to give the clearance. The clerk made his report to the captain who ordered the deck hands to open the lock and the boat got her clearance at McConnelsville. The next trip the lock tender was ordered not to let a boat pass unless he was shown the clearance. The next trip a paper was folded in the shape of a clearance, the boat was permitted to go on its way and another clearance was obtained at McConnelsville. On the next trip out the cap-

tain accompained the clerk to the collector's office. The collector was indignant, and instead of making out the papers, he engaged in a quarrel with the captain, who requested the clerk to call George W. Manypenny, who was a member of the state board of public works. The collector was surprised at the appearance of Mr. Manypenny. The clearance was soon ready and there was no more trouble with the collector at Marietta.

To the cabin passengers, meals, lodging, etc., were included in the charges for the trip. The table was always loaded with the best and and earliest articles of the season. The dinners on the packets were equal, if not superior, to those of the best hotels. Business men, when traveling, frequently boarded on the boats in port.

The "Julia Dean" was one of the most popular packets during the season of 1851. There was a number of excursion parties of the young people of Zanesville to Pittsburg and Cincinnati. More pleasure can be had on an excursion on a fine steamboat than any other public conveyance.

Jennie Lind, the famous Swedish singer, in charge of P. T. Barnum was making a tour of the principal cities of the United States, in the summer of 1851, and a grand concert was advertised to be held at Cincinnati. A party was made up at Zanesville for a trip to the Queen City on the "Julia Dean" to hear the famous singer and also enjoy the pleasure of a trip on the "Julia Dean." Atwood's band accompanied the party on the boat, playing at steamboat landings and at the towns on the route. There was a number of passengers, who went for the fun and to enjoy a week's vacation. The previous winter, a menagerie had wintered at Zanesville, One of the zebras had died during that time, and it was skinned and the hide was prepared and stuffed by Mr. Elijah Ross. A Zanesville man was engaged to take the animal to Cincinnati and sell it to a prominent naturalist. The animal was placed on the boat, aft of the boiler, with its head toward the stern of the boat. But few of the passengers had seen it during the day, and only a chosen few knew there was a zebra on the boat, In the evening as twilight was passing away, a boy accompanied by the leader of the band came out of the cabin with a tin pan. Mr. Blank's curiosity was raised, and he inquired, "Where are you going with the pan?" The leader said, "To milk the zebra." Blank exclaimed, "To milk the zeberry! I did not know there was a zeberry on the boat." "Yes, there is, and we are going to milk it," said the leader. "I'll go too," said Blank. The party proceeded down the stairway to the deck and they passed along the guard until they came to the open space aft of the boilers, where it was quite dark. "Be careful," said the keeper "or some of you will get kicked. This animal is not to be trifled with." Blank was close to the animal, the keeper was patting the animal and saying, "Whoa! whoa! be careful," and when not observed he gave Blank a hard kick with his foot. Poor Blank thought surely the animal had kicked him, and he left for the cabin, claiming he would not risk his life to see a "zeberry" milked. The poor fellow soon found he was sold, and he had to treat his friends. After a pleasant passage the boat landed at the Cincinnati wharf. Many of the passengers remained on the boat, others went to the principal hotels. The sale of tickets took place in the evening for the concert. The unusual high price was more than some of the pocket books would permit and a few young men, accompanied by their best girls, did not want to hear Jenny Lind. A few compromised with their pocket books, and paid ten cents to hear P. T. Barnum lecture on Temperance in the afternoon the next day. The boat remained two days, giving the passengers an opportunity to visit many places of note, also a trip to Newport and Covington. When the time for departure came the load of happy pleasure seekers were on board the boat ready for the home trip. All had heard Jenny Lind sing. They had made the trip to hear the great singer; of course they heard her—such expressions were heard; yet the facts were only a few had paid the high price.

This trip was one of the gayest made on a steamboat from Zanesville in 1851.

The steamer "Empress," commanded by Capt. G. W. Cox, one of the owners of the boat, engaged in the fall trade between Zanesville and Pittsburg, and was the first boat out in the fall trade of 1851. The river was very low, hardly enough of water for a light draught boat in the shoal water on the sand bars between Wheeling and Pittsburg. After many difficulties the boat arrived at Pittsburg and there was plenty of freight for the down river and Zanesville trade. Shipping-houses were full of goods, the owners at distant places were writing "ship on the first boat," and there were only a few boats loading for any destination and none for Zanesville. The captain informed the shippers that he was not anxious for freight, as the river was very low, and it was nearly impossible for a boat without freight to pass over the shoals at many of the sandbars in the

river. After remaining a few days, he agreed, if he could purchase a lighter, he would undertake a trip. He found a flatboat, and also a keel-boat for sale at a reasonable price, which he purchased. The keel-boat was covered so the freight would be protected; the flat boat was open, but on it goods were placed that rain and sun would not injure. Both boats were loaded down as low as the stage of water would permit. The steamboat had about forty tons of Muskingum river freight and a number of passengers. No freight was taken for any place above Wheeling. The price fixed upon was $1 per hundred to any destination on the trip. Cabin passengers were charged $12 to Marietta. These prices were the regular low water rates before the days of railroads.

After working hard for seven days, the steamer and its two boats arrived at Marietta. The bottom of the river was too near the top of the water for rapid traveling. The chutes were passed by sending the keelboat in charge of the clerk and the flatboat in charge of another officer. Then the steamboat would try to pass, drawing more water than there was in the channel. The steamer would often grind on the bottom of the river, and then it would stop. Spars would be placed on both sides and after hours of hard work the boat would be on its way to the next shoals. Sometimes not more than three miles were made in twenty-four hours. When the boat arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum river, the water was too low to float the empty steamer over the mitre sills of the lock. The keelboat was run into the lock and there loaded with the freight for up the Muskingum. One pilot, the clerk and twelve Irish deck hands undertook a trip to Zanesville on the keel-boat. After twelve hours' hard work the boat arrived at Lowell. In early days Cat's creek furnished many of the most robust keel-boatmen on the Muskingum. The pilot soon found a new crew of experienced men, then the first crew were paid and they returned to Marietta. In three days from Lowell, the boat arrived in Zanesville. This was the only boat of the kind that has come from Marietta, propelled by Cat's creek machinery since the completion of the locks in 1842. As soon as the goods were unloaded and the bills collected, the pilot and clerk started on the stage coach for Wheeling, where they met the "Empress." This was a profitable trip for the owners of the boat. After all expenses including the purchase price of the keel and flat-boats, there was a net cash balance of $1,700. The fall rains caused a good stage of water, boats were plenty for the trade and in ten days competition lowered freight and passenger rates from $1.00 to twenty-five cents on freight and from $12.00 to $3.00 on passengers. The "Empress" had very light machinery for the size of the boat, hence very slow time was made. Though the boat was very slow it made as many trips as the other boats—one trip to Pittsburg and Cincinnati from Zanesville every week. The men used to say the crew always had more money than the crew of the other boats, for they never had any time to spend any. Nothing unusual occurred until one night in November. A heavy storm was approaching from the west when the boat was passing down the Taylorsville canal. The pilot requested the captain to remain in the lock until the storm passed over, but the "old man" said, "Go ahead, we have no time to lose." On the west bank of the river at that time, there were a number of large trees with limbs hanging out far over the water. The boat left the lock in the midst of the storm, and before the pilot could manage the rudders a steamboat was crashing in the timber, the chimneys falling, the pilot house with a hot stove was overturned and the boat stopped by a large tree. "Fire! fire!" was heard. The passengers in the cabin were alarmed. Some men who were excited were trying to pass a small water barrel half full of water through the scuttle hole to the deck. They were so much excited that they would first strike the cask on one side of the passage, then on the other, and in their confusion they were only adding fuel to the excitement. A young lady of Marietta, who was a student at the Putnam seminary, pushed the men aside, grasped the barrel and passed it with a number of gallons of water in it, up the passage, apparently without any effort. By this time the fire from the stove had caught the wood, and if it had not been for the success of the young lady in getting the water on deck, there would have been one steamboat less on the Muskingum river. The boat remained at the place in the timber until morning. The chimneys were flattened and broken in the fall, the pilot house was scattered on the deck, the pilot's wheel was turned on its side and it was as the old man said: "Here is a beautiful muss." About ten feet of the chimneys were enough straightened to stand, the pilot's wheel was put in place and the men called the boat "stumpy." It went to McConnellsville, the pilot standing at the wheel in full view often being covered with smoke. At McConnelsville temporary repairs were made so the wounded boat could go to Pittsburg where it was repaired.

In December the weather suddenly turned

very cold. The boat unloaded its cargo of produce at Pittsburg and hurriedly took on a load for the Muskingum. There was a large lot of goods for the Christmas trade, and the merchants were very anxious to receive their articles for the holidays. By four o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer registered sixteen degrees below zero. Some of the officers tried to advise the captain not to start on the trip, but as he did at the Taylorsville lock, he ordered the lines loosened, the planks pulled in and the boat backed out from the landing, and soon it was going down the Ohio river, working its way amid floating ice. After worrying along about six miles the captain was convinced that it was no use trying to go any farther. The boat was again headed for Pittsburg, but it did not get there until the river was again clear of ice. At the foot of Bruno island the boat stopped, surrounded by ice. The temperature was now twenty degrees below zero. Here was a dilemma with only one horn, and that was to get the boat to the shore. A council was held and they decided nothing more could be done until the next morning. In the morning work was begun cutting the ice to make a channel to the Manchester side of the river. After hard work all day the boat was tied up at the Manchester shore.

The river was again open in ten days, and boats were again in the trade, and only one trip was made until another blizzard made a visit and the boats were again frozen in the ice. This time the "Empress" had arrived at Pittsburg. All hands were paid and the boat was in winter quarters. The captain took boarding at the Monongahela house and "other small fry" found comfortable quarters on Fourth street at a boarding house kept by the mother of Mrs. Capt. James Boyd. The ice broke in February and there was hurrying to get ready for the trade. In a few days the Pittsburg wharf was thronged with busy men; boats were loading for nearly every town having direct trade with the city. Boxes, barrels and bales of merchandise, iron, nails and glass and the other articles, shipped from that port, were hauled to the "Empress." Two hundred and fifty tons of freight were soon loaded, then the old slow boat was ready for a rapid trip with the current to Marrietta. The "Empress" always made good time when floating with the strong current. The captain purchased corn, fresh beef, clover seed, in fact any kind of produce along the river that had a good margin at Pittsburg. Business during the spring trade was very brisk and the profits satisfactory.

The destruction, November 12, 1852, of the "Buckeye Belle," a Zanesville packet, which commenced running in the trade many years ago, was the greatest disaster that ever occurred on the Muskingum river. Pius Padgitt, clerk of the water works board, is at present the only one in Zanesville who was blown up on the boat, and Capt. Calvin Stull, of Beverly, was the pilot on duty at that time. Mr. John T. Brown visited the high hill near the canal a few days after the disaster, and he was shown brick used in lining the boilers that were thrown to the top of the hill.

The boat entered the lock at Beverly about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and on her way to Zanesville (being one of the regular packet mail boats from Zanesville to Marietta), she proceeded to Seeley's warehouse, just above the locks, where she was delayed nearly an hour in taking in wheat and freight. Then she proceeded up the canal, and when within about twenty feet of the guardgates, exploded with a terrible crash. It is said by eye-witnesses that the first shock and sight of the explosion were appalling and terrible beyond description, although at the moment its horrors were not half anticipated. All the flues and boilers collapsed and exploded, tearing everything into fragments as far back as the wheel-house, so much so that it left the noble boat a heap of ruins, the hull sinking to the bottom of the canal. Then followed a scene of horror and confusion, which beggars description. The canal and banks for some distance around were covered with the confused mass of the dead, dying and mutilated beings, fragments of the boat, cargo, mail, etc.

From the village of Beverly, some 200 yards below, and, in fact, from all sections of the country, came running fathers, mothers, sisters, relatives, friends and strangers, to render all the aid within their power, and by whose aid many barely escaped an untimely grave. Every possible assistance was instantly rendered to the unfortunate sufferers. Out of the number on board, some forty-five, including passengers and crew, only about eight or ten escaped uninjured. The names of several of the killed and missing were not known. Killed—Franklin Hamrick, of Duncan Falls, tavern keeper; Henry Mitchell, deck hand, McConnelsville; John Barbour, Pittsburg, Pa.; William Stull, second clerk; —— Butler, first steward, colored; Johnson, Roxberry; —— Wheeler, Portsmouth, Ohio; John West, Coal Run, Ohio; first clerk, Milton Whissere, McConnelsville, Ohio. Among the injured were: Hon. C. C. Coney, leg broken (he was a State senator; he died);

Capt. James Hahn; A. M. Dillon, Zanesville; Mate Sullivan, severely, arm since amputated; Pilot Calvin Stull, leg broken; —— Daniels, engineer, severely wounded; David Munrey, engineer, slightly injured; Thomas F. Nevett, Zanesville, severely scalded and head injured; —— Pool, New Orleans, badly scalded; Pius Padgitt, badly scalded; Selon Murrey, Beverly, severely injured.

In all about twenty dead bodies were found and six or eight missing. A number of the injured were crippled for life. Twenty persons were killed instantly and six others died from injuries in the course of a few days, making a total of twenty-six killed. About forty recovered from their wounds. Two of the most seriously injured of the survivors were the late Thomas I. Nevitt and Pius Padgitt. The escape from instant death of Mr. Padgitt was almost miraculous. The bodies of thirteen unknown persons were picked up and buried side by side in the cemetery at Beverly. In addition a large wooden box was filled with various sized fragments of human flesh and interred at the same time.

In February, 1847, the steamer May Queen was purchased by Captain Kelley and others. The boat was loaded with flour for New Orleans. When she arrived at Marietta, a stop was made by the boat for the night, at the lower end of Hall's wharf boat. Early the next morning passengers in their rooms in the cabin heard the cry, "Fire! fire! the boat is on fire!" Mr. John T. Brown and his wife were occupying a berth in the ladies' cabin. Mrs. Brown heard the cry and she informed her husband, who said, "Don't be alarmed." She quickly arose and dressed; their door was broken in and she was grabbed by a strong man and carried onto the wharf boat across two tiers of salt barrels. The boat by this time was ablaze, every one trying to save his baggage. Mr. Brown came off the boat and then he thought of his purse containing near $200 in gold. The thought of his money caused him to return to his room, facing the danger of the fire. He got it barely in time to save himself. The boat was loaded down with flour, and to save that part of the cargo she was scuttled and sunk. By this time the stanchions which supported the cabin were burned, so the cabin fell over the side of the boat into the river, and when it was falling the large bell sounded one stroke. Captain Kelley, the owner of the boat, was on board. The fire was accidental and he at last recovered the full amount of the insurance on the boat. David Hahn and "Doc" Brown were the engineers on the boat at the time of the loss. John Brown had been the head engineer, but at this time he and his wife were passengers on the boat.

In 1838 the locks at Dresden and Simm's creek were completed and navigation for small steamboats was opened to the entrance of the Ohio canal at Dresden. The shipment of flour to New York began by that route, as the improvement on the lower Muskingum kept navigation closed from 1837 to 1842. Warehouses were built on the river bank near Market street. Canal boats could be seen unloading merchandise brought from Cleveland, and then carried on their return trip flour for New York. It was the major part of their cargoes with salt and other articles for distant markets. The canal boats were towed by small steamers from Zanesville to Dresden.

The "Hope" was the first steamboat to ascend the Muskingum river above Zanesville. It was built by Richard Reeves, an enterprising man who was well known in this part of Ohio. At the April, 1892, meeting of the Muskingum County Pioneer and Historical Society there was quite an argument about the location where the "Hope" was built. Three different localities were claimed by different men. The preponderance of evidence was in favor of the locality now given by an old-time engineer, who was on the river for more than sixty years. He says: "The 'Hope' was built by Dickey Reeves about the year 1825 on the high bank below the present canning factory. There was not a timber put in it as are now put in boats. The hull was made entirely of inch planks. There were four thicknesses of the plank crossing diagonally and at right angles. They made solid sides and a bottom for the boat. Four inches of good plank battened together gave great strength. When the hull was completed it was taken on rollers to near Blue's tan-yard where the bank was low and there it was launched. The 'tiller' was a long, crooked piece of a tree with a board on the end, resting like the tillers or steering oars on the flat boats. It had its rest at the stern of the boat, on deck, the water end passing over the wheel. The boat was a novelty, and if she were to be seen at this time she would be a curiosity. She made a trip to Dresden, then was taken to Pittsburg where a purchaser was found who took the 'Hope' to some small river in the south. William Parker, afterward called 'Old Bill' Parker, went out carpenter on the Pittsburg trip."

The Mary Ann, a remodeled canal boat, was one of the curiosities on the river. It was owned by Jacob Sperry, a prominent Main street merchant. A horse was taken along

with some of the early steamboats to assist at the riffles, especially Capt. Dickey Reeves' old gray horse became part of the machinery for propelling the craft. The owner of one of the first boats found fault with the captain because the horse was only given eight ears of corn when the captain took twelve roasting ears for his meal.

The following are the names of the steamboats between Zanesville and Dresden, as given by three gentlemen who were engaged in that trade. They are given alphabetically: "Adriatic"—Captain David Pitman; "Brown Dick"—Captain James Darling; "Hope"—Capt. Dickey Reeves. Before the improvement of navigation. "Humming Bird,"———; "McIntire"—Capt. Billy Scales; "Muskingum"—Capt. Billy Scales; "Newman G. L."—Wm. Davis; "Relief"—Frank Cogswell; "Siren"—J. R. "Martin;" "Smith Perry"—Capt. J. R. Martin; "Shepherd C. F."—Capt. Tom Martin; "Tuscarawas"—Capt. W. Scales; "Walhonding"—Capt. W. Scales; "Ohio"—Capt. Billy Scales. She was capsized at Simm's Creek lock. "Ohio"—Capt. Wm. Davis; "Zanesville"—this boat was formerly the "Relief," Captains Davis and Neff Thompson were commanders at different times; "The Zanesville Packet." There were a number of commanders on the boat.

The "Dart," Captain Bryant, undertook to run opposition to the railroad, but after a short trial, he was satisfied. The railroad carried the passengers, and there was no more opposition by the "Dart." The majority of the boats in the Dresden trade were only used for towing boats to and from the Ohio canal. The commanders were very accommodating and they did many favors for their patrons.

These were halcyon days for the enterprising young along the Ohio canal and the Muskingum river. The canal boats loaded flour at the mills as far down the river as Stockport. Even farmers owned canal boats, which did business during the summer on the canal. There was a large salt trade at the towns from Cleveland to Portsmouth. Many young men and boys who earned money by work on the canal boats, to pass through college, occupied high positions in the different professions, while the sons of the owners of some of the boats, too good to associate with a boy who worked, have changed positions; the working boy is now the employer and the aristocratic boy is now the menial.

It is now in order to give a short account of steamboating from McConnelsville to Zanesville and Dresden. There was more freight carried on that part of the river when connection was made at Dresden with the Ohio canal than on the river in later years and at present. The trade on this part of the river required the services of a number of small steamboats. The most prominent were the "Tuscarawas," "Zanesville," "Mink," "Mink No. 2," and the "Olivette." The "Tuscarawas" was the first regular packet from Dresden to McConnelsville, commanded by Capt. Cogswell, with Engineer William Davis. In 1852 Capt. William Davis built the "Zanesville," which for some time was a regular packet from Zanesville to McConnelsville. The "Mink," Capt. Morgan, was the successor of the "Zanesville" in 1871, Capt. C. C. Morgan, and in 1877, the "Mink No. 2" took its place in the trade. The "Olivette," Capt. E. Martin's favorite boat, was also in the McConnelsville trade, Capt. William Davis was born in Bedford county, Pa., December 14, 1817, and came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1835. At the age of twenty years his career commenced on a steamboat and he filled during the time he was a steamboatman every position from deck hand on a Zanesville and Dresden packet to a commander. In 1838, he was registered second cook on the famous "Tuscarawas." He filled at different times the positions of cook, pilot, foreman and engineer on that boat. When the "Tuscarawas" became incapacitated with old age, he became the engineer of the "John McIntyre." By industry and frugality he saved money, and by the assistance of a friend he built the little "Ohio." This boat was Capt. Davis' first success in steamboating, and he made money. When the "Ohio" was no longer fit for service, he took an interest in the steamer "Zanesville," acting as captain, clerk, pilot or engineer when such service was needed.

The "Freighter" was built by Capt. Davis, and she was a Zanesville, Pittsburg and Cincinnati packet. This boat was taken up the Mississippi river, where it was sold. Returning home, his next venture was an interest in the "Zanesville No. 2." He was the commander, and he could fill any position on the boat. The "Zanesville No. 2" was a tri-weekly between Dresden and McConnelsville. This boat had a good trade.

The "Mink No. 1" was built by three of the successful steamboat owners on the Muskingum, Captains Edward Martin, C. C. Morgan and William Davis. This boat was the regular packet between Zanesville and McConnellsville, making trips daily. For six years Capt. Davis commanded this boat, when his partner, Capt. C. C. Morgan, took charge. Capt. Davis was interested in the steamer, "J. H. Best" and the "Lizzie Cassell." In December,

1884, he retired. He was then commander of the "Cassell," and he sold his interest in the "Muskingum Packet Company" to Capts. Morgan and Martin. The captain was one of the two men who held government license for the office of captain, pilot and engineer.

Capt. C. C. Morgan, one of the most popular steamboatmen and business men in the Muskingum valley, was born at Preston, Chenango county, N. Y., July 17, 1810. His parents were of Welsh descent, and they settled at Johnstown, Licking county, in 1825. At the age of fifteen years he was at work on the Ohio canal, excavating at Newark at $8 per month. In a letter to a friend he wrote, "I am cold, wet and sleepy. My head aches so that I am almost insensible to everything around me. My clothes are worn, and I have no money to obtain more." The Ohio canal was the training school for many of our best young men, who in after years, had national reputation in scholarship, business and statesmanship. He worked on his father's farm, assisting his parents in keeping "the wolf from the door" for several years, training himself for the successful business career, which made the name of C. C. Morgan known as success wherever he was acquainted.

In 1836 he was employed in driving stage from Sunberry to Delaware, and the latter part of the year he was engaged on a canal boat. This was his first experience on the water, in which he afterward was so successful. Two years later he commanded a canal boat. His perseverance brought success for a time, but through the rascality of an associate in business, the result of patient industry and frugality was lost. After his loss he came to Zanesville and was emoloyed by Allen, Cadwallader & Co. His desire for information occupied his leisure hours perfecting his business education. Industry and strict attention to all the details of business soon made him a reputation which gave him prominence and promotion, and in a short time he was interested in two or three small boats in the Zanesville and Dresden trade.

Capt. Morgan resided many years in Dresden. When the upper trade was abandoned, he became a resident of McConnelsville. Capts. Davis, Morgan and Martin had the reputation of being honest men, whose words were equal to any person's bond. Many of their old hands are yet living and the reverence they have for the dead captains and the living one is evidence of the worth of the owners and managers of the boats engaged in the trade between Zanesville and McConnelsville. Capt. Cal. Smith, the pilot; Bart Roney, the clerk; Ben Ramsey, the mate; George Cobb, the engineer; John Humphrey, the fireman; and Aunt Eliza, the famous stewardess of the boat were known for years as fixtures on Capt. Morgan's boats.

Chapter VIII.

MEDICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

GENERATION after generation of pioneers have gradually carried the star of empire westward, until it would seem as if the work of the pioneer was nearly done. As these hardy and adventurous men and women have gradually opened up the new world to civilization, they have been closely followed or accompanied by members of the medical profession. These physicians have shared the hardships and privations of the early settlers, joined in their joys and sorrows, helped them to build their rude homes and to defend them against the natives of the forest.

As a class, no order of men have done more to promote the good of mankind and develop the resources and natural history of our country than physicians, and wherever the well-educated in that profession are found they are uniformly seen on the side of order, morality, science and religion.

It is impossible for us to fully appreciate the primitive manner in which these men practiced medicine. They had to be, in a degree, pharmacists and practical botanists. Roots and herbs were an important part of their armamentarium. Infusions and decoctions were

the order of the day. The sugar-coated pill was then unknown. In fact the life of the modern physician is sugar-coated when compared with that of the pioneers. These men were obliged to be fertile in resources, apt in expedients, and ingenious in improvising. Compare, if you can, the log-cabin office of one hundred years ago with the physician's office of to-day. Think of the progress made in medical science since the days of these men. Chloroform, cocaine, the hypodermic syringe, the fever thermometer, and hundreds of other things were unknown to them. Notwithstanding all the new ideas and inventions the rate of mortality, from the ordinary aches and ills of life, was about the same then as now.

In looking over the lives of these men we find general characteristics that are worthy of thought. They were interested and active in educational and religious matters. They were energetic and progressive beyond their times. They took an active part in politics and questions of state. If they were alive now they would probably let politics alone. They were brave men, for on their lonely travels in the earlier years, they had to face the treachery of the Indian and the hunger of wolves. The more the lives of these men are held up to view the more sterling qualities we find in them to admire.

Dr. Increase Mathews was born in New Braintree, Mass., December 22, 1772. He was the son of Gen. Rufus Putnam's older sister, Hulda, and Daniel Mathews. John Mathews, who came out to Ohio with the original forty-eight, was a brother. In 1798 Dr. Mathews came to Marietta on a prospecting tour and to visit relatives. His diary of this journey is in the possession of his descendants, and is a very interesting document. Under date of August 13, 1798, 1 P. M,, is found the following note: "Went with Mr. Edward Tupper to call on Mr. Blennerhasset and his lady, by whom we were politely received. Met Miss Sallie Loudon, there on a visit. She is on the whole an amiable girl and possessed of many of those qualities which make a good companion, kind, obliging, ever in good spirits and free from affectation." The young Doctor seems to have been impressed, and human nature seems to have been the same then as now. Under date of August 31, 1798, is the following: "Attended a ball at Col. Putnam's in Belpre. We had a large collection of ladies, some from Marietta and the Island, who made a brilliant appearance. Spent the evening very agreeably." The ladies from the Island were no doubt Mrs. Blennerhasset and her guest, Miss Loudon. After a pleasant visit, Dr. Mathews went back East, and married (April 25, 1799) Abigail Willis, of Oakham, Mass. In the fall of 1800, with his wife and baby, he again came to Marietta, arriving there October 4. The winter was spent in Marietta, and the other half of the house in which they lived was occupied by the father of the late Gov. Brough. In the spring of 1801 the Mathews family moved to Zanesville, Ohio. This same year Gen. Rufus Putnam, his nephew, Dr. Mathews, and Levi Whipple purchased the land now composing the Seventh and Ninth wards in that city, and laid it out into a town, which they called Springfield, afterward Putnam. Dr. Mathews, after about one years' stay in Zanesville, moved across the river to the newly laid out town, and lived there the remainder of his life. He was the first physician to permanently settle on the Muskingum river above Marietta. In 1802 (June 14) the Doctor's wife died, and in 1803 (March 23) he married for his second wife, Betsey, daughter of Capt. John Leavems. They were married in Marietta, at Maj. Lincoln's, who had married Betsy's sister, Fanny. Possessing large landed interests, and having a taste for agriculture, Dr. Mathews retired from practice, as other physicians settled around him. He was a man of many accomplishments, with more than the usual amount of energy and push, so characteristic of the pioneers. He established the first drug store, and was one of the five original members of the first church organized in Muskingum county. Dr. Mathews sent to Spain for the first full-blooded Merino sheep brought to Ohio. These sheep were delivered in Washington, D. C., and hauled in a wagon through to Putnam by a man sent to Washington for that purpose. In 1801, when Dr. Mathews went to Marietta to buy the land above mentioned, he had part of the way as his companion, John McIntire. These young men rode together, camped together the night out on the road, but neither mentioned his business. When they they arrived at Marietta, Dr. Mathews turned up Washington street to go to his uncle's (Gen. Putnam's) office, whilst John McIntire went on to the tavern. The next day the two men found themselves bidding against each other for the same tract of land. John McIntire already owned a large tract where Zanesville proper now stands, but Dr. Mathews bid on the tract in question at $4.05 an acre. Many years after it became blended with McIntire's tract, in the City of Natural Advantages. The Doctor enjoyed telling his grandchildren that the earliest distinct recollection of his childhood was the ringing of the bells to celebrate the Declaration

of Independence. He was a cultivated gentleman of the old school, and a man whose energy and character were felt in his day, and are still exemplified in his descendants. He was an accomplished performer on the violoncello, and an entertaining and instructive conversationalist. His life was characterized by its simplicity and purity. He died June 6, 1856, full of years and with the high esteem of all his fellow townsmen, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and is buried in Woodlawn cemetery, which was part of his original purchase from the government in 1801.

In 1796, Dr. Jenner's great discovery of vaccination was announced to the medical world. When small-pox broke out in the Putnam in the fall of 1809, Dr. Matthews procured vaccine virus and vaccinated himself and family. People in general had no confidence in vacination, and would not consent to it. In order to prove its efficacy Dr. Matthews took his two little daughters, Abigail and Sarah aged six and seven years, who had been vaccinated, into a house and up to the bedside of a patient very ill with virulent small pox. The children did not take the disease, and the doctor triumphantly proclaimed the protecting powers of vaccination. The rest of the villagers were inoculated but Dr. Matthews' family was the only one that depended upon vaccination. So far as can be learned the doctor's family was among the first, if not the first in Ohio, to be vaccinated.

Dr. Richard Hillier came to Zanesville (then Zanestown), in the spring of 1805, and entered upon his professional career here. Four years later he removed to "Beech Bottom," fifteen miles from Mount Vernon, Ohio, and there died in 1815. Before coming to Zanesville he had been a surgeon in the English army.

Dr. Daniel Bliss, son of Deacon Isaac Bliss, was born in Warren, Mass., April 10, 1761. He was educated in medicine in Springfield, Mass., and June 6, 1789, married Prudence, a sister of Dr. Jesse Chandler. They came out to Ohio in 1804, with (or about the same time) as Dr. Chandler. Dr. Bliss settled in Waterford (on the side of the river where Beverly now stands), but continued sickness led him to seek another location, and he removed to Chandler's Salt Works (now Chandlersville), a place twelve miles east of Zanesville. Settling on a farm, the doctor intended retiring from practice, but there being no other physician in that section, the inhabitants kept him busy. For over twenty years he was the first and only physician in the settlement and his practice extended into what are now Guernsey, Noble and Morgan counties. The doctor kept his farm well stocked with good horses. He always rode horseback and traveled fast. It was a good horse and rider that could keep up with him on his rounds. As a physician, Dr. Bliss was successful and popular. He was a man of strong opinions, and fearless in expressing them. He dared to do right, and take the consequences. In religious belief he was a Congregationalist. Dr. Bliss died March 17, 1842, aged eighty-one years. At a ripe age he surrendered to the great reaper, and with a heavy credit on the Lamb's book of life he went to his reward.

Dr. Robert Mitchell was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1778. He studied medicine there, and in 1808 married Catharine McCulloch. For a wedding trip the young couple came to Zanesville, Ohio, on horseback. When they settled in that place there were but twelve shingle roofed houses in it. The Indians were still there, but friendly, and used to come to the doctor's house to see the white papooses. Dr. Mitchell served in the war of 1812, and was afterward a general in the Ohio militia. In 1833 he was elected to congress, but in 1835 was defeated for re-election by his Whig opponent. It is said that the rejoicing of the Whigs over their success, caused more drunkenness in Zanesville, than ever was known there in one night. Dr. Mitchell died November 13, 1848.

Dr. Jessie Chandler was the second physician to settle in Putnam. He was born in Vermont in 1764, and studied medicine in his native state. After practicing a few years, he came with his family to Ohio and located in the village of Putnam, across the river from Zanesville and now, as stated, a part of that city. At that time there was but little difference in the population of the two rival villages, both being quite small. But in the year 1804 Zanesville was made the permanent county seat, with a fair prospect of being made the State capital, and took the lead. In order to look after his land, Dr. Mathews gladly relinquished his practice, upon the arrival of Dr. Chandler. No other physician settled in Putnam while Dr. Chandler lived. His practice, like Dr. Mathews', extended over all the western part of the county, and into the adjoining counties. Traveling, was of course, done on horseback, and in the earlier years without roads. Trails, or bridle paths, led from house to house, or from neighborhood to neighborhood. Dr. Chandler spent a large part of his time in the saddle, but pos-

sessing an unusually robust constitution, he was always ready to respond to calls. The fees in those days were very much out of proportion to the time and labor expended. There being no pharmacists, every physician furnished his own medicines. The Doctor's books were a curiosity. He would often ride a dozen miles, furnish the medicine needed, and charge one dollar. Visits in the village were fifty cents. When many of his people came to settle, the credit side would read, by so much corn, or oats, or potatoes, or cash, as the case might be, and by discount for the balance. Frequently the "by discount" was the larger part of the credit. Doctor Chandler did not become wealthy. In the fall of 1809 a bad case of small-pox developed in the town. As might be expected, there was a scare. Vaccination was not yet relied upon, and the Doctor had not seen it sufficiently tried to be entirely satisfied with its protecting qualities. Some of the older people had been inoculated with small-pox, but the children, and many of the adults, had no protection. So all were made ready by the prescribed dieting, and a general inoculation took place. The inoculated cases all got along nicely, no deaths and no disfigurements. There were in the town a dozen or more transient persons, mostly young men, without friends. The doctor turned his house into a hospital, took these young men in, "without money or price," and carried them safely through. In the winter of 1813–14 a heretofore unknown epidemic broke out in Putnam, which, for the want of a better name, was called "the cold plague." The attack came on with a congestive chill, unconsciousness soon followed, and death resulted in two or three days. Some recovered, but among the victims was Dr. Jessie Chandler. A true, self-sacrificing physician and man, he was ready for the summons and faced death as he had disease, without a tremor. His age was fifty years.

Dr. John Hamm was born and educated in Delaware, read medicine with Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, and graduated there. In 1808, he located at Chillicothe and there, on the 4th of July, 1809, was "orator of the day." Not long afterward he came to Zanesville. He married Eliza VanHorn, General VanHorn's fourth daughter. In 1812 he was presidential elector and a member of the legislature. The next year he became surgeon of the 27th United States infantry and succeeded General Cass in the responsible and dangerous office of marshal of Ohio. He was state senator in 1827 and again in 1829. In 1830 President Jackson appointed him *charge d'affairs* to the Chilian republic and he concluded the first treaty between the United States and Chile He died in Zanesville, May 22, 1861, aged 84 years. His widow died seven years later. Of their eight children, one became the wife of W. A. Graham' one married Peter Block, and another Alexander Van Hamm. Another daughter died in girlhood. The eldest son, Washington Van Hamm, died in Chicago, in 1872.

Dr. Dudley W. Rhodes came to Zanesville in the summer of 18—. He was born in Stonington Conn., and studied his profession in Hadford. He was for a time an army surgeon, but preferring private practice relinquished that office. He died in Zanesville in October, 1840. Dr. J. Fowler was practicing his profession in Putman in 1814, Dr. Moore 1816. Doctors John J. Brice, Ebenezer Atwater, Calvin Conant, G. B. Maxfield and Samuel Moulton were practicing in the county in 1817. Dr. Isaac Spangler, who had had Dr. Hamm as a preceptor, was associated with Dr. Mitchell in 1822, and during that year the following were admitted to practice medicine under the state law: William Clark, E. S. Phelps, Adam Gage, Benjamin Wait, Nathaniel Wait, Noah Harris, Robert Moore, David Pardy, Sylvanus Seely, Timothy Burr, and Elmas Wheaton.

The following, physicians were well known in this and near by counties in 1824. John Hamm, John B. Brice, Thomas Flanner, Robert Mitchell, Dudley W. Rhodes, Calvin Conant, Robert Safford, William' S. Richards, Elisha G. Lee, Alfred C. Thompson, Elmas Wheaton, Benjamin Webb, William' Clarke, Francis Fowler, Samuel Baldridge, Harry Fassett, Sylvester Spellman, Samuel Martin, Samuel A. Baker, John Baldridge, David McGary, James Kell, Issac Spangler, Jesse Morris, David' A. Bines, John B. Cooley and Nathan Webb. Percival H. Parden and Joel S. Thrall, were licensed to practice medicine here in the years from 1824 to 1825.

Dr. Charles Cook Hildreth was born at Marietta, Ohio, April 28, 1811, and died at Zanesville, August 11, 1889. His father was Doctor Samuel Prescott Hildreth, a native of Massachusetts, and his mother was Rhoda Cook Hildreth. Educated in part at Marietta, his collegiate course was completed at Ohio University, Athens. Graduating in 1828 or 1829, he was made an A. B. and A. M. by that college and in March, 1833, he graduated at the Medical College of Ohio as M. D., and soon settled at Zanesville, and then continued actively engaged in his profession until he was disabled by paralysis fifty-six years later. He

was married to Miss Sarah A. Swearengen, March, 23, 1836.

During all his professional career, Dr. Hildreth enjoyed a large practice, for he was an able surgeon and obstetrician as well as a skillful physician. He was a member of the old Medical Society of Zanesville in 1835 or 1836, a member of the late Muskingum County Medical Society, a member of the late Zanesville Academy of Medicine, a member of the Zanesville Medical Society, and of the Muskingum Valley Medical Society, and he had a membership also in the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He contributed frequent and valuable papers to the medical journals of Ohio and other states. He was a believer in the future of Muskingum county, and invested his means mainly here in real estate and corporate companies.

The following named physicians were here in 1843: R. Stafford, J. B. Erwin, Charles Dickinson, David Pierce, John M. Green, E. Dillon, James Little, Lyman Little, David Ferbrache, Robert Mitchell, Thomas J. Redgrove, Thomas J. Hazlett, J. H. McCall, I. N. McMillen, John Watkins, Edward S. Bell, James Shaw, John G. F. Halston, James Helmick, Washington Moorehead, A. Z. Knight, W. E. Ide. J. S. Reasoner, Charles C. Hildreth, James Crawford, D. G. Campbell, J. R. Wetmore, W. H. Vickers, John F. Cunningham, Charles Grant and Z. F. Young. About ten years ago these physicians were practicing in Zanesville: Charles C. Hildreth, Z. C. McElroy, A. Ball, W. H. Holden, J. S. Haldeman, A. E. Bell, L. M. Reamy, C. H. Evans, J. R. Larzelere, H. S. Nye, J. Jordan, J. G. F. Holston, W. C. Lenhart, J. T. Davis, A. C. Oatley, Seth Allen, T. J. Barton, J. F. Kennedy, D. C. Peters, Mrs. A. M. Johnson, S. F. Edgar, W. E. Atwell, George W. Mitchell, E. A. Farquhar & Sons and O. C. Farquhar. Dr. James Gillogly, who had been practicing here, had died before that date.

The following are residents in Zanesville at this time: W. E. Atwell, T. J. Barton, A. E. Bell, C. C. Bolon, E. C. Brush, J. C. Crossland, L. R. Culbertson, J. T. Davis, S. F. Edgar, E. A. Farquhar & Sons, J. M. Fassig, Jay E. Fox, John S. Haldeman, Pleasant P. Henderson, J. L. Holden, Holden & Schooley, John G. F. Holston, A. L. Jackson, Josephus Jordan, J. F. Kennedy, C. M. Lenhart, Wm. C. Lenhart, E. C. Logsdon, William D McCreary, Z. C. McElroy, W. A. Melick, A. J. Parker, N. E. Patrick, C. M. Rambo, L. M. Reamy, Henry Schoene, C. R. Schooley, J. R. Loak, H. T. Sutton, Granville Warburton, H. C. Waterman, O. M. Wiseman, John T. Wright, Roseville; G. W. W. Walker, O. M. Norman, Dresden; Edward Carsand, Dr. Lemert, Sago; Bruce Lane, White Cottage; A. W. Squires, Fultonham; C. Z. Axline, Otsego; John Bradford, Frazeysburg; D. Shepard; Norwich; J. L. Geyer, Chandlersville; R. E. Chambers, Adamsville; W. R. Hosie, Irville; W. S. Drake, New Concord; S. T. Storer, R. W. Chisholm and Dr. Wallace.

Under an act passed February 26, 1824, entitled "An Act to Incorporate Medical Societies for the Purpose of Regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery in the State of Ohio," a considerable number of physicians from the Fifteenth Medical District, then composed of the counties of Muskingum, Morgan, Coshocton, Guernsey, Licking and Knox, assembled at the court house in Zanesville, May 25, 1824, and organized themselves into a medical society. This society existed until December 12, 1842, when the Muskingum County Medical Society was formed by the physicians of the county of Muskingum at a meeting held at the Eagle hotel in Zanesville. In 1874 the society was merged into the Zanesville Academy of Medicine, incorporated in 1875 and re-incorporated in 1878 and succeeded in 1883 by the Zanesville medical society. The last named institution is officered as follows: J. S. Haldeman, president; J. T. Davis, treasurer; J. C. Crossland, secretary.

Probably the first castor oil mill, established west of the Allegheny mountains, was built at Dresden by Drs. Nathan Webb, senior and junior. They came to the shores of the Wakatomaka in 1821 and cultivated the castor oil bean. Their mill was located on the "Little Prairie." Two lodges of Shawanees Indians were still there and interested spectators of this symptom of civilization. The doctors were not learned in their profession, but were the pioneer physicians of Dresden, and evidently had confidence in castor oil.

Following is a copy of the articles of incorporation of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County:

"These articles of incorporation of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County Witnesseth: That we, the undersigned, all of whom are citizens of the State of Ohio, desiring to form a corporation not for profit, under the general incorporation laws of said state, do hereby certify: First. The name of said corporation shall be the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County, Ohio. Second. Said corporation shall be located and

its principal business transacted at Zanesville, in Muskingum county, Ohio. THIRD. The purpose for which said corporation is formed is for the purpose of perpetuating the history of Muskingum County, Ohio, and the memory of the early pioneers who settled this county; for the purpose of collecting a museum of articles of historic interest and preserving these intact for future generations, for the purpose of gathering all rare and historical works, manuscripts and papers published in this county and forming a library of reference, and for all purposes and appliances for carrying on the work of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County, Ohio. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our seals this fourth day of March, 1890." The incorporators were Charles C. Goddard, H. D. Munson, Sr., Henry Taylor, Dr. H. S. Nye, B. F. Leslie, F. Richards and Addison Palmer.

The constitution adopted by the society is here reproduced:

PREAMBLE.

For the purpose of perpetuating the History of Muskingum County, Ohio, and the Memory of the Pioneers who settled this section of Country: in order to Collect a Museum of Articles of Historic Interest, and to preserve these intact for future generations: and for the Gathering together of all Rare and Historical Works, Manuscripts and Papers published in this County: and for the Forming and Founding a Library of Science and Reference, we ordain and adopt this Constitution for the Government of this Society:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This Society shall be known as the PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERS.

SECTION I. The members of this Society shall be divided into the following classes:

i. *Active Members.*—Any person who contributes annually fifty cents, subscribes to this Constitution, shall be entitled to vote, hold office and participate in all the meetings and benefits of this society.

ii. *Donors.*—Those who give any sum, not binding for any future amounts, shall be called donors, and shall be entitled to have their names enrolled as such.

iii. *Subscribers.*—Those who agree to pay any stated amount annually or at any other specified times, greater than the initiation fee.

iv. *Patrons.*—Those who subscribe and pay into the treasury at any one time any sum from $100 to $500. Such member shall have the privilege of placing in the Museum or Library a mural tablet.

v. *Memorial Benefactors.*—Those who contribute at any one time and sum from $500 to $1,000, for perpetuating the memory of a deceased relative or friend, or the name of a family or their own name shall be called Memorial Benefactors and shall be entitled to such a Memorial as may be agreed upon by them and the Trustees.

SEC. 2. All these different classes shall be upon an equality in the privileges of this Society, entitled to vote and hold office, except those who are enrolled as donors.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, Curator and nine Trustees.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTY OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society. He shall appoint all committees, not otherwise provided for in the By-Laws. He shall perform all those duties usually belonging to that office.

SEC. 2. The Vice President shall perform all the duties of the President in his absence, or removal from the county, or by death, until his successor shall be chosen.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct minute of all the proceedings of the Society in a book provided for that purpose. He shall preserve all the records of the Society and deliver the same to his successor.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to all correspondence, and if necessary assist the Recording Secretary in the discharge of his duties. He shall preserve all letters and also copies of all those written and transfer them to his successor.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall collect and receive all dues and contributions made. He shall give bond in any sum which may be determined by the Trustees. He shall have charge of all deeds and securities and preserve them. He shall only pay out money upon the order of the Society or the Board of Trustees, and the written order of the President counter-

signed by the Secretary shall be his voucher for all payments made. He shall report annually or as much oftener as the Society or Trustees shall demand.

SEC. 6. The Curator shall have charge of the museum, historical relics and library. He shall have all articles suitably classified and arranged for exhibition. The books and papers for reference, the relics and manuscripts shall not pass out of his possession except the Society shall so order at a regular or special meeting.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the nine Trustees who shall be elected, to have this Society incorporated according to the laws of the State of Ohio. The term of office of the Trustees shall be for three years. At the first election there shall be three Trustees elected for one year, three Trustees elected for two years, and three Trustees elected for three years. They shall be the legal custodians of the Society, shall report at the annual meeting all of their proceedings during the year. They shall provide suitable buildings and rooms for the meetings of the Society, for the museum and library. They shall see that all debts of the Society are paid and that the means for carrying on its work are provided.

ARTICLE V.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President, together with the Trustees, shall annually appoint a committee of three members from each township in the county, and three from the city of Zanesville. The duty of this committee shall be to collect historical relics of the different townships and obtain members for the different classes specified; obtain articles by gift or bequest for the museum and library. They shall endeavor as far as possible to create an interest in the meetings of this Society and accomplish the purposes of its organization.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

SEC. 1. Regular meetings shall be held on the first Thursday of January, April, July and October. The meeting in October shall be called the Annual Meeting, at which all reports shall be called for.

SEC. 2. Special meeting shall be held at any time at the call of five members.

SEC. 3. Ten members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTIONS.

The election of officers shall be upon the first Thursday of October in each year, by ballot. A majority of all votes cast shall be necessary to an election.

ARTICLE VIII.

SALARIES.

The Secretary, Treasurer and Curator, if their duties make special demand upon their time shall receive such salaries as may be fixed by the Trustees.

ARTICLE IX.

BY-LAWS.

Such By-Laws shall be adopted as shall not conflict with the fundamental articles of this Constitution. They shall be for the purpose of facilitating the business of the Society, and may be changed by giving one week's notice of such proposed change.

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments, alterations or additions can be made to this constitution by giving due notice, which shall be laid over for one regular meeting, which is equivalent to a three months' notice. Every amendment, alteration or addition must be presented in writing. Two-thirds of those voting shall be necessary for the adoption of such amendment, alteration or addition.

An amendment to the Constitution created the office of Assistant Recording Secretary.

The first board of trustees was constituted thus: Charles W. Goddard, Rev. Frank Richards, Dr. H. S. Nye, Addison Palmer, Henry Taylor, B. F. Leslie, H. D. Munson, Dr. Edward Cass, Thomas McLees. The officers are: H. D. Munson, president; Dr. Edward Cass, vice-president; William Gray, recording secretary; Mrs. Fred. C. Dietz, assistant recording secretary; Addison Palmer, corresponding secretary; Rev. Jefferson Chambers, treasurer; R. J. J. Harkins, curator.

The following list of members was compiled from the incomplete roll of the society, with suggested additions: Rev. F. Richards, James Anderson, Rebecca A. Cooper, Zanesville; A. P. Moorehead, Rix's Mills; Margaret McFeeters, David Tanner, Dr. H. S. Nye, John L. Moorehead, Hugh C. MacBride, George C. Townsend, Zanesville; Lucinda Norman, Hopewell; Isaac V. Stockdale, Zanesville; J. C. Parkinson, Auburn; John B. Roberts, Chal-

Truly Yours;
John Hoge.

kley Frame, Zanesville; Elizabeth Moorehead, Rix's Mills; Rebecca A. Moorehead, Zanesville; George Baughman, Roseville; Ann Eliza Willis, R. J. J. Harkins, Zanesville; William Roberts, White Cottage; Charles H. Rees, Zanesville; Washington Tanner, Pleasant Valley; William Bay, D. B. Linn, Zanesville; H. W. Carlow, Blue Rock; Matthew McNeal, Duncan's Falls; John Waxler, Taylorsville; Jacob Rutledge, John Buchanan, Duncan's Falls; John H. Gray, Morgan Darnell, Basil Beall, Zanesville; Benson Lloyd, Dresden; Solomon Minnick, Gratiot, Ohio; Thomas Osborn, W. L. Umstead and wife, Samuel Elliott, Norman Cullins, W. K. Burch, James Little, Dresden; Peter Bainter, Monroe Township; C. E. Eaton, John Cullins, John F. Poorman, Lewis F. Estinghausen, Owen Dorsey, Dresden; B. F. Leslie, Isaiah Williams, Zanesville; Perry Redman, Falls; John Hoopes, Hiram J. Mercer, Addison Palmer, Bernard Wortman, Zanesville; C. H. Trimble, Rural Dale; W. H. Ball, Samuel McGinnis, A. J. Schaum, Zanesville; George King, Dresden; Moses M. Granger, G. H. C. Taylor, Charles C. Goddard, Abram Lumb, Samuel Vernon, Zanesville; David Dutro, Philo, Ohio; Jedediah Berder, Duncan's Falls; Sarah Taylor, Rural Dale; Joseph S. Parke, Zanesville; W. W. Adams, Adamsville; L. Wiles, Zanesville; Levi Stotts, Adamsville; Elijah Stevens, Abraham Cooper, Thomas McLees, Zanesville; Theodore W. Moore, Cynthia Moore, Rix's Mills; Joshua Downerd, J. C. Mercer, William Gray, Martha Gray, Maria J. Warne, Zanesville; Robert McIntire, Chandlersville; Solomon Rees, Zanesville; Fred Herron, Chandlersville; H. L. Gray, Zanesville; Mrs. S. A. Matthews, Cedar Run; Sarah Little, Capt. W. C. Tanner, Epamenondas Griggsby, William Culbertson, Stephen Burwell, Zanesville; W. A. Crawford, Rix's Mills; David Buchanan, Zanesville; Albert Morrison, Newton; T. Mitchell, Norwich; J. Boyd Sr., Phebe J. Beetes, E. Z. Clarke, James N. Griggsby, John P. Ford, Zanesville; Margaret Staner, Cedar Run; Martha H. Swingle, Stovertown P. O.; John R. Gray, Eura B. Bisant, Sophia McGinnis, Robert Silvey, Jonas Burton, William S. Williams, D. G. Campbell, Wyatt Cochran. L. C. Barrickman, W. R. Hazlett, Zanesville; John Robison, Dresden; Jane Taylor, Zanesville; David Woodruff, Upton L. Lybarger, Rev. S. H. Swingle, Stovertown, Ohio; B. G. Siegfried, S. E. Siegfried, W. S. Imlay, Zanesville; J. C. Swingle, Philo, Ohio; C. W. Grimm, Zanesville; William Fletcher, Stovertown; Samuel Baughman, William Smith, Jane Elson, Roseville; Solomon L. Baughman, Mrs. Upton Lybarger, Mrs. Rusha McConnell, Mrs. E. H. Swingle, Mrs. Sarah Fletcher, Susannah Baughman, Brush Creek; A. P. Stults, Zanesville; Nathaniel Chapman, Chandlerville; Z. M. Chandler, Jefferson Chambers, Zanesville; H. Broome, Springfield, Ohio; C. M. Rambo, W. H. Small wood, A. J. Parker, Harry L. Nye, John H. Dodd, Anna M. Hobbs, Zanesville; John Slack, J. H. McCann, James Henderson, D. D. McGinnis, D. A. Austin, William McDonald, William McFarland, Elizabeth King, E. J. Fletcher, George Lunn, B. F. Lemert, Sylvanus Cass, Dresden; George W. Fauley, Fultonham; James W. Buckingham, F. J. Terry, Julia Munson, Josephine Atwell, Mrs. J. H. Jones, Augusta Farquhar, Lizzie A. Palmer, Phœbe A. Thompson, Addie A. Kennison, Fannie N. Potts, Perry Wiles, Ebenezer Lane, G. N. Guthrie, Zanesville, Ohio; Edward Cass, Dresden, Ohio; J. P. Ford, David Smith, Jesse Atwell, John O'Neill, J. A. Knight, T. J. Newman, Robert Lee, Zanesville; James E. Thorpe, Licking Valley, Ohio; Jonathan Colcher, Alexander Armstrong, Thomas Williams, C. W. Potwin, Zanesville; Ebenezer Pyle, F. W. Reid, Philo, Ohio; D. McCarty, H. D. Munson, William H. Griffith, Henry Taylor, Jesse W. Manly, Zanesville; John Crooks, Fultonham, Ohio; Daniel Border, Duncan's Falls; Abraham Cooper, Zanesville; David Stokely, Lydia B. Stokely, Roseville; M. B. Robertson, Sonora; Joseph Peairs, Carlwick, Ohio; James Ordway, Fultonham, Ohio; Henry Elliott, Zanesville; Solomon Dozer, Blue Rock, Ohio; Solomon L. Swingle, John S. McConnell, Brush Creek; John J. Wallpool, Roseville; Milton Morgan, Zanesville; J. S. Jones, Alexander Armstrong, Senora; George Peairs, Carlwick, Ohio; Mary M. Dozer, Blue Rock; Solomon S. Baughman, Brush Creek; Ellen J. Crooks, Fultonham, Ohio; Mary H. Ford, Roseville.

The meetings of the society have, most of them, been well attended, and that they have been occasions of both profit and enjoyment is attested by all. A feature is the reading of pioneer reminiscences and papers possessing local historical interest, and some of them which have been preserved have been of much aid in the compilation of which this forms a part.

Probably the most important work of the society thus far has been its co-operation with the publishers of this book in its preparation and introduction to the citizens of the county. At a meeting held January 19, 1891, a committee was appointed to confer with a representative of the Goodspeed Publishing Company of Chicago, relative to the compilation by that

company of a history of Muskingum county. Following is a copy of the action of the board of trustees, adopted at their monthly meeting, February 3, 1891, after said conference, as certified by Secretary Palmer: "WHEREAS, The Goodspeed Publishing Company of Chicago, Illinois, having signified to this board its intention, should proper encouragement be extended, to prepare and publish an accurate, complete and reliable history of Muskingum county, from the earliest settlement therein to the present time, and to best accomplish this purpose, proposes to submit, before being printed, the several chapters which may make up such history to a committee of one or more citizens of this county, to be selected by this board, for the purpose of revision, correction, elimination, approval or rejection; therefore, "*Resolved*, That the proposition of said publishing company, as above, meets the favor of this board, and that this board recommends the subject matter of the preparation and publication of said history, compiled in the manner proposed, to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Muskingum county." This was adopted on motion, and it was ordered that a certified copy be forwarded to the Goodspeed Publishing Company, March 18, 1891. Judge M. M. Granger, D. B. Linn and Rev. F. Richards were appointed a committee "to revise and supervise the several chapters of the proposed history of Muskingum county." April 7, 1892, Mr. Linn resigned from the committee, and R. J. J. Harkins was appointed in his stead. These pages attest the fidelity with which the Goodspeed Publishing Company has kept faith with the society, and the ability with which the several members of the committee have performed their duties as guardians of the mutual interests of the Goodspeed Publishing Company and the public of Muskingum county.

Chapter IX.

MILITARY HISTORY OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

ONE of the great problems yet unsolved is that, in the Divine economy, it was found necessary for human progress and development in this world, that war should prevail and become popular. From the earliest period known to history, down to our own time, war seems to have been the means, not only of settling dffiiculties between communities, tribes and nations, but the means by which states and nations have been established, and by which they have grown in intelligence and refinement.

And if we may credit the Scriptures, God not only sanctioned war, but took a direct part in it. The verdict of history is that through the bloody carnage of war, through its untold sufferings and miseries, the cause of liberty has been promoted and civilization has been advanced. By war this great Nation came into existence, founded upon the principles of freedom and human liberty, and by war it threw off that deadly incubus—slavery—which marred its bright escutcheon, and made freedom exultant throughout the world. Whether war will continue to be the potent factor of human progress, the power to which nations will continue to appeal for the settlement of controversies, the future can only determine. The grandest captain of the age—U. S. Grant—by the establishment of the Geneva Convention, inaugurated a new power, which meets the approbation of all good people throughout the world, and it is to be hoped that in the settlements of disputes in the future, it will be adopted by all nations and governments.

Neither this county nor the state was settled early enough to send out men to participate in the war of the Revolution, but three of the most prominent pioneers of Muskingum county, settled there soon after the close of that war. They were Generals Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Colonel Ichabod Nye. The two former were not only confidential friends of the great Washington, but his able lieutenants in the great struggle for liberty.

The Indian war in the Northwestern Territory, or the territory north of the Ohio, which followed the war of the Revolution, was too early to affect the territory

now embraced within the limits of Muskingum county. There were a few Indians inhabiting that territory at the time that were in the Indian war, but there were no battles fought on its soil; nor is it known that there were any white men living in the territory that were in the war.

When the Indians discovered that they could no longer depend upon their former ally, the British, for aid, they became satisfied that they could not cope with the power of the United States, and were willing and ready to accept the terms of the treaty of peace, that had been proposed by our government. The principal features of this treaty were: The cessation of hostilities; the restoration of all prisoners of war; the establishment of boundary lines, with further cession of lands by the Indians, and compensation on the part of the government for all additional lands ceded. The Indians were to acknowledge themselves under the protection of the United States, and no other power, and to sell off their reserved lands to no other power; the Indians or the United States, to remove or punish intruders on the Indian lands. Trade was to be opened as provided in the Fort Harmer treaty; all injuries to be settled by law, and any hostile plans known to one party to be revealed to the other. All previous treaties annulled.

This treaty was concluded and signed by Gen. Wayne and the representatives of the Indian tribes and nations of the Northwest, at Greenville, August 3, 1795, and was ratified by the United States Senate, December 22, 1795. The amicable adjustment of the Indian troubles was the initiatory step to the rapid settlement of this section of the country.

War of 1812.—The impressment of American naturalized citizens on the high seas by the British government, the attempt to incite the New England states to a dismemberment of the Union, the intrigues by her emissaries with the Indians of the Northwest to induce them to again make war against the United States, were the principal causes that brought on the war of 1812. The British government thought that if they could again incite the Indians to war against the settlers of the Northwest, they would be forever compelled to abandon that territory north of the Ohio, thereby making the Ohio river the boundary line, and ultimately it would be able to add that magnificent domain to its own possessions.

In June, 1812, war was declared by the United States against Great Britain. In this war the soil of Ohio was the scene of most momentous engagements of the army of the Northwest; and in the regular service and in volunteer militia, the soldiers acquitted themselves with honor. When the first murmurings of the impending conflict were heard, the attention of the government was directed to Ohio as the most suitable ground for organization and the base of operations in the Northwestern frontier. It was held as certain that the English would depend upon and would secure the aid of the dreaded allies, the Indians. Ohio was the frontier territory and the population was much scattered, being at that period the youngest of the States. In view of the exposed condition of the frontier and the almost certain coalition of the Indians under their noted chief, Tecumseh, the government determined to send a body of regular troops from Southern Ohio to the northwestern frontier, the Detroit river, to secure the command of Lake Erie. A force of 1,500 men, which had been drawn together at Cincinnati, and known as the Northwestern army, was given to Brig.-Gen. William Hull. Gen. Hull left Cincinnati with these troops May 14, 1812. At Urbana he was joined by one regiment of Ohio volunteers, under command of Col. James Findley; one company of Cincinnati light infantry, commanded by Capt. John F. Mansfield; one regiment from the Scioto country, commanded by Col. Duncan McArthur, and another regiment from the Muskingum country, commanded by Col. Lewis Cass. In the latter regiment there were about 250 men from Muskingum county. Of this number about twenty were killed in the war. Northern Ohio, Lake Erie, Michigan and Canada comprised the principal theatre of the war in the West; and among the events of note were Col. Croghan's defense of Fort Stephenson, on the present site of Fremont, Ohio; Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie; Hull's surrender at Detroit; the defeat of the British under Gen. Proctor; the defeat of the Indians under Tecumseh, by Gen. Harrison, at the battle of the Thames, in which the great Indian chief was killed, and the gallant and ever-memorable defense of New Orleans by Gen. Jackson.

The war closed, victory resting with the arms of the republic; the volunteers returned to their homes, and the treaty (Ghent) was signed by the representatives of the United States and Great Britain December 24, 1814.

The Mexican War.—The battle of San Jacinto, which was fought April 21, 1836, terminated the fierce struggle between Mexico and Texas, and secured to the latter her independence, which she maintained up to the year 1845.

Mexico, however, submitted to her defeat, and the loss of her magnificent territory with ill grace, and nursed the hope that she would ultimately regain it. When the question of the annexation of the Texas Republic to the United States came up, Mexico used all her influence with our government to prevent it, claiming that as she had not recognized the independence of Texas, that territory was still a part of her domain. The efforts of the Mexican government, aided by the anti-slavery element in the United States, were not strong enough to resist the powerful pressure for annexation, and February 24, 1843, a joint resolution for the admission of Texas passed both houses of Congress; the following day it was signed by President Tyler, and thus that grand empire became a part of this great nation.

This act was regarded by the Mexican government as unjust and as an encroachment on its rights, and soon after the inauguration of President Polk, the Mexican minister called for his passports. Texas was admitted into the Union July 4, 1845; diplomatic relations between the two countries ceased, and both nations began preparations for war. General Zachary Taylor was sent into Texas with 1,500 men, which was subsequently increased. He took a position with his forces, which was called the "army of occupation," near the border of the Rio Grande. The army was engaged in defending the territory of the new state from Mexican invasion until the spring of 1846. Final declaration of war was made on the part of the United States, May 13, 1846, and on the part of Mexico May 23d following, and active measures for war were at once taken. A call was made by the President for 43,500 men and a requisition on the State of Ohio was made for three regiments or 2,400 men.

May 20, 1846, Governor Bartley issued his proclamation in response to the call of the President on Ohio for three regiments. The call was for volunteers in the terms of the law, "Infantry or riflemen to serve twelve months or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged." The governor, in his proclamation, appealed to the patriotism of the people of the state, and called upon the major-generals to muster their several divisions, and to determine the number of volunteers that could be had in each brigade. May 22, 1846, Maj.-Gen. Chas. B. Goddard, in response to the governor's proclamation, called on Gen. John T. Arthur of the Second brigade, to proceed to ascertain the number of volunteers under his command who would enroll themselves for the war. The next day General Arthur issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
FIFTEENTH DIVISION OF THE MILITIA OF OHIO,
ZANESVILLE, May 23, 1845.

Sir: I have this day received an order from the major-general of this Division to take measures to ascertain the number of volunteers in this brigade, who will enrole themselves as such to serve as infantry or riflemen in the war now existing between the United States and Mexico. The ununiformed militia are exempt from active military service only in time of peace. It is intended by this order that all the militia of this brigade shall parade on the day designated. You will therefore proceed to notify the forces under your command for parade in Zanesville on Tuesday, May 28, at 9 o'clock A. M. Particulars as to the period of service, the place of rendezvous, and the time at which the volunteers will be required to appear at the place of rendezvous, will be fully communicated on the day of parade.

By order of Brig.-Gen. John T. Arthur,
D. W. RHODES, Brigadier Inspector.

From eighteen to forty-five years was the age within which the militia were subject to duty. Another call was made from Robert Hazlett.

FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION,
SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTEENTH DIVISION OHIO MILITIA,

You are ordered to parade in front of court house on Tuesday. May 28, 1846, at 9 o'clock A. M., properly armed and equipped. (Summer uniform.)

By command of Brigadier-General.

ROBERT HAZLETT,
Senior Captain in Command.

These orders for the parade brought together a large and enthusiastic crowd. The brigade was marched to the large field and orchard above West Zanesville, where speeches were made—Gen. Goddard being one of the principal speakers. Party politics was suppressed, and patriotism reigned supreme. After the addresses were made, the brigade formed in line, and volunteering began. Forty-six volunteers were enrolled that day.

The governor divided the state into two districts, in each of which was one place of rendezvous. Gen. Goddard was placed in command of the eastern district, and Zanesville was named as the general place of rendezvous for the levies of that part of the state, where they were to embark on transports for Cincinnati. The volunteers from Muskingum and Perry counties rendezvoused at Camp Putnam. There were ninety-three all told. On the morning of June 11, the volunteers held an election for officers, with the following result: Captain, Asbury Noles, of Perry county; First Lieutenant, George Foster, of Muskingum county; Second Lieutenant, Isaac Delong, of Perry county. June 12th, the company, amid the enthusiastic cheers of

the people, left Zanesville on the May Queen, for Cincinnati, where it was assigned to the Third regiment, commanded by Col. R. S. Curtis. The troops arrived at New Orleans July 9, and went into camp on the old battle-ground. In a few days they left for the seat of war.

This company did gallant service in the war, and participated in some of the fiercest and most deadly battles. At the close of the war those that escaped death returned to their homes.*

February 3, 1848, treaty of peace was concluded at Guadaloupe, was ratified by both governments, and was proclaimed by President Polk, July 4, 1848.

War of 1861-5.—At the close of the war, Ohio had in the Union army 200 regiments of all arms. In the course of the war she furnished 230 regiments, besides 26 independent batteries of artillery, 5 independent companies of sharp-shooters, a large part of 5 regiments accredited to West Virginia contingent; two regiments transferred to United States colored troops, and a large portion of the rank and file of the 54th and 55th Massachusetts. Muskingum county furnished, all told, 3,850 men. It is not the purpose of this work to give the history of all the regiments that were enlisted from Ohio for the war of the rebellion, but those in which soldiers from Muskingum county were mustered.

First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This regiment was formed and on its way to Washington, under the command of A. M. McCook, within three days after President Lincoln's first call for troops, which was made and telegraphed throughout the country April 15, 1861. It was largely made up from Southwestern Ohio, its nucleus being formed from the old militia companies, and its complement chiefly from the young men of that section of the state. Transportation companies at this early stage of the war were not familiar with the moving of troops, and many annoying delays were experienced *en route* to the Potomac, and ere the regiment arrived at Washington, the first danger to the Capitol of the nation from rebel arms had passed over. It was attached to General Schenck's brigade, and its first engagement was at Vienna, where the rebels attacked their trains. The First, with the rest of the brigade, debarked, formed in line by the track, and acquitted itself handsomely, with the other troops, driving the rebels back. It was on the field at the battle of Bull Run, but was not actively engaged, but rendered valuable service in covering the retreat of those that were in that disastrous battle. Soon after this battle, its term of service having expired, it was sent home and mustered out, with very slight loss. During the month of August, reorganization for the three years' service begun, its place of rendezvous being at Camp Corwin. October 31, with Col. F. B. Smith in command, it left camp, and proceeded to Cincinnati, where it received its arms, and on the 5th of November embarked on the steamboat Telegraph, for Louisville, and upon its arrival there went into camp at Camp York. Leaving Camp York, November 15th, it reported to Gen. A. McCook at Camp Nevin, and was assigned to the Fourth brigade, Second division, Army of the Cumberland. About the middle of December it broke camp and marched to Green river, where it remained until the 15th of February, 1862, in preparation for active field work, when orders were received to join Gen. Grant, then marching on Fort Henry. On their way, news was received of the fall of Fort Henry, and the regiment returned to Green river, and from there moved on to Nashville, and went into camp in an open field, without either tents or blankets. March 16, the regiment received marching orders and started out for the field of Shiloh, by way of Duck river and Savannah. During the latter part of the march cannonading was heard in the direction of Shiloh, and double-quick time was made to Savannah, then to Pittsburg Landing, where they arrived on the morning of the 7th of April. The regiment immediately formed in line of battle to the left of its brigade, and to the right of Gen. Crittenden's division. It was hotly engaged with the enemy until about mid-day, driving it back, and recapturing General Sherman's camp, when it retired to replenish its ammunition. Having prepared for action, the First again took the field, and participated in the general charge on the rebel lines. During this battle the First was saved from greater loss by the generalship of its able commander, B. F. Smith. It next participated in the movements on Corinth, but did not join in the pursuit of the enemy. It remained for a while guarding Corinth, and then was ordered to Nashville. It was engaged in several expeditions and skirmishes on its way, and finally arrived there

* It is a sad commentary on those upon whom the responsibility rested of preserving the names of the volunteers that enlisted for this war, that none can be found. The historian has searched the files of the newspapers of Zanesville in vain for any record of them. Only a part of the muster roll of one company even can be found in the adjutant general's office of the state, and this is so mutilated that many of the names are unintelligible.

September 7th. On the the 10th it crossed the Cumberland river, and joined Buell's army, then in pursuit of Bragg, who was marching on Louisville. The enemy was beaten in this race, and the Union forces arrived at Louisville September 26th. The First participated in all the movements of its brigade, and was on the field December 31, for the battle of Stone river. After this battle the First marched through Murfreesboro, and went into camp on the Shelbyville pike. While lying there, the army was reorganized, and the First was placed in the Second division of the Twentieth army corps.

In June, 1863, the movement against Tullahoma begun, which brought on the engagement at Liberty Gap, in which the First participated, principally held in reserve and subjected to a heavy artillery fire. After this engagement the march was resumed, which severely tested the endurance of the men, and about the middle of the night of July 1st Tullahoma was reached. The Chickamauga campaign was initiated on the 30th of August, and after much marching and counter-marching the First was placed in line for that great battle, in which it was engaged, with severe losses, to its close. On November 22 the Union forces withdrew and marched into Chattanooga, and the First was placed on the left of the Chattanooga road, with its right on the bridge crossing Chattanooga creek. Here it lay for nearly two hours under fire of the enemy, unable to make any return. This position was occupied until the night of the 25th, when it fell back to the second line of works, and was allowed, for the first time in eight days, to lay aside its accoutrements and take a rest.

In October, the Twentieth and Fourth army corps were consolidated, and the First was placed in Gen. Hazen's brigade, in the Third division of that corps. On the 23d of November it was engaged in the fight at Orchard Knob, which initiated the battle of Mission Ridge, in which the First took a prominent part. In November the First was among the regiments that were sent to the relief of Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville. On this march, and in the East Tennessee campaign, the troops suffered terribly from cold, lack of clothing and food. They met and had a fight with the rebels at Strawberry Plains.

On the 4th of May, 1864, the First joined Sherman for the Atlanta campaign. It participated in the battles of Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mount and Chattahoochee River. This ended its active fighting.

The original members (except veterans) were mustered out September 24, 1864, upon the expiration of their term of service, and the veterans and recruits were transferred to the Eighteenth Veteran Ohio Infantry, October 31, 1864. It was in twenty-four battles and skirmishes, and had 527 officers and men killed and wounded. It marched about 2,500 miles and was transported about 1,000 miles. It was initiated at Pittsburg landing and closed its war record in front of Atlanta.

Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—The second was organized at Camp Dennison, during the months of August and September, 1861. As a regiment it had been in the three months' service and had participated in the first campaign around Washington. With a full complement of officers, and over nine hundred strong, under command of Col. Leonard A. Harris, it left camp in September, by order of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, then in command of Cincinnati, crossed the Ohio river, and marched by way of Paris to Olympia Springs, in Eastern Kentucky. They were the first Union troops to enter that part of the state; it was engaged principally in scout duty, and in intercepting rebel troops on their way South. The first engagement of the Second was at West Liberty, October 22, where they had a sharp and successful fight with rebel troops under Jack May. It subsequently joined the command of Gen. Nelson and was in the movement toward Prestonburg. It also assisted in the repulse of the rebels at Ivy Mountain, pursuing them to Piketown, where an engagement was had. From there they marched down the Big Sandy to Louisa, where they embarked for Louisville. Arriving there, the Second was brigaded with other troops under the command of Colonel Joshua W. Sill, and assigned to the division of Gen. Mitchell. It went into winter quarters at Bacon Creek, and was chiefly engaged in drilling and perfecting its dicipline. In February, 1862, the division moved in advance of the Army of the Ohio, under command of Gen. Buell, on Bowling Green, Gallatin and Nashville, occupying the latter place. In March, when the main body of Gen. Buell's army moved out to join Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing, the Second, with Gen. Mitchell's division, moved on Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Fayetteville and Huntsville, having several slight engagements on the way, the principal one being at Bridgeport, where the Second destroyed the rail-road bridge across the Tennessee. When Gen. Bragg invaded Kentucky, the Union forces fell back to Louisville, and the Second Ohio, which was then at Battle Creek, Tenn., was

ordered out and moved across the mountains, through Murfreesboro, Nashville, Bowling Green, Green River, to Louisville, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Kell, Col. Harris having command of the brigade. When the army was reorganized at Louisville, the Second was assigned to Rosseau's division in Gen. McCook's left wing, and participated in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, in which action its loss was nearly 40 per cent.

The Second joined the army in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Crab Orchard. At this point, Gen. Buell turned his column again toward Nashville, which was reached October 26th. During this march, however, Gen. Buell was superseded by Gen. Rosecrans, which gave a brighter aspect to the military situation.

Gen. Rosecrans entered with energy upon his duties, the army was reorganized, the name of the department changed and the army rebaptized as the "Army of the Cumberland." Gen. Rosecrans established his temporary headquarters at Bowling Green. The rebel army was making its way over the mountains to Murfreesboro, where another force under Gen. Breckinridge was stationed. Nashville was invested with a strong force of cavalry. That city was held by a splendid division of troops, commanded by Gen. Negley, and was regarded as safe.

The rebels could not concentrate for its assault before Gen. Rosecrans could move his troops for its relief. He therefore contented himself with keeping his communications open and perfecting his command and arranging his line of supplies. When everything was ready the Army of the Cumberland moved on to Nashville thoroughly organized and ready to meet the rebel hosts.

The division to which the Second was attached, had been assigned to the Fourteenth army corps, under Gen. George H. Thomas. It remained in this corps and participated in all of its marches and battles up to Atlanta.

The Second was hotly engaged in the battle of Stone River, suffering heavily in killed and wounded. Among the killed was Colonel Kell, who fell at the head of his regiment. From Murfreesboro, in the spring of 1863, a forward movement was made by the Army of the Cumberland. The month of June found "Old Rosy," as he was affectionately called by the soldiers, on the war-path toward Tullahoma and Shelbyville, after Gen. Bragg, who had strongly fortified his lines. The Union forces met with but little resistance in their advance. The next engagement was at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th. In this battle the Second lost heavily in men and officers—Lieut-Col. Maxwell, then in command being among the list. Its aggregate loss was 183 officers and men, killed, wounded, and missing. After the battle, the forces fell back to Chattanooga. On November 24, the brigade to which the Second was attached, was ordered to the assistance of Gen. Hooker at Lookout Mountain, and participated in that battle above the clouds, November 24th. In the battle of Mission Ridge, which occurred on the following day, the Second distinguished itself in the capture of the colors of the Thirty-eighth Alabama. The Second was in the pursuit, with its brigade, of the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., where a halt was made. In February, 1864, in the reconnoissance to Buzzards' Roost, the Second took the advance, and developed the strength of the enemy at Dalton. In May it was attached to Sherman's army for the Atlanta campaign. On May 14, the Second led in the assault to carry the enemy's entrenched position at Resaca. It lost in this action thirteen officers and men killed, and twenty-seven wounded. From this action it marched with its division to Chattahoochee river, and participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 21, 1864. In this battle Adj. John W. Thomas was killed, which was the last sacrifice the regiment made for the cause of the Union. It remained in front of Atlanta until August 1, when orders were received to march to Chattanooga, preparatory to final discharge. On their way they had several lively movements after the rebel Gen. Wheeler. From Chattanooga it was sent to Columbus, O., where it was honorably mustered out of the United States service, October 10, 1864. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the Eighteenth veteran infantry, October 31, 1864. The Second had in men and officers killed, 111; wounded, 425.

Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This regiment, like the First and Second, served under two separate terms of enlistment—the first for three months and second for three years. Its organization was completed at Camp Jackson, April 21, 1861, and on the 27th it was mustered into the United States service. Company E was mainly made up from Muskingum county. An election was held for field officers, which resulted in the choice of Isaac Morrow for colonel; John Beatty for lieutenant-colonel, and Warren Kieffer for major. A part of the regiment was sent to Camp Dennison to break ground and prepare a camping place. They were followed soon after by the balance of the

regiment, with tools, lumber, etc., with which to construct suitable quarters. While at that camp they were thoroughly drilled and disciplined. The latter part of May the regiment was supplied with an assortment of odd arms, a lot of blouses and gray pants. The three months' enlistment was more than half out before orders were received for the regiment to take the field, and volunteers for three years' service were called for. The Third re-enlisted with great enthusiasm, and on June 12 the regiment reorganized by re-electing their officers. In January, 1862, the regiment having been supplied with arms and uniforms, was ordered to Grafton, Va., then the seat of war. The moving of soldiers over railway lines was something new then to the people, and crowds were assembled at every station to give them greeting and bid them God speed. It was the first three-year regiment to leave the state. After crossing the Ohio it stopped at Benwood and was supplied with ammunition. It arrived at Grafton June 23, and reported to Gen. McClellan. Remaining there two days, it moved on by rail to Clarksburg, where camp equipment was supplied and preparations made for the campaign. It was brigaded with the Fourth and Ninth Ohio and Loomis' Michigan Battery, with Brig.-Gen. Schleich in command. The first service of the Third was July 5th, when it was sent out on a reconnoitering expedition from Buchanan, W. Va. In this expedition they came upon a body of rebel troops at Middle Fork creek, and an unsuccessful fight was made to dislodge them. In this action the Third had five wounded and had its first man killed.

Its next movement was in pursuit of the flying enemy from the field at Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861. After pursuing the enemy as far as Cheat Mountain summit, the chase was abandoned and they returned. The Third returned to the fort at Cheat Mountain, and was engaged for a time in erecting telegraph lines from Huttonsville to the fort on Cheap Mountain summit. Subsequently it moved to Elkwater creek, and, in connection with Loomis' Battery and the Fifteenth Indiana, began the erection of fortifications extending across the valley. On the 11th of September Gen. Robert E. Lee made an attack on the Union forces at Elkwater, driving in their pickets as they advanced. The Third, with the Fifteenth and Seventh Indiana and a part of Loomis' Battery, were in position at Elkwater Junction to resist this attack, which they did in a successful manner. The Third took part in all of the movements in this section until the retirement of the rebel army to Mingo Flats. Subsequently it was ordered to Cincinnati, where it arrived November 28, 1861, and after having received the hospitalities of the city, re-embarked for Louisville, Ky. Arriving there, it at once went into camp at Camp Jenkins. The Army of the Ohio was then organized and the Third assigned to the Third division, with Gen. O. M. Mitchell commanding. From there it moved to Camp Jefferson and went into winter quarters. February 22, 1862, it moved out for Bowling Green, and arrived there just as the rebels were making their exit. It moved on to the banks of the Tennessee, opposite Nashville. From Nashville it moved southward with the Third division, and took a prominent part in that brilliant campaign which included the capture of Murfreesboro, the occupation of Shelbyville and Fayettville. It performed gallant service at Bridgeport, Ala., where, led by the brave and dashing soldier, Gen. Mitchell, it charged and drove the rebels across the bridge. This action took place April 29, 1862. From this on to fall but little of importance occurred to the regiment. Its base of operations continued at Huntsville until August 23, when it moved out to Dechered station, and after a month's maneuvering and marching, it entered Louisville, September 25. It took an active part at the battle of Perryville, October 8, and distinguished itself for its fighting qualities, suffering heavily. At the close of the action Gen. Rousseau thanked the regiment, in behalf of the Union army, for its gallant conduct. Its loss, killed and wounded, was 215 men and officers. The Third joined in the pursuit of Bragg for a time and then turned, and finally made a halt at New Market. On the 30th of November it went into camp at Nashville, much elated over the possession of a new commander in the person of Gen. Rosecrans. Rosecrans reorganized his army, placing the Third in the reserve division, with Rousseau commanding. The battle of Stone River was fought December 31st, the Third taking an active part, commanded by its lieutenant-colonel, Lawson, while the brigade was commanded by its colonel.

In this battle the Third maintained its reputation as a fighting regiment. For three months after this engagement the Third lay in camp at Murfreesboro. In April, 1863, it was detached from the army proper, and with the Eighteenth Illinois, the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, and two companies of the Alabama Cavalry, was sent on a raid into Georgia for the purpose of destroying the iron works and the arsenals at Rome. They had several

sharp encounters with the enemy, the principal one of which was at Sand Mountain, Ala., where they were attacked by a heavy cavalry force under Gen. Roddy, sustained by a battery. A desperate fight followed, in which the enemy were defeated, the Third alone capturing a battery of twelve pounders.

Subsequently 250 of the best mounted troops were picked out and sent forward with orders to enter Rome if possible and destroy the Confederate works. This was accomplished. The remainder of the command marched on for the same place, but had much to disconcert them on their way. They reached Cedar Bluff, some twenty miles from Rome, May 3, men and horses worn out, ammunition destroyed, and the enemy—General Forrest with his cavalry—closely upon their heels.

General Forrest demanded a surrender, which was finally made, and the Third Ohio were led captives to Rome. From Rome they were taken to Atlanta, thence to Knoxville, and Richmond, where they were quartered on Belle Island. There on May 15, the men were paroled and the regimental officers taken to Libby. The men were sent to City Point, then to Annapolis, and from there to Camp Chase, where they waited an exchange. August 1, 1864, they received orders to report to Gen. Granger at Nashville, where they were armed and equipped once more for the field, and placed in their old brigade, commanded by Gen. Beatty, who was on duty at Stephenson, Ala. They arrived at Stephenson too late to meet their command, which had crossed the Tennessee, and they were for the time attached to the Reserve corps. Later they were ordered to Battle Creek, where they had an encounter with Wheeler's cavalry near Anderson's gap. The Third's next station was at Looney creek, where it was engaged in repairing roads and assisting in the passage of trains to Chattanooga. November 18, 1863, it was ordered to Kelly's Ford. It was still without its officers. It remained at the Ford until after the battle of Mission Ridge, when it was ordered to Chattanooga. It performed garrison duty there until June 9, 1864, when it was ordered to report to Camp Dennison for muster out. As the officers were still in prison no effort was made to veteranize the regiment. June 23, their three years' term having expired, they were mustered out of the United States service; many of the men subsequently enlisted in other regiments for the term of the war.

Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This regiment was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men. It organized for the three months' service at Camp Jackson, May 4, 1861. The men from Muskingum county enlisted chiefly in Companies A and B. About the 10th of May it moved to Camp Goddard, where it was engaged in preparing for the field. Late in May it received marching orders, and crossed over into West Virginia, where it was engagad in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as far as Grafton. It took part in the action with the enemy at Philippi, June 13, and subsequently at Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. It performed a good deal of marching and guard duty, and August 1, its term of enlistment having expired, it was discharged at Columbus, having lost but two men.

The second call of the President for troops having been made, the Fifteenth, almost to a man, reinlisted. It was reorganized at Camp Bartley, Ohio, with Moses R. Dickey as colonel. From there on the 26th of September, it moved to Camp Dennison, where it received arms, clothing and garrison equipage. Companies A and B received the Enfield rifle and the balance of the regiment received the old Springfield, remodeled. On October 4, the regiment broke camp for Lexington, thence to Louisville and Camp Nevins, where it was assigned to the Sixth brigade, commanded by Gen. R. W. Johnson, Second division, under Gen. A. McD. McCook, and in the Army of Ohio, commanded by Gen. Sherman. December 9, 1861, they were ordered to Bacon Creek, and the day after, the command occupied Mumfordsville. After some marching, and a stop at Bowling Green, the division moved into Nashville and made camp near the city, On March 16, 1862, the command started on its march for Savannah, arriving there April 6, and the day following the Fifteenth embarked for the field of Shiloh, went into action at noon and fought until 4 P. M., when the enemy were repulsed. The regiment lost six men and had sixty-two wounded. In the operations against Corinth the Second division was held in the reserve, and was not called to the front until the latter part of May. On June 10, the Second division started on its march for Battle Creek, arriving there July 18. The Fifteenth was engaged there in erecting a fort and in camp duty until August 20, when the command moved to Altamonte, on the Cumberland mountains, to meet Gen. Bragg, who was marching in that direction with his forces. From there they moved *via* Murfreesboro to Nashville, where a halt was made, and then they continued on to Bowling Green, thence to Louisville, where they arrived

September 26, 1862. On the 1st of October, the Fifteenth, with the Second division, started for the enemy on the Shelbyville pike. Reaching that place the second day, the command halted a few days and then started for Lawrenceburg, where they had a slight action with the enemy. Moving on to Perryville, they were joined by the main army, and started in pursuit of Bragg, following him as far as Crab Orchard, and then going into camp. Breaking camp after a few days' halt, they proceeded to Nashville, where they arrived November 7, 1862. While there the army was reorganized, and on December 26, moved on the enemy at Murfreesboro. The Fifteenth participated in the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, having eighteen killed and eighty-nine wounded. After the occupation of Murfreesboro by Rosecrans' army, the Fifteenth was engaged in foraging, fortifying and in picket duty until June 24, when it moved with the command on Tullahoma and Shelbyville, which were occupied by our forces after the defeat of the enemy at Liberty Gap, June 25, in which fight the Fifteenth took a prominent part. The Second division was then stationed at Tullahoma until August 16, when it was ordered to Bellefonte, thence to Stephenson, Ala. On September 2, the march was continued toward Rome, Ga., crossing Lookout mountain and going into camp at the eastern foot near Alpine, September 10. It recrossed Lookout mountain and moved on, joining the main army in Lookout valley on the 11th. On the 19th the command moved to the field of Chickamauga, some thirteen miles distant, and it, with the Fifteenth, took an active part in that memorable battle. The regiment had killed one officer and nine men, two officers and sixty-nine men wounded and forty men missing. The Fifteenth participated in the seige of Chattanooga and in the brilliant assault at Mission Ridge, November 25. After this engagement the Fifteenth was placed in the First brigade, Third division, Fourth army corps, which moved to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn., arriving there December 8. On the 20th it moved to Strawberry Plains.

January 14, 1864, the major portion of the Fifteenth reinlisted and received a furlough. It arrived in Columbus February 10, with 350 veterans. It assembled at Camp Chase March 14, and with the new recruits numbered 900 strong. It reported at Nashville, and was ordered to Chattanooga, where it arrived on the 5th of April. From there it was moved to McDonald station, where it awaited orders for the spring campaign. May 3, the regiment broke camp and proceeded to Tunnel Hill, and joined Sherman's army. It was engaged about there in skirmishing with the enemy until May 13, when Rocky Face Ridge was evacuated, and, with the command, it moved into Dalton.

The Fifteenth was an active factor in all battles of the Atlanta campaign—Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain (general assault), Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. In all these engagements it won new laurels. When Gen. Hood began his raid on our communications, the Fifteenth marched in pursuit. It moved to Rome by way of Marietta to the relief of the troops at Resaca, and from there through Snake Creek gap to Chattanooga, Pulaski, and Columbia, where it had a slight action with the rebels. From there it moved toward Franklin, passing in sight of the camp fires of the enemy. At Franklin it was assigned the position of covering the withdrawal of the forces and the retreat to Nashville. At Nashville it was assigned to the extreme left of the army and did noble service in that battle. It made a charge on the rebels and captured a battery and some thirty prisoners. December 16, the regiment participated in the assault upon the enemy's entrenchments on the Nashville pike, and assisted in the capture of over a hundred prisoners. The loss of the regiment in the two days' fight was remarkably light. The rebels were hotly pursued as far as Lexington, Ala., when the command moved toward Huntsville and went in camp at Bird Springs about the first of January, 1865. March 15, orders were received to move into East Tennessee. It went by rail to New Market, and then took up their line of march to Greensville for the purpose of preventing the escape of Lee and Johnston, who were being closely pressed by Grant and Sherman. From Greenville, April 22, the regiment was ordered back to Nashville. It remained there until June 16, when it was ordered to Texas by way of New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, making camp for a time on the old Jackson battle ground below the city. The regiment disembarked at Indianola, July 9, 1865, and proceeded to Green Lake, where they made camp. August 10, it started on its march for San Antonio. It reached the banks of the beautiful Salado in August and remained there till October, when it moved into the city for post duty. November 21 it was mustered out, and ordered to report at Columbus, Ohio, for final discharge. It arrived at Columbus December 25, and was discharged from the United States service

December 27, 1865. It was in the war four years and eight months, and retired from the service of its country as being one of the best regiments sent into the field.

Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers.—The Sixteenth was organized at Camp Tiffin, Ohio, October 2, 1861, under Colonel John F. De Courcey, and was mustered the same day into the United States service. It proceeded to Camp Dennison, where it remained until December 16, when it received its arms, and was ordered to Lexington, Ky. January 12, 1862, it received orders to report to General S. P. Carter, at Somerset, Ky., where it was engaged in repairing and building military roads. January 31, 1862, it was ordered to London, where it halted for a rest and then moved on to Cumberland Ford, arriving there February 12th. A reconnoisance was made March 12, resulting only in a light skirmish. This was repeated on the 22d.

The regiment was placed in the Twenty-sixth brigade, with the Forty-second Ohio and Twenty-second Kentucky, and assigned to the Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio, under command of Gen. George W. Morgan. April 28, a move was made to the top of Cumberland mountain near Cumberland gap. The troops arrived at the top early in the morning, with a heavy fog surrounding them. They encountered the rebels and a sharp fight followed, continuing until the afternoon. The month of May was consumed in preparing for an assault on Cumberland gap. About the middle of June it was discovered, on moving toward the gap, that the enemy had abandoned it and had retreated toward Knoxville, Tenn.

The Sixteenth entered the late stronghold of the enemy and hoisted the Union flag. It remained there until August 3, fortifying, drilling and foraging, with an occasional skirmish. On August 6, it was ordered out to relieve the Fourteenth Kentucky, at Tazewell, and a sharp fight followed. In this action, Companies B and E were cut off from the main force and most of them were taken prisoners. The enemy proved too strong for the Union troops, and they were forced to retreat to the main army. Toward night, the Union army retreated within their entrenchment at the gap, the enemy following a short distance.

September 8, the Sixteenth, with its brigade, was ordered to Manchester, Ky., for supplies. On the 19th they were joined by the remainder of the Union troops at the gap, and moved toward the Ohio river. In this retreat they were constantly harassed by the Rebels as far as Grayson. They suffered greatly, having nothing to eat but corn, and but little water to drink. Their clothes were ragged and their shoes were worn out. Resting at Portland, Ohio, until October 21, when they moved to Charleston, Va. November 10, they marched to Point Pleasant, Va., and from there embarked for Memphis, where they arrived on the 27th. December 20, they joined Sherman's command and moved on transports to the rear of Vicksburg, and were engaged in the disastrous assault on Chickasaw Bayou, in which it suffered severely, losing 311 officers and men, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The Sixteenth was next engaged in an expedition against Arkansas Post, which was captured. It moved then to Young's Point, La., where it remained until March 8, 1863, when it marched to Milliken's Bend.

On April 6, the Sixteenth was attached to Gen. Grant's expedition to the rear of Vicksburg. It was in action at Thompson's Hill; at Champion's Hill, Baker's Creek and Black River bridge. May 19, it took part in the disastrous assault on the enemy's works in the rear of Vicksburg, and again, May 22d. In all of these actions it lost severely.

It remained with the siege until the surrender, July 4, 1863. It also took part in the siege and capture of Jackson, Miss., when it returned to Vicksburg, and embarking on board of transports, it was sent to New Orleans, and subsequently attached to Gen. Banks' expedition to the Teche country. It returned to New Orleans and was attached to Gen. Washburne's expedition to Texas. It disembarked on Matagorda peninsula, thence by steamboat went to Indianola, and then to Fort Esperanza, where it remained until April, 1864, when it embarked for New Orleans, arriving there April 21st. From New Orleans it was ordered up to the support of Gen. Banks, at Alexandria. It was sent to the front, and had several slight actions with the rebels. Returning to Alexandria it was detailed to assist in building a dam across Red River, in order to let the gun-boats out. About the middle of May, the command made a retreat to Morganzia, where the regiment went into camp and performed garrison duty until October 6, when it received orders to report to Columbus for final discharge. It reached Columbus October 14, and was discharged from the United States service October 31, 1864. The Sixteenth, during its service, traveled by rail 1,285 miles; by steamship 1,200 miles, and on foot 1,620 miles.

Total number of deaths from all causes was 251; killed in battle or died of wounds, 62. There were 165 deaths from disease; there were

188 recovered from wounds; discharged on surgeons certificate of disability, 186. The total of the original organization and recruits, was 1,191, of which there was mustered out 477.

Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers.—There were not many enlistments in this regiment from Muskingum county, and those were divided up among several companies. The Nineteenth was among the first regiments that were formed after the firing on Fort Sumter—for the three months' service. It was organized at Camp Jackson by the election of its officers—Samuel Bentley, E. W. Hollingsworth, and Lewis P. Buckley, respectively colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major. June 23 it joined the brigade at Parkersburg, under Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, and on June 25 joined the "Provisional Army of West Virginia," under Gen. McClellan. Its time of service expired July 23, and it returned to Columbus, Ohio. Most of the men re-enlisted, and by November 7 the regiment was reorganized and in Camp Dennison, fully armed and equipped for three years' service. On the 16th it left camp for Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to the Eleventh brigade, under command of Gen. J. T. Boyle. It served in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi in 1862 and 1863, participating in the battles of Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, Chickasaw Bayou, Fort Hindman, Fort Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River, the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson and Orchard Knob. While at Strawberry Plains, January 1, 1864, four hundred of the regiment veteranized and returned to Ohio on a furlough. At the expiration of their furlough they returned to the field, reaching Knoxville March 24. It was subsequently attached to the Third brigade, Third division, Fourth army corps, and participated in the Atlanta campaign. It returned to Tennessee, joining the forces that were sent after Gen. Hood, and took part in the battle of Nashville. It then was ordered into Alabama, and then into East Tennessee. On June 16, 1865, it joined the troops that were sent into Texas. It was mustered out at San Antonio, October 21, and was sent to Columbus, O., where it was finally discharged and paid off, November 22, 1865, at Camp Chase.

Twenty-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—The Twenty-Fourth was organized at Camp Chase the latter part of June, 1861. Company B reported from Zanesville. Jacob Amem was colonel; Samuel A. Gilbert, lieutenant-colonel; and Shelton Sturgess, major. It left camp for the field July 26, 1861, and arrived at Cheat Mountain summit, W. Va., August 14, joining the Fourteenth Indiana. The position was reinforced by the Twenty-Fifth Ohio. The enemy was concentrating there strong. At the break of a rainy day, on the 12th of September, the enemy made an attack, and after a fight of several hours were repulsed, leaving behind blankets, arms and men who were taken prisoners. The Twenty-fourth gave evidence in this action of that coolness and bravery which afterwards distinguished it. Its next engagement was at Greenbrier, W. Va., October 3d. In this action it stood firm in the midst of heavy shot, shell and canister.

November 18 the regiment was ordered to report at Louisville, Ky. Upon its arrival it was assigned to the Tenth brigade, Fourth division, Army of the Ohio. From there it marched to Nashville, where it arrived February 25, 1862, and remained till March 17, when the command moved out for Pittsburg Landing. There was some delay at Duck river on account of the destruction of the bridge and high water. Before a new bridge was built the Fourth division was hurried on. It forded the river and marched to Savannah, arriving April 5. The next morning, Sunday, the booming of artillery was heard at Pittsburg Landing. The troops were at once put in readiness for the field of battle. No transports came to take them, and at 1 P. M. the Tenth brigade moved out through the swamp for the conflict. After a hard march it reached the opposite bank of the river; was ferried across and took position in line on the extreme left. On the 7th the Twenty-fourth was engaged all day, and sustained its reputation for bravery and hard fighting. It took an active part in the skirmish between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, and was one of the first regiments to enter that town. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy into North Mississippi and Alabama, and went into camp at McMinnville, Tenn. About the 1st of September it returned to Louisville to meet the invasion of Gen. Bragg. In October it was placed in the Fourth Division of the Twenty-first army corps.

The Twenty-fourth was at the battle of Perryville, but, being on the extreme left, it took no active part, but joined in the pursuit of the retreating foe. Its next engagement was at Stone River, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, where its loss was very heavy, including its colonel and major. Its next engagement was at Woodberry, Tenn., January 24th.

After a long rest in camp it was called out for the Tullahoma campaign, and was on duty at Manchester, Tenn., until it was called out for the advance on Chattanooga. It participated in the engagement at Chickamauga,

September 19th and 20th, and at Lookout Mountain, November 24th. Following these were the battles of Mission Ridge and Ringgold in which the Twenty-fourth took part. After the latter action, it was assigned to the Second division, Fourth army corps, and joined in the action near Dalton. In April, 1864, it was ordered to Chattanooga preparatory to being mustered out. June 15th it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, and on the 27th it was mustered out and discharged from the United States service. Company D re-enlisted as veterans. The colors of the regiment pierced with many bullets, tattered and torn, was presented to the state in a few remarks by Colonel Cockerill, and in response the governor made a speech accepting them and thanking them for the service it had rendered to the nation.

Thirty-Second Ohio Volunteers.—The Thirty-second was among the first regiments organized in the state for the three years' service. It rendezvoused at Camp Bently, and was transferred to Camp Dennison before its organization was completed. Company G was from Muskingum county. On the 15th of September, 1861, and in command of Col. Thomas H. Ford, it was ordered to report to Beverly, West Va., where it arrived September 22d. It was assigned to the post at Cheat Mountain summit, then in charge of Col. Nathan Kimball, of the Fourteenth Indiana. It had been hurried to the field with an imperfect organization and with the old smooth-bore muskets. October 3d it wasordered to advance through the pine woods of the mountains on the enemy at Greenbrier. It remained at that post through the fall, watching the movements of the rebel army, then commanded by Robt. E. Lee. Its next action was December 13, when it joined Gen. Milroy in his advance on Camp Alleghany, W. Va. In this action the Thirty-second distinguished itself for its gallant conduct. After this action it was ordered to Beverly, where it went into winter quarters. In April, it joined Gen. Milroy's expedition against Huntersville, Monterey and McDonald, and later on Buffalo gap. The enemy was met there in force, and the Union troops fell back to McDonald, where they were joined by Gen. Schenck's command, all numbering about seven thousand. On May 8 Gen. Stonewall Jackson moved against our forces and was met on the side of the Bull Pasture mountain, where a hot battle followed, lasting several hours. The Thirty-second suffered severely in killed and wounded. May 12 Gen. Fremont, with 12,000 men, formed a junction with Gens. Schenck and Milroy. Gen. Jackson retired from the Union front, and the forces lay there until the latter part of May, when the Thirty-second, having been transferred to Gen. Schenck's brigade, was ordered with that brigade to report to Gen. Banks, who was operating in Shenandoah valley against Jackson. The Thirty-second bore an active part in Gen. Fremont's pursuit of Gen. Jackson up the Shenandoah valley and was in action in the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic, 8th and 9th of June. The regiment retired to Strasburg, and the latter part of June was transferred to Pratt's brigade and moved to Winchester, Va., July 5, 1862. On September 1 the regiment was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and took part in the defense of that post, September 12th and 15th. After a severe struggle, in which the regiment lost over 150 men, the Union forces were surrendered by the commanding officer to the enemy as prisoners of war.

The Thirty-second was paroled and sent to Annapolis, and from there to Chicago. Col. Ford, for his conduct in that unfortunate affair, was arrested and sent to Washington for trial, and was dismissed from the service by order of the war department. While in camp at Chicago the regiment became greatly demoralized, and many of them left camp and went home. Capt. B. F. Potts was sent to Gov. Tod of Ohio to get an order from the war department transferring the regiment to Camp Taylor, Ohio. This was done, and the thirty-five men left of the Thirty-second were transferred to that camp. The regiment was reconstructed, with B. F. Potts, colonel, and by the middle of December, 1862, 800 men had reported for duty. The officers, who had caused much of the disaffection were dismissed, the men received their pay in full, and January 12, 1863, were declared exchanged. On the 18th the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. U. S. Grant, at Memphis. Reaching there January 25th, it was assigned to Gen. Logan's division, Seventh army corps, commanded by Gen. McPherson. February 20th, the Thirty-second moved with the army to Lake Providence, La., and during the campaign against Vicksburg, took an active part. It was in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion's Hill and Jackson. At Champion's Hill it made a bayonet charge, capturing the First Mississippi battery entire. Upon the surrender of Vicksburg it was assigned to post duty under Gen. Logan. In August the Thirty-second joined Stephenson's expedition to Monroe, La., and later was with McPherson at Brownsville, Miss. In February, 1864, it was with Sherman at Meri-

dian, and was in the fight at Baker's creek, February 5th, where it lost twenty-two men. During the months of December and January over three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted, and March 4th it was furloughed, and the men went home. April 21st it rejoined the army at Cario, its ranks increased by recruits. April 27th it embarked on transports for Clifton. June 10th it joined Gen. Sherman at Ackworth, for the Atlanta campaign, and was closely identified with all the movements against Atlanta, and participated in nearly all of the battles leading up to the fall of that place. After the fall of Atlanta it moved with the army sent after Hood. It rejoined Sherman's army, and was with him in his "great march to the sea." Approaching Savannah, it was in advance, and took part December 10th in driving the enemy behind its works. December 21st the regiment entered Savannah with the army, and went into camp near Fort Thunderbolt. From there the regiment, with the Seventeenth army corps, took transports for Beaufort, S. C., thence to Pocotaligo station, on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad. February 1, 1865, it moved north through the Carolinas, and, with the Thirteenth Iowa, was the first to enter Columbia. A part of the regiment was engaged at Fayetteville, March 10th, with Wade Hampton's cavalry. Its next action was at Bentonville, March 19th and 21st. It moved on to Goldsboro, and with the army, then marched to Raleigh, where it witnessed the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army, May 1, 1865. It marched with the army to Richmond, and then on to Washington, and joined in the grand review. It left Washington June 8th, for Louisville, where, July 20th, it was mustered out, and sent on to Columbus, Ohio, and received its final discharge July 26, 1865.

The Thirty-second left for the field with 950 men, and during the war secured some 1,600 recruits. When it was mustered out it numbered 565.

Sixty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This regiment was organized at Camp Goddard, near Zanesville, in November, 1861, Companies A and F being made up from Muskingum county.

There was some delay in its taking the field, and it remained in camp during a part of the winter. January 17, 1862, orders were given for it to report to Gen. Rosecrans, then commanding in Western Virginia. The regiment was moved by rail to Bellaire, and then to Cumberland, Md., when it joined the forces under Brig.-Gen. Lander. About the 1st of February it was sent to Great Cacapon Creek, Va., where it went into camp. March 10 it was ordered to Martinsburg, and from thence to Winchester and Strasburg, returning again to Winchester. March 22d the regiment was placed on picket duty. Jackson was threatening our forces and the battle of Winchester was impending. The death of Gen. Lander placed the regiment under Gen. James Shields. Action had begun when the Sixty-Second arrived on the field and it was placed in support of a battery; near nightfall the regiment was ordered forward on double-quick, and witnessed the enemy defeated and flying from the field. After some manœuvering it returned to Edinburg, Va., where it went into camp. From there it moved to Newmarket. May 12 it moved out for a series of long marches. It crossed the mountains east of the Shenandoah abreast Swift's gap, and fording the eastern branch of the Shenandoah, stopped at Luray. The next day it made Cheat gap and Great cross roads, where it had a slight encounter with the rebels. It marched then through Warrenton to Catlett's station. Its next march was to Falmouth, where it was reviewed by President Lincoln. May 24 it was ordered to return to Western Virginia, passing through Catlett's station, Manassas Junction, Haymarket, Rectortown, Front Royal, Luray, and Columbia Bridge. By a forced march it met the enemy under Gen. Jackson, near Port Republic, and after a fierce fight of several hours, the Union forces were compelled to retreat to Luray, with heavy loss, arriving there June 10, 1862. It left Luray June 15, and after a great deal of marching arrived at Alexandria June 28th. June 30th it embarked on transports for Fortress Monroe; thence to Harrison's Landing, when it was placed on picket duty, continuing until August 15th. The Sixty-second was in position on the extreme left of the army under Gen. McClellan. August 16th, it was with the army in the retreat to Yorktown and Fortress Monroe. From the latter place it was ordered to Suffolk, from which it made a reconnaissance to Blackwater. The fourth reconnaissance to that place, December 12, they met the enemy, and had a heavy skirmish. December 31 the regiment marched to Norfolk, and January 4, 1863, embarked on transports for Beaufort, N. C., and from there by rail to Newbern. January 25 it took steamer for Port Royal, S. C., and disembarked February 8 on St. Helena Island, where it remained in camp some weeks, and then sailed for Coal island. April 3 it crossed to Folly island, and on the 7th to Morris island, where, after a hard fight, they drove the enemy within their entrenchments, with great loss. The Union forces

captured fourteen siege guns, camp and garrison equipage and a few prisoners.

July 18, the troops made an assault on Fort Wagner. In this terrible assault the Sixty-second lost 150 killed, wounded and missing.

The regiment was next engaged in the siege of Charleston, from July 10 to October 31. It then returned to Folly Island and from there to Hilton Head. About the first of January, 1864, the regiment veteranized and was granted thirty days' furlough. It rendezvoused at Washington, and March 3, 1864, it again took the field, going to Petersburg. From this time on the Sixty-second was almost constantly in the contest that centered around the Rebel capitol.

May 21, the regiment was selected as one of the regiments to retake a position that had been lost by our army. This involved a desperate charge and great loss of life, but the detail was equal to the great task imposed; the enemy was driven back and their rifle pits taken. April 3, 1865, it was one of the foremost regiments in the assault on Fort Gregg. It closed its brilliant military career around Appomattox.

In September, 1865, the Sixty-second was consolidated with the Sixty-seventh, thereby losing its identity, as the name of the latter was sustained.

Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—The Seventy-Eighth was recruited under special order from Governor Dennison, issued to M. D. Leggett, of Zanesville. It rendezvoused at Camp Gilbert, Zanesville. October 30, 1861, Companies, A, B, C, D, and F, were made up from Muskingum county. Its organization was completed January 11, 1861, by the election of the following officers: Mortimer D. Leggett, colonel; Zachariah M. Chandler, lieutenant colonel; David F. Carnahan, major; James F. Reeves, surgeon; John E. Jewett, adjutant; John C. Douglas, quarter master; Oliphant M. Todd, chaplain; Andrew McDaniel, sergeant-major. The regiment was ordered to the field February 11, 1862, moving by cars to Cincinnati, and from there by boat to Fort Donelson, where it arrived February 16, 1862. It was assigned a position on the battlefield, but too late to take any part in the fighting. After the battle the regiment was detailed to take charge of the prisoners and stores. About the first of March it was ordered across the country to the Tennessee, at Metal landing, where it went into camp awaiting transportation. March 10, it was ordered to join the Union army on the way to Crump's landing, thence to Adamsonville to protect the exposed flank of the army at Pittsburg landing. The troops at Adamsonville had hardly finished their breakfast when the sounds of battle were heard in the direction of Shiloh. The command was at once drawn up in line of battle to await orders, which were received at midday. The Seventy-eighth, with its brigade, started for the scene of conflict, a distance of fourteen miles. It arrived at Pittsburg landing at eight o'clock P. M., April 6, and after the days's fight was over. It made camp on the extreme right of the Union army. At daylight the following morning the regiment went into action on the right and was engaged all day, with a loss of one man killed and nine wounded. It next participated in the movements on Corinth and was frequently engaged in skirmishes with the enemy while guarding the right flank of the army. After Corinth was evacuated the regiment, with Gen. Wallace's division marched to Bethel, where it was detached, and, with the Thirteenth Illinois, under Col. Leggett, sent to Jackson, Tenn. They drove the Rebel troops out and took possession of the town. It was here that the regiment had the satisfaction of hoisting the national colors on the pole where the first flag of treason was raised in Tennessee. While here the regiment was transferred to Gen. Logan's division. From Jackson, the regiment, with the Thirteenth Illinois, under command of Col. Leggett, moved to Grand Junction, Mississippi. It remained there about four weeks, and was then ordered to Bolivar, where it was engaged in reconnoitering and in skirmishing with the enemy. August 30, after its return to Bolivar, the regiment, with the Twentieth Ohio, one company of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry, and a section of the Ninth Indiana artillery, had a sharp action with the enemy at Spring Creek. During the fight four companies of the famous Second Illinois cavalry, under Col. Hogg, came up and took part. Col. Hogg was killed in this engagement. Before this fight took place a force of mounted infantry was raised from the Seventy-eighth and Twentieth Ohio, which was placed under the command of Lieuts. Gilbert D. Munson, of the Seventy-eighth, and Lyman N. Ayers, of the Twentieth, to make the reconnoissance. After this successful action the force fell back to the main body. The Seventy-eighth then moved to Iuka to meet VanDorn and Price, but did not participate in that fight. Returning to Bolivar, it was ordered to report to Grant, then moving toward Grenada, Miss. It was marching in advance of the army and near Grenada, when information was received of the destruction of the army supplies at Holly

Springs. This changed the movements of the Union forces. The army fell back and the Seventy-eighth, with Gen. Grant's forces, moved to Memphis. From there it embarked for Lake Providence, La., where it was engaged in cutting the bank of the Mississippi and opening Bayou Jackson with a view of flooding the country below. While at this point the brigade made an expedition up Mud Bayou to extricate some gunboats which were threatened by the Rebels.

The next move of the regiment was to Milliken's Bend, where it joined Grant, who was then laying his plans for moving against Vicksburg. Crossing the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, the regiment moved with the army to the rear of Vicksburg, and during this movement it was engaged in the battle at Raymond, May 12th, in which it suffered severely, losing eighty men, killed and wounded. May 16, it took a prominent part in the battle at Champion's Hill, where it lost 116 men killed and wounded. The brigade during these two last engagements was commanded by Leggett, he having received his commission as brigadier-general some time previous. The investment of Vicksburg having been completed, the Seventy-eighth, May 22, took part in the general charge on the enemy's works. April 25, the regiment was ordered up the Yazoo with a force under command of Gen. Frank P. Blair, to watch the manœuvers of the Rebels under Gen. Johnston. Returning, the regiment resumed its position in line before Vicksburg. About this time Gen. Leggett was transferred to the First brigade in Logan's division. June 22, the Seventy-eighth was sent out with a force on the Black river, to prevent the Rebel commander, Johnston, from crossing with his force at Bovina. It remained there until after the surrender at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, when it joined Gen. Sherman in his movement on Jackson. It was left at Clinton, where, July 7, it gallantly repulsed an attack made by Rebel cavalry. The regiment accompanied the Union troops back to Vicksburg, where it remained until the latter part of August. It was then sent out with Gen. McPherson's expedition toward Canton. Returning it joined Gen. Logan in his movement to Monroeville, La., to meet the enemy in that locality. January 5, 1864, the Seventy-eighth re-enlisted, and was attached to Gen. Sherman's army for his Meridian expedition. Upon its return it was sent home on veteran furlough.

On the regiment's return, May 1, to Cairo, the division was re-organized, and embarked on steamers up the Tennessee to Clifton. Passing over Blue Mountain ridge, it joined Gen. Sherman's army at Ackworth, Ga., and was placed on the left to perform its part in the great Atlanta campaign. June 17, it took part in the capture of Bushy mountain. June 27, the Seventy-eighth was again in action at Kenesaw mountain. After that engagement, the regiment with the army of the Tennessee, made a flank movement by swinging around the mountain to the extreme right of Sherman's line extending along to the Chattahoochee, at the mouth of Nickajack creek. This forced the enemy to evacuate the mountain. Up to July 16, the regiment was almost in continuous action, either in skirmishing or artillery duel. During this period the soldiers of the two armies were often found trading and communicating with each other. July 16, the regiment, with its command, moved to Roswell factories and crossed the Chattahoochee. From there the command moved forward on Atlanta, and July 21, was actively engaged at Bald Knob. After this position was carried the shelling of Atlanta was begun. This was a very important position in the defense of Atlanta, and the Rebel commander tried to regain it; and July 22, he threw his entire army on the left flank of the Union forces. A terrible fight followed, in which the brave and gallant McPherson was killed. The Seventy eighth, with the Sixty-eighth, held a line near Bald Knob, an important point, on which the enemy made a deadly attack—a hand-to-hand fight—and great valor was displayed on both sides. Thirteen flag and color-bearers of the Seventy-eighth were either killed or wounded. These regiments were victors. The Seventy-eighth in this battle lost 203 officers and men killed and wounded. It took a prominent part in all the subsequent movements of the command until the fall of Atlanta. It then went into camp there, where it remained until about the middle of October, when it was ordered toward Chattanooga to guard supply trains against the rebel general Hood. When Hood withdrew toward Decatur, the Seventy-eighth returned to Atlanta by way of Lost mountain, where it arrived November 13th. On the 15th, it joined Gen. Sherman's army for the great march to the sea. From Savannah the regiment marched through the Carolinas, and was at the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army. From there, with the victorious Union army, it moved northward through Richmond and on to Washington, where it took part in the grand review, May 30, 1865. A few days

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL BUILDING, ZANESVILLE.

subsequent it was ordered to Louisville. From there, July 9, it started for Columbus, Ohio, where, on the 11th, it was paid off and mustered out of the service of the United States. No regiment leaving the state to battle for the cause of the Union was more distinguished for its gallantry, noble daring and hard fighting than the brave Seventy-eighth.

Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—The Ninety-seventh was recruited from the counties of Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan and Muskingum, Companies C, E, F, G and K being largely made up from the latter county. It was mustered into service by Charles C. Goddard, Capt. Seventeenth U. S. I., at Camp Zanesville, September 1 and 2, 1862. Its field and staff officers were John Q. Lane, colonel; Milton Barnes, lieutenant colonel; James W. Moore, major; Thos. W. Gordon, surgeon; Chas. H. Moore, adjutant; Wm. H. McFarland, chaplin; Wm. F. Baker, quartermaster and Charles H. James, sergeant-major. It left Zanesville, September 7, for Covington Heights, and the following morning formed near Fort Mitchell pending the raid of Kirby Smith. September 20, it embarked for Louisville. Arriving there on the 22d, it was brigaded with Gen. Buell's army, which was then marching after Gen. Bragg. On the 4th of October, the rear guard of Bragg's army was met at Bardstown, where a lively skirmish was had, the enemy retreating toward Perryville. When the battle of Perryville opened, on the morning of October 8, the Ninety-seventh was some ten miles distant with the main part of Buell's army. The regiment with its command was hurried forward rapidly to the battleground where it did good service in holding the enemy in check and preventing it from flanking our right. On the 9th, the enemy having evacuated Perryville, the Ninety-seventh joined in the pursuit as far as Wild Cat, Ky., when it was abandoned and the command moved to Nashville, where it arrived November 21, and went into camp on the Murfreesboro railroad. Upon the reorganization of this department of our army under Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans, the Ninety-seventh was placed in Gen. Crittenden's corps, which formed the left wing of the army of the Cumberland. December 20, the army began its movement on Murfreesboro, and on the 27th, met the enemy's outpast at Lavergne, moving on with the army. The regiment was not engaged until the 31st, which brought on the battle at Stone river. Gen. McCook's right wing had been driven back, but the pursuing enemy were repulsed by Gen. Crittenden, and at night the original lines were held. January 1, 1863, the Ninety-seventh was placed to the left of Gen. Wood's division, the left wing of the regiment resting on Stone river. January 2, Gen. Breckinridge made an attack on Gen. Van Cline's division—which had crossed the river—driving it back. This brought into action the Ninety-seventh, which greatly aided in repulsing the enemy's strong attack. The regiment crossed the river and drove the enemy to his original line. It went into camp on the La Casas turnpike, where it remained until the movement against Tullahoma began. August 20, the regiment took up its position on Waldron's ridge, in view of Chattanooga. In the reorganization of the army of the Cumberland, under Gen. George H. Thomas, the Ninety-seventh was placed in the Second division—under Gen. Sheridan—of the Fourth army corps. The next engagement participated in by the Ninety-seventh was Mission Ridge. In this battle the regiment made a gallant fight, and suffered severely. Its loss was 156 officers and men killed and wounded.

Pursuing the retreating enemy, the regiment, with the Fortieth Indiana, overtook the rear guard, which had formed, and drove him across the Chickamauga creek. November 26, the regiment moved back to Chattanooga. Two days later it joined Gen. Granger's command, which went to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, who was besieged by Gen. Longstreet. On this march the men suffered fearfully. They were without tents, thinly clothed, and many of them, when they reached Knoxville, were without shoes. December 15, the report came that the enemy was again moving on Knoxville, and the Ninety-seventh, with the Fourth army corps, was ordered to Strawberry Plains and Blain's cross roads, to meet and drive back the rebels under Longstreet. The Ninety-seventh remained at Blain's cross roads from the middle of December to the middle of January, 1864, without tents, poorly clothed, and depending for subsistence by foraging in an impoverished country. January 16, the command moved across the Holston river to Dandrige, where it had a lively skirmish. The fight was renewed the day following, when Gen. Sheridan, who was in command of the Union forces there, ordered a retreat to Strawberry Plains. January 19, the Ninety-seventh, under Sheridan, moved to Loudon, Tenn., where it remained until March 4, when it was ordered to Charleston, to guard the railroad bridge across the Hiawassee river; April 25, it returned to the command at Cleveland, remaining there until May 3, when it moved out for the Atlanta campaign. The next import-

ant move of the Ninety-seventh was its participation in the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, May 5–9. At Resaca the regiment was under heavy fire of the enemy for two days, and at Adairsville, on the 17th, it had a sharp action. It participated in the movement against Dallas, and from May 25 to June 5, it was constantly under fire. The enemy fell back to Kenesaw mountain, pursued by the Union forces. June 17, the Ninety-seventh made a charge on the enemy, and, with the assistance of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, drove him behind his second line of works. June 23, the Ninety-seventh, being on picket line, received orders to drive in the enemy's outposts. This order was obeyed, at a terrible sacrifice. Of the 153 men who went forward to this duty, 112 were either killed or wounded in thirty minutes' time. June 27, the Ninety-seventh, with the Second division, made another charge on Kenesaw mountain, and were driven back with great loss. July 4, the enemy evacuated Kenesaw mountain, and fell back to the Chattahoochee. July 6, the regiment arrived at Chattahoochee river, and went into camp.

July 13, it crossed the Chattahoochee, and was the first of the Union troops on the south side of that river. On the morning of the 20th, it crossed Peach Tree creek, and drove in the picket line of the rebels. A line of battle was formed, with the Ninety-seventh on the extreme left. It was at this point that Gen. Hood made his first charge against the Union forces, and the Ninety-seventh received the first assault of the enemy. It was a terrible charge, but the little band of heroes, numbering less than 300 held their ground. For their noble stand they received the thanks of Gen. Howard. They were also relieved from any further duty during that campaign.

The Ninety-seventh was in the action at Jonesboro, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy back to Lovejoy station. September 2, the Union forces went into Atlanta, and made their camp about the town. September 25, the Ninety-seventh, with the Second division of the Fourth army corps, was ordered to Chattanooga, to relieve the Pioneer brigade on Lookout mountain, that it might go to the assistance of the Union troops at Tullahoma, which were threatened by Hood. This Rebel general's activity kept the Ninety-seventh almost constantly on the move. October 19, it again joined Sherman's army at Alpine, Ga., and subsequently moved by rail to Athens, Ala. It returned northward, and arrived at Pulaski, Tenn., November 5, remaining there until the 17th. At this time Hood was advancing on Columbia, with the hope of beating the Union forces into Nashville.

The Ninety-seventh moved out in advance of the enemy to Columbia, and on the 29th, the Union army evacuated that place and moved toward Franklin. On the march, the Second division of the Fourth army corps met the enemy at Spring Hill, November 29, and fought him until night set in. During the night, the balance of the army came up, and the march was resumed to Franklin, the rear almost constantly skirmishing with the enemy.

The Ninety-seventh took part in the battle of Nashville, being with the Second division of the Fourth army corps, on the left center. It was in the first assault on the Rebel lines, driving the enemy back in great confusion. December 16, it took part in the action at Brentford Hills, defeating the enemy and pursuing him across the Tennessee. The regiment, with the Fourth army corps, reached Huntsville, Ala., January 3, 1865. March 28, the command moved to Bull's gap, in East Tennessee, and began rebuilding the railroad leading into Virginia, with the view of advancing on Richmond by way of Lynchburg. Learning of the fall of Richmond, Gen. Thomas marched his forces to Nashville, arriving there May 2. June 10, 1865, the Ninety-seventh was mustered out and sent to Columbus, where it was paid off and discharged from the United States service June 15, 1865. It lost during its long and brilliant campaign, 113 officers and men killed, and 560 wounded. It returned to its home with the reputation of being one of the best and bravest regiments in the service of the rebellion.

One Hundred-and-seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This regiment was organized at Camp Zanesville, from September 30, to October 8, 1862, to serve three years. It was recruited from the counties of Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan and Muskingum. Volunteers from Muskingum were principally in Companies A, B, F, G, H, I and K. It was mustered into the United States service by Chas. C. Goddard, Captain Seventeenth United States infantry. Its organization was perfected by the election of Wm. H. Ball, colonel; John M. Bushfield, lieutenant colonel; Joseph Peach, major; T. A. Reamy, surgeon; James T. Cushing, adjutant; Daniel H. Mosley, quartermaster; Chas. C. McCabe, chaplain and Geo. C. McCormick, sergeant major.

October 23, the regiment started for the field. It embarked at Zanesville on the steamboats "Powell" and "Patton," and descending the Muskingum, disembarked at Parkersburg, W. Va. Proceeding by rail to Clarksburg, it was

assigned to the Second brigade, Milroy's division—commanded by Col. Washburne. November 15, it moved to New creek, and December 5, was temporarily placed in the First brigade. Its first service was on an expedition to the south branch of the Potomac, by way of Petersburg and Wardensville. The first action of the regiment was in meeting an attack by a band of guerrillas under McNeil, which it repulsed. A second attack was made by McNeil on the train, just north of the ford at the branch, capturing trains, teamsters, wagons and four men of Company A. January 1, 1863, the regiment moved to Winchester, and with the One-hundred-and-tenth Ohio, garrisoned that town. March 14, some changes were made. Milroy's division became the Second division, Eighth army corps, and the four regiments that constituted the Second brigade of the old division, were organized into the First brigade of the division, with the addition of Carlin's battery and some cavalry, under the command of Gen. Elliott. For some time the regiment was engaged on scouting expeditions. The One-hundred-and-twenty-second was ordered up (during Gen. Hooker's movement on Chancellorsville) the Shenandoah valley to capture, Staunton. The expedition advanced as far as New Market, when it was ordered back to Winchester. June 13, a part of the regiment met Gen. Stewart's raid on the Strasburg road and were repulsed. The following day, the entire regiment was engaged, and succeeded in forcing through the enemy's lines and moved to Harper's Ferry. It had several men and officers captured, some of whom were not exchanged until April, 1865. Upon the evacuation of Maryland heights, the regiment moved through Washington to Georgetown, and thence on to Frederick, and was assigned to Second brigade, Third division, Third army corps. The brigade at once took part in the operations against the army of Lee. After considerable marching and counter-marching, it went into camp August 1, on the Rappahannock. Subsequently it was ordered to New York city to assist in suppressing the riots. In September it rejoined the brigade on the Rappahannock and marched to Culpeper Courthouse. During the fight at Winchester, about 100 of the regiment became separated from the regiment, and joined the One-hundred-and-sixteenth Ohio, in their march to Cumberland gap and Bloody run. Subsequently this command formed a part of the garrison at Martinsburg. They returned to their regiment at Culpeper during the latter part of September. The next action of the regiment was at Brandy station, November 8. On the 26th it crossed the Rapidan and was in action at Orange grove, or Mine run.

Returning to Brandy station, December 3, it went into winter quarters on the farm of J. Minor Botts. March, 1864, the Third division was assigned to the Sixth army corps. The One-hundred-and-twenty-second broke camp May 4, and on the following day, with the brigade, it marched out to take part in the battle of the Wilderness. In this battle the regiment conducted itself nobly, and lost the first day, 120 men. It took an active part in all the subsequent movements in this memorable campaign. It was in action at Spottsylvania, then the North Anna, and across the Pamunky, it performed heroic service, and was under fire almost constantly. At Totopotamy creek the regiment was placed on the skirmish line, and aided in the capture of the rifle-pits of the enemy. Its next engagement was at Cold Harbor, where it took a prominent part, and lost heavily. From there it marched to Jones' bridge, on the Chickahominy, thence to Charles' City and Wilcox's landing, on the James. From there it ascended the river, and reported to General Butler, at Bermuda Hundred. From there it crossed the Appomattox, and moved up to the lines in front of Petersburg, and later it was put in position on the extreme left. It was in the action on the Weldon railroad, June 22d and 23d, which was again taken by the enemy. On the 29th, it was on the expedition to Ream's station, destroying the railroad. July 6, it moved in steamers with its command, via Fortress Monroe and the Chesapeake, to Baltimore. On this trip the regiment was divided, and owing to an accident a part of it did not arrive until July 9, when it, with the Sixth Maryland, and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, started by rail to Frederick. During this day the other half, with the remainder of the division, fought the battle of Monocacy junction. The other force arrived in time to cover the retreat, and the Third division moved on to Ellicott's mills, and from there by rail to Baltimore. From there it went to Washington, thence through Tenallytown across the Potomac, joining its corps near Leesburg. The regiment joined in an action at Snicker's Gap, against General Early, following him to Berryville; then returned to Tenallytown. Its next move was to Harper's Ferry, via Rockville and Monocacy junction. July 30, the army crossed the Potomac, and concentrated near the junction. The regiment had then a little rest for the first time since the campaign opened. August 7, the army moved to Halltown, thence via Clifton, Berry-

ville andNewton to the front of Early's command, at Fisher's Hill. After much marching, manœuvering and many skirmishes, the Sixth corps formed for battle about two miles east of Winchester. The One-hundred-and-twenty-second in this engagement bore a distinguished part. By daylight the next morning the Union forces were after Early, and by mid-day came up with him, and a lively battle followed. The regiment pursued the enemy as far as Mount Crawford, then returned to Strasburg, where it rested; then moved on toward Alexandria. As the head of the column was approaching the Shenandoah, opposite Ashley's gap, it received an order to return to Cedar creek, that "Early was coming down again." October 14, the Sixth corps was along the hills bordering Cedar creek. October 19 came on the battle of Cedar creek, in which the One-hundred-and-twenty-second was an important factor, and took part in following Early across the stream. General Sheridan's army went into cantonments near Kernstow, November 10, and December 3 the Sixth corps moved by rail to Washington, where it embarked for City Point. Later it was in position in front of Petersburg, a little way west of the Weldon railroad.

January 5, 1865, it moved with its corps to the left, when Grant extended his lines out beyond Hatcher's Run, and was assigned to position near Fort Fisher, March 25, with the brigade, the regiment captured and held the enemy's picket-trenches. At 4 o'clock A. M. April 2, the Sixth corps advanced against the enemy and drove them from their fortifications. Following in pursuit the Sixth corps met Gen. Lee's fleeing army with the One-hundred-and-twenty-second on the skirmish line, and broke the Rebel columns. It continued in the march against the retreating hosts of the fast tumbling Confederacy and was present at its final fall at Appomattox. It returned to Washington in June and was reviewed by the President and his cabinet. It was mustered out July 26, and was sent to Columbus, Ohio, where it was paid off and discharged. It went into the war with 927 men, received many recruits and came out with 585, and with the honored name of a gallant, brave and fighting regiment.

One-Hundred-and-Fifty-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This regiment was organized at Zanesville, Ohio, May 9 and 10, 1864, and was mustered into the United States service for 100 days. It was composed of the Eleventh regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Muskingum, county, and the Seventy-third battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Fairfield county. The regimental officers were: Lyman J. Jackson, colonel; Horace D. Munson, lieutenant colonel; Wm. S. Harlan, major; Robert Chambers, surgeon; Albert W. Train, adjutant; Henry Lillibridge, quartermaster; Joseph H. Moore, chaplain, and Albert A. Guthrie, sergeant major.

Immediately after muster-in the regiment was ordered to Harper's Ferry, Va., and went into camp on Maryland heights until May 17, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Lew Wallace, and was assigned to Brig-Gen. Kenly's command. Four companies were detailed on guard duty at Camp Bradford, Baltimore, where they remained during their term of service. One company performed provost guard duty in Baltimore, another was detailed at Patterson Park Hospital, and the remaining companies were on detailed duty, guarding bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. At the time of the Rebel invasion, 100 men from the regiment were mounted and participated in the battle of Monocacy junction, July 9, and the skirmishes incident thereto. July 12, companies B, E, G and I, with other troops, moved on an expedition to Pikesville, against the Rebels. July 28, four companies of the regiment were stationed at Havre de Grace, where they had charge of the railroad. August 13, its term of service having expired it was discharged and sent home. It arrived at Zanesville, August 17, and was mustered out on August 24, 1864.

One-Hundred-and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This regiment was organized at Zanesville, Ohio, May 12, 13 and 14, 1864, to serve for one hundred days. It was made up of the Fifty-third battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Perry county; Ninety-first battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Muskingum county, and a part of the Seventy-third Ohio National Guard, from Fairfield county. It was mustered into the United States service at Zanesville, May 12, 1864, and was immediately placed *en route* to Harper's Ferry. Its first duty was to guard supply trains to Martinsburg, W. Va. On its return it was placed in the First brigade, First division, of General Hunter's army, and on the morning of the 25th of May it moved out to Woodstock, W. Va., with the command. It then moved toward the front, but on the way was again detached and sent back to guard and take charge of a supply train at Martinsburg. At Middletown the regiment met Mosby's guerillas and had a skirmish with them. From this time until the close of its service, it was occupied almost continually in marching

and counter-marching through the Shenandoah Valley, during which time it was engaged in a number of skirmishes. August 25, the regiment started for home and arrived at Zanesville on the 29th. At the expiration of its term of service, August 29, 1864, it was mustered out.

One-Hundred-and-Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, September 26, 1864, to serve one year. Companies A and F were partly made up from Muskingum county. Under command of Col. Joab A. Stafford, it started by rail and water for Nashville, under orders to report to Gen. George H. Thomas for duty. It remained in Nashville about two weeks, performing guard duty, when it was ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn., when it formed a part of the post command. The post was evacuated during the winter of 1864–5, and the One-hundred-and-seventy-eighth was sent to Murfreeboro, where it it remained during the siege. After the defeat of General Hood's army, at Nashville, the regiment was ordered to North Carolina. It landed at Morehead City with the Twenty-third army corps, and later took part in the action at Wise's fork against Gen. Johnston's forces. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment was ordered to Charlotte, N. C., for garrison duty. It remained there until it was mustered out June 29, 1865. It was paid off and discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

One-Hundred-and-Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Iufantry.—This regiment was one of the series recruited for one year's service, and was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, March 20, 1865, with Col. Henry B. Banning, commanding. it arrived at Harper's Ferry, March 25, and after preforming garrison duty there for a few days, it joined Gen. Hancock's command at Winchester. While in this camp news of Lee's surrender was received, and the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Va., when it performed provost guard duty until December 18, 1865. It was then ordered to Washington and mustered outof service. It returned to Camp Chase, was paid off and discharged.

This regiment, like all that class of one-year's service, organized in 1864–5,was composed of men who had previously been in the service, and were thoroughly experienced soldiers; and when they were recruited there were no indications that the Confederacy was so near its final collapse.

Individual Record, First Regiment.—Atwell, Wm. E., e. in Apr. 1861, Co. H. for 3 months,' service, re-e. May 2, 1864; apptd. 2nd. lieut. Co. E., 100 days., m. o. Aug 22, 1864, re-e. Sept. 21, 1864, 1 year, Co. A; apptd 1st lieut. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. June 29, 1865. Cary, Thos. M., e. in Apr., 1861, 3-months' service, Co. H; re-e. Aug. 12, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; apptd. 2d lieut.; cap.; parolled; res. July 27, 1862. Everich, Jas. S., e. Apr., 1861, 3-months' service, Co. H; re-e. Sept., 1862, 7th O. V. C.; trans. to U. S. N.; dis. June, 1865. Greiner, Frederick, e. Apr., 1861, 3-months' service, Co. H; re-e. in 18th U. S. I.; wd. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; in hos.; cap. in front of Atlanta; in Andersonville and other prisons; parolled; in hos. at Annapolis; m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.

Second Regiment.—Anderson, H. L., e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; pro. 1st lieut.; pro. capt. Aug. 10, 1863; dis. at Camp Chase Oct. 10, 1864; com. maj. 194th, Mar. 14, 1865; pro. lieut.-col. Oct. 22, 1865; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865. Armstrong, James, e. Oct. 8, 1862, 9 months, Co. E; dis. July 9, 1863; re-e. Feb. 23, 1864, 3 yrs., Co. B; wd. at the Wilderness; trans. to 4th O. bat. June 5, 1864. Bell, J. W., e. Sept., 1861, 9 months, Co. E; dis. July 14, 1863. Brown, John T., e. Sept. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; dis. July 30, 1862, on acct. of wds. Cary, James Edward, e. Aug. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; Ellis, James, e. Aug. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. E, corp.; apptd. sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; wd. at Perryville and at Resaca; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864; Elsea, John, e. Oct. 8, 1862, 9 months, Co. E; in several hospitals; dis. Aug. 20, 1863. Hunter, Daniel, e. Oct. 8, 1862, 9 months, Co. E; dis. July 14, 1863. Johnson Hugh N., e. Aug. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at Perryville, Ky.; no further record. Kinkade, Noah, e. Aug. 19, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at Chattanooga; died at hospital; 2d brig., 1st div., 14th Army Corps, Mar. 27, 1864. Lawson, David D., e. Aug. 19, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864; Martin, Robert P., e. Aug. 24, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; wd. and capt. at Chickamauga; exchanged; trans. to 18th O. V. I., Oct. 10, 1864. Mercer, David, e. Apr., 1861, 3 years, Co. H; kld. at Vienna, Va., June 17, 1861; Nichols, Andrew J., e. Aug. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1863; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864. Richardson, John, e. Oct. 8, 1862, 9 months; wd. at Dechard Station; dis. July 14, 1863. Ross, James M., e. Oct. 10, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; dis. July 26, 1863. Ross, Nathan T., e. Oct. 8, 1862, 9 months, Co. E.; dis. July 14, 1863. Sullivan, Martin, e. Aug. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at Perryville; dis. Feb. 10, 1863; disab. Sutton, Bryant, e. Aug. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at Stone River; in hospital; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864. Van Horne, Francis, e. Aug. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; m. o.

Oct. 10, 1864. Wallace, Leander, e. Aug. 11, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; in hospital at Cincinnati; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864. Wilcox, Chas. T., e. Licking County, Oct. 8, 1862, 9 months, Co. E; wd. at Murfreesboro; in hospital; dis. July 14, 1863. Zimmer, David, e. Aug. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; apptd. corp. Dec. 15, 1862: wd. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; dis. Apr. 13, 1864, disab.

Third Regiment.—Kille, A. C., e. Oct. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; left at department headquarters; no further record. Kille, Louis A., e. June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. E., corp.; apptd. sergt. May 1, 1864; m. o. June 21, 1864. Langley, Lewis F., e. June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. E, corp.; apptd. sergt. May 1, 1864; wd. at Chaplin Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; m. o. June 21, 1864. Munson, William A., enlisted June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; apptd. corp. Nov. 1, 1862; wd. at Stone River Jan. 3, 1863; capt. near Rome, Ga.; held one month; m. o. June 21, 1864. Murdock, George W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at Chaplin Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; trans. to Miss. marine brig. Jan. 31, 1863; dis. at Vicksburg Jan., 1865. Oakley, Elijah, e. Allen county June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; sergt. color bearer; wd. at Huntsville, Ala.; capt. near Rome, Ga.; paroled; m. o. Camp Dennison June 21, 1864. Percella, John, e. June 18, 1861, 3 years, Company A; wd. at Stone River; no further record. Priest, Benj., e. June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; capt. near Rome, Ga.; prisoner at Belle Island 3 weeks; exch.; m, o. June 21, 1864. Reiner, John J., e. Aug. 28, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; trans. to Co. C, 33d, June, 1864; capt. and held for a few days in Libby. Tignor, John W., e. June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862; m. o. June 21, 1864. Vogt, Frederick W., e. June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; wd. at Perryville; capt. near Rome, Ga.; paroled and sent to Camp Chase; trans. to 33d O. V. V. I., Co. C.; wd. in front of Atlanta; in hospital; m. o. at Washington June 5, 1865.

Fourth Regiment.—Prior, Samuel J., e. June 3, 1861, 3 years, Co. C; m. o. June 24, 1864.

Fifth Regiment.—Bell, Alfred, surg., e. June 11, 1861, 3 years; m. o. June 20, 1864. Tompkins, John, e. in Franklin county June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. K; m. o. July 20, 1865; vet.

Twelfth Regiment.—Bucey, William T., e. May, 1861, 3 months' service, Co. K; re-e. Aug., 1861, Co. F, 2d W. Va. V. C.; wd. and capt. at Wytheville, Va.; dis. 1865. Ballenger, Jas. K., e. June, 1861, Co. E, for 3 months; re-e. for 3 years; m. o. with regt. June 21, 1864. Best, William J., e. June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; apptd. corp; dis. at Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 12, 1862; disab. Cary, John P., e. June 13, 1861. 3 years, Co. E; capt. near Rome, Ga.; exchanged; m. o. June 24, 1864. Cooper, George H., e. June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; m. o. June 21, 1864. Crooks, John H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; in hospital; wd. at Perryville; in hospital; dis. Feb. 1, 1863; disab.; re-e. May 2, 1864, Co. K, 159th, as sergt.; det. for duty on staff of Gen. Lew Wallace; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; re-e. Feb. 17, 1865, for 1 year in Co. G, 196th; corp; m. o. at Cumberland, Md., May 15, 1865. Crumbaker, Jas. A., e. June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; apptd. sergt.; kld. at Chaplin Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Fix, Joseph, e. June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; apptd. corp, April 20, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; 1st sergt. Dec., 1863; wd. at Chaplin Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; m. o. June 21, 1864. Foye, W. H., e. June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; corp; apptd. 1st sergt. Nov. 14, 1861; dis. Aug. 24, 1863. Frazier, Joseph D., e. Aug. 23, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; dis. Aug. 21, 1863; disab. Geiger, Frederick, sergt., e. June 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; dis. at Huntsville, Ala., June 9, 1862; com. 2d lieut. July 25, 1862, Co. E, 97th; dis. Dec. 12, 1862; disab.

Fifteenth Regiment.—Alexander, Neeley, e. May, 1861, Co. A, 3-months' service re-e. 3 years; wd. at Shiloh; died at St. Louis, Apr. 17, 1862; Alexander, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd, at Kenesaw mt., June 14, 1864; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865; vet. Bailey, Wesley, e. May, 1861, Co. A; died in hospital at Louisville, July, 1861. Brown, Jos. S., e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Stone river, Dec. 31, 1862; before Atlanta, Aug. 19, 1864; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865; vet. Brown, Robt. B., e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd. before Atlanta, July 24, 1864; m. o. Nov. 21 ,1865; vet. Campbell, Jacob, e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; cap. near Lawrenceburg, Ky. 1862; apptd. corp; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865; vet. Case, James T., e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years; m. o. Nov. 19, 1864; Connin, James, e. Sept. 30, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; died at New Concord, O., Jan. 10, 1864. Decker, John G., e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; apptd. corp. Feb. 9, 1865; wd. at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865; vet. Ferguson, A. J., e. Oct. 6, 1864, 1 year, Co. A; m. o. Oct. 29, 1865. Ferguson, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; apptd. corp. Apr. 19, 1863; sergt., Apr. 11, 1864; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865; vet. Green, John A., e. Sept. 6, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; corp; apptd. sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; 1st sergt. Feb. 9, 1865; cap. at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; wd. at Picket's Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864; at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1864; in front of Atlanta, July —, 1864; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865; vet. Gregory, John, e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; apptd. sergt. Mar. 8, 1864; 1st sergt. Feb. 9, 1865; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865; vet.

Guthrie, Samuel R., e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864; dis. July 13, 1865; disab. Hammond, Charles, e. Feb. 28, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865. Hammond, Solomon, e. Dec. 17, 1863, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at New Hope Church, May 29, 1864; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865. Hammond, Wm. H., e. February 10, 1864, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865. Hirdmen, Jacob H., e. Sept. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; dis. Feb. 21, 1865; disab. Leadman, Benoni, e. Co. A; kld. at Kenesaw Mt.; no further record known. McKinney, James, sergt. e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; cap. at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862; wd. at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863; dis. March 8, 1864; disab. loss of leg. McKinney, W. W., e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. Sept. 19, 1864. Malone, Wm., e. Sept. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; cap. at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; m. o. June 10, 1865. Mercer, John, e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; m. o Sept. 19, 1864. Merriman, Edward T., Sept. 6, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; corp; wd. at Chickamauga, Dec. 31, 1862; m. o. Sept. 19, 1864. Moore, Ai, e. Apr. 11, 1865, 1 year, Co. A; m.o. Nov. 20, 1865. Moorehead, Robt. H., e. Sept. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. June 10, 1865. Munson, Gilbert, D., sergt. e. Sept. 6, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; trans. to 78th, Co. B, Dec. 28, 1861; pro. to 2d. lieut. same date; pro. 1st lieut. Apr. 16, 1862; cap. Sept. 7, 1862; det. as A. A. I. G. and A. C., 3d. Div. 17th, A. C.; pro. to lieut.-col. Jan. 12, 1865; m. o. at Columbus, O., July 15, 1865. Patterson, Samuel L., e. Sept. 1861, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865; vet. Richardson, Edward, e. Feb 10, 1864, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at New Hope Church, May 27, 1864; trans. to V. R. C Apr. 21, 1865. Schreiber, Frank L. e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25. 1863: m. o. Nov. 21, 1865; vet. Spencer, Wiseman, e. Sept. 6, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; dis. Dec. 1, 1863, acct. wounds received at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863. Stevenson, T. R., service in Co. A, from 1864 to 1865. Staver, Samuel T., 2d lieut., e. Sept. 9, 1861, 3 years; Co. A., res. May 2, 1862; com. asst, surg. 99th dis. Apr. 12, 1864. Wallace, S. T., e. June 30, 1864, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865. White, Harvey, e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; cap. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; died in Andersonville, July 14, 1864. White, Jas. W., e. Sept. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Stone River, Tenn. Dec. 31, 1862; in hos.; dis. Apr. 10, 1863; disab.; re.-e; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865; vet, Wilhem, Edward A., e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years. Co. A; corp.; dis. August 9, 1864; disab.; re.-e. May 2, 1864, Co. C, 159th, 1st sergt., m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Wilson, James, e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; dis. June 21, 1862; disab. Wolf, Wm. Lee, e. Aug. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. Nov. 21, 1865; vet.

Sixteenth Regiment.—Bagent, Jas. M., e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; dis. at Columbus, Oct., 1864. Buchaloo, Israel, e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; dis. March 8, 1863; disab. Butler, Wm. F, e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; died in service, interred at home. Cass, Sylvanus, e. 3 mo. service, Co. F; drafted June 9, 1864, Co. B, 126th, wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; m, o. June 25, 1865. Comer, Frank, e. 1861, 3 mo. service Co. K. Dorsey, J. C., e. Apr. 1861, Co. K; served until Aug.; pro. to corp. then serj. Dunmead, David, e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; died at New Orleans, Oct. 31, 1863. Dunmead, Wm., e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; apptd. corp.; dis. Sept. 23, 1863. Estinghausen, L. F., e. April 1861, 3 mo. service. Fleming, Alonzo F., corp., e. Sept. 10, 1861,3 years, Co. A; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864. Fletcher, John A., e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; trans. to V. R. C. May 1, 1864; dis. 1865. Fletcher, Joshua G., e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; died at Cumberland gap, Ky., Aug. 9, 1862. Fletcher, Spencer, corp., e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; wd; died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 4, 1863. Layton, James, e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; m o. Oct. 31, 1864. Lazell, Thos., e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864. Murray, Sam'l A., e. Aug. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; sick; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864. Ninekirk, Chas., Sept. 27, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; corp.; wd. at Young's Point, Miss.; trans. to V. R. C.; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864. Oubrich, Thos., e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; cap.; held 10 weeks; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864. Pansler, John B., e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; dis. Sept. 3, 1863, disab. Playford, John H., e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; apptd. serg.; m. o. Oct 31, 1864. Rieley, Enoch, e. Sept. 15, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; corp.; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864. Ross, Henry H., e. Sept. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; dis. on act. wds. recd. at Vicksburg, Aug. 27, 1863. Ross, Solomon B., e. Sept. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864; sub-served in Co. D, 88th. Rushey, Daniel, e. Sept. 15, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864; re-e. Feb. 15, 1865; mus. 195th Co. I; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Rushley, Frederick, e. Sept. 10, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; in hos. Bayou Teche, La. and N. O., La.; m. o. Oct 31, 1864; re-e. Feb. 15, 1865, corp.; Co. I, 195th; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Scott, Judson C., e. Sept. 15, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. Oct. 31 1864. Scott, Samuel S., e. Sept. 15, 1861, 3, years, Co. A; died at Camp Dennison, Dec. 29, 1861. Shadrick, John, e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years,

Co. D; died at Memphis, Jan. 8, 1862. St. Claire, Daniel, e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; died at Cumberland Gap, Ky., July 27, 1862. St. Claire, Wm., e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D.; cap. at Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 29, 1862; held in Rebel prison and hos.; paroled; ex. Oct. 1863; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864. Tatham, Chas., e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; died at Gallipolis, O., of fever, Nov. 6, 1862. Frost, Anthony, e. Sept. 15, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Chickasaw Bayou; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864. Vanostran, Joseph, e. Sept. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.

Seventeenth Regiment.—Betz, Fred, served Co. E, from Apr. to Aug., 1861; re-e. Jan., 1864, Co. D, O. V. C.; wd. near Atlanta, Aug. 10, 1864; dis. July 14, 1865. Devilling, C. T., e. Mar. 25, 1862, 3 years, Co. B; m. o. July 16, 1865, vet. Hielt, Wm. L., e. Sept. 23, 1861, 3 years, Co. H; trans. to V. R. C., Feb. 16, 1863. Jarvis, John, e. Sept. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; apptd. sergt. July 12, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865, vet. Litchner, Henry, e. in Fairfield Co. Aug. 15, 1861, 3 years, Co. A, corp; m. o. July 16, 1865, vet. Williams, W. C., e. Aug. 21, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; m. o. July 16, 1865.

Eighteenth Regiment.—Dickison, J. N., e. Apr. 23, 1861, Co. K; dis. Aug. 1861. Dixon, Nicholas, e. Sept. 16, 1861, 3 years, Co. F, corp.; m. o. Nov. 9, 1864. Garley, Lafayette, e. Sept. 25, 1864, 1 year; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865. Thompson, Chas. W., e. Mar. 1, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Oct. 9, 1865. Welch, John, e. Sept. 24, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at Stone river; m. o. Nov. 9, 1864.

Nineteenth Regiment.—Beardslee, Geo. W., e. May, 1861, 3-months' service, Co. D; re-e. Dec. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. B, 78th; twice apptd. sergt.; wd. at Shiloh Jan. 12, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865, vet. Day, Stephen, e. Feb. 20, 1864; m. o. with regt., Oct. 24, 1865. Dixon, John C., e. Aug. 12, 1861, 3 years, Co. K, corp; dis. Sept. 14, 1862; disab. (served in the 3d 3-months' service). Fluke, Geo. E., e. Aug. 28, 1861, 3 years, Co. K; dis. at Columbus, O.; disab. Goshen, Morris, corp., e. Feb. 23, 1864, 3 years, Co. E; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865. Goshen, Monroe, corp., e. Feb. 23, 1864, 3 years, Co. E; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865. Israel, Howard, e. Sept. 12, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at New Hope Church; dis. Feb. 24, 1863; disab. Israel, Wm. L., e. Oct. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; m. o. at San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 17, 1865. Martin, Joseph, e. Aug. 21, 1861, 3 years, Co. K, corp.; sergt. Sept, 25, 1864; wd. at Stone river; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865, vet. Nesbaum, Frank, e. Feb, 25, 1864, 3 years, Co. E; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865; previously served in 88th, Co. A. Nesbaum, Wm. E., e. Sept. 12, 1861, 3 years, Co. E, pro. corp.; wd. twice slightly, at Stone river and Kenesaw Mt; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865, vet. Romine, Henry, e. Feb. 25, 1864, 3 years, Co. K; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865. Toole, Wm., e. Aug. 28, 1861, 3 years, Co. K; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865, vet. Willey, Fred M., e. Sept. 18, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; apptd. corp.; m. o. Oct. 17, 1865, vet. Wisehart, John J., e. Aug. 28, 1861, 3 years, Co. K; pro. corp.; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865.

Twentieth Regiment.—Launder, Alfred D., e. in Shelby Co., Aug. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; injured in leg by accident; apptd. corp.; m. o. July 15. 1865; vet. Ogle, Martin, v. e. Sept. 26, 1864, 1 yr., Co. D; dis. May 31, 1865; three months' service in 16th, Co. K. Walters, Hiram, e. Oct. 1, 1864, 1 yr., Co. G; m. o. May 30, 1865.

Twenty-third Regiment.—McFarland, Wm. J., e. July 20, 1864, 3 yrs., Co. G; m. o. July 26, 1865. Norman, Wm. C,, e. in Washington Co., June 23, 1864, 3 yrs., Co. G; wd. at Fishers' Hill, Va.; m. o. July 26, 1865.

Twenty-fourth Regiment.—Dempster, Francis, M. e. May 31, 1861, Co. B; 3 yrs., died of wounds, Nov. 5, 1861. Duval, Washington L., e. May 30, 1861, 3 yrs., Co. B; apptd. corp; wd. at Stone river Dec. 31, 1862: trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 14, 1864. Erwin, Thos. J., e. May 30, 1861, 3 yrs. Co. B; det. on scout duty, sketching rebel camps, etc., cap. on one of his scouting expe.; condemned to be shot as a spy; received permanent injuries while making his escape; wd. in head by bushwhackers in Ky.; wd. at Shiloh; in hos. at Cincinnati; dis. for disab. Sept. 2, 1863. Fluke, John W., e. July 24, 1861, 3 yrs., Co. B; wd. at Cheat Mt. W. Va., in hos. Louisville; m. o. June 21, 1864. Howard, Geo. B., e. May 30, 1861, 3 yrs., Co. B, corp.; apptd. sergt. Jan. 31, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, 1863. Johnson, Geo. B., e. June 13, 1861, 3 yrs., Co. K; apptd. sergt. Aug. 16, 1863; m. o. June 23, 1864. Langley, Jacob, e. May 30, 1861, 3 yrs., Co. B; m. o. June 21, 1864. Langley, Robt. e. May 30, 1861, 3 yrs., Co. B, corp.; apptd. sergt, Feb. 28, 1863; m. o. June 21, 1864. Rener, Christ, e. May 30, 1861, 3 years., Co. B; died at Nashville, May 25, 1862. Slack, W. H., e. May 30, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; m. o. June 21, 1864. Stokes, Samuel, e. May 30, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; wd. at Stone River; m. o. June 21, 1864. Sullivan, James, e. May 30, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; wd. at Lookout Mt.; in hos.; m. o. June 21, 1864. Thomas, Geo. M. e. May 30, 1861 3 years, Co. B; died at Nashville, May 30, 1862.

Twenty-fifth Regiment.—Caw, Wm., e. Oct. 15, 1864, 1 year; m. o. July 15, 1865. Davis, Jesse M. e. June 26, 1861, Co. H; wd. at Honey Hill,

S. C.; vet. Hartley, David, e. June 26, 1861, 3 years, Co. H; wd. at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; dis. at Camp Chase, Feb. 1863; disab. Huffmann, John C., e. Oct. 12, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. Oct. 12, 1865. Huffmann, Michael, e. Oct. 5, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; died in De Camp hos. David's isl, N. Y., May 7, 1865. Kincaid, McArthur, e. in Morgan Co., Feb. 11, 1864, 3 years, Co. H, corp.; apptd. sergt. in hos; dis. Columbus, O., June 18, 1866. Russell, John D., e. in Licking Co., Oct. 7, 1864, 1 year. Co. F; in hos. from hip disease; m. o. Oct 7. 1865. Wagner, James, e. Oct. 13, 1864, 1 year, Co. G; wd. at Honey Hill, S. C.; m. o. Oct. 13, 1865.

Twenty-Sixth Regiment.—Barnett, Saml. C., e. June 17, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; corp.; cap. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 7, 1864. Camp, Albert A., e. June 19, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; in hos.; m. o. July 25, 1864. Jones, James H., e. June 27, 1861, 3 years, Co. B, cap. at Stone river; held 9 mo.; m. o. July 25, 1864. McGinnis, Jonathan, e. Feb. 28, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; trans. to Co. F, 97th; m. o. Oct. 21, 1865.

Twenty-Seventh Regiment.—Churchill, Mendall, e. in Jackson county, Aug. 6, 1861, 3 years, Co. E, capt.; pro. to maj. Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col., March 19, 1864; wd. at Atlanta; received the brevet brig.-gen.; dis. Sept 15, 1864. Evans, John A., e. July 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. E, corp.; apptd. sergt.; trans. to q. m. dept. May 1, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. and sergt. q. m. June 28, 1865; pro. capt. Co. C, May 31, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865.

Twenty-Ninth Regiment.—Boal, Cyrus B., d. Sept. 27, 1864, 1 year, Co. E; in hos.; m. o. Jan. 5, 1865. Ramsey, W. C., e. Oct. 12, 1864. 1 year, Co. E; m. o. July 13, 1865. Reiley, Chas., d. in Licking Co., Oct. 18, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; in hos. at Troy, N.Y.; m. o. June 13, 1865. Way, Addison E, d. Sept. 26, 1864, 1 year, Co. E; died in hos. at New York, April 19, 1865.

Thirtieth Regiment.—Buchanan, Thos. J., e. Aug. 16, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; in hos.; wd. at Antietam; m. o. Aug. 13, 1864. Coverdale, Thaddeus, e. Aug. 16, 1861, 3 years, Co. B, det. in pioneer corps, 2d div. 15th A.C., dis. at Atlanta, Sept. 12, 1864. Montgomery, John W., e. Aug. 16, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Thirty-First Regiment.—Brown, David J., e. Jan. 1, 1864, 3 years, Co. G, m. o. July 20, 1865. Dilts, Jas. A., e. Feb. 24, 1864, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. July 20, 1865; re-e. June 13, 1866, Co. K, 1st U. S. I.; dis. June 13, 1869. Ditton, Benj. S., e. Sept. 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. H., corp; pro. to sergt.; died Sept. 29, 1863, of wds. received at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1862. Jeffries, Henry, e. in Perry Co., Aug. 26, 1861, 3 years, Co. G, m. o. July 20, 1865; vet. Kildow, Wm., e. Jan. 9, 1864, 3 years, Co. G.; m. o. at Camp Chase, O., May 29, 1865. King, Chas. W., e. Feb. 9, 1864, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. July 20, 1865; previous serv. in Co. G, 88th. Masgrave, Joel D., e. in Treble Co., Sept. 5, 1861, 3 years, corp; cap. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; in Andersonville and other prisons; escaped; m. o. at Columbus, O.; re-e. March 27, 1865, Co F; trans. to Co. B., 48th Battn. July 24, 1865: m. o. at Columbus, O., March 30, 1866. Poe, Benj. H., e. Feb. 9, 1864, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. July 20, 1865, Sims, Chas. H., e. Feb. 27, 1864, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. July 20, 1865. Sowers, Horatio, e. Sept. 12, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; pro. to corp.; in hos. at Chattanooga; det. as asst. comy. sergt.; trans. to Co. I, April 27, 1864; dis. at Atlanta, Sept. 27, 1864.

Thirty-second Regiment.— Archer, Martin, e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; capt. at Harper's Ferry; paroled; wd. before Atlanta Aug. 21, 1864; dis. at Camp Denison May 16, 1865; vet. Auxline, Henry J., e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. at Chattanooga Aug, 28, 1864. Balsley, John W., e. Aug. 1, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; dis. May 15, 1865. Biller, Elijah, e. Aug. 1, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; capt. at Harper's Ferry; ex.; wd. before Atlanta; in hospital; dis. May 15, 1865. Burton, Thomas E., e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; wd. before Atlanta; m. o. July 20, 1865; vet. Clugston, James, e. July, 1861; 3 years, Co. G; m. o. July 20, 1865; vet. Conley, John W., e. Aug. 15, 1861, 3 years, Co. K, det. in q. m. dept. as teamster; m. o. July 20, 1865. Conn, Isaac, e. Dec. 13, 1864, 1 year, Co. G; m. o. July 20, 1865. Dick, Thomas C., e. Aug. 1, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. July 20, 1865. Francis, Simeon, e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; apptd. corp. Mar. 17, 1864; dis. May 31, 1865; vet. Griffith, John W., e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; apptd. corp. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. June 1, 1865; m. o. July 20, 1865; vet. Hibbs, William S., e. Mar. 28, 1864, 3 years, Co. G; in hospital; m. o. July 20, 1865. Lewis, Francis, e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; died at Marietta, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864, of wds. received before Atlanta July, 1864; vet. McCammon, William H., e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. July 20, 1865. Melick, Henry H., e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. July 20, 1865. Mills, Warner, e. Aug. 3, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; apptd. 1st sergt. from corp.; pro. 2d lieut. June 14, 1863; 1st lieut. Apr. 20, 1864; capt. May 18, 1865; m. o. July 20, 1865. Ortlipp, William, e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; died at Vicksburg Aug. 22, 1863. Peterson, James, e. 1861, for 3 years,

Co. G; cap. at Harper's Ferry; ex.; wd. at Vicksburg; m. o. July 20, 1865; vet. Rider, Francis M., e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; corp. pro. com. sergt. May 22, 1865, vet. Roberts, G. W., e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G, corp.; apptd. sergt.; dis. Oct. 21, 1862; disab. Shiplett, Alfred, e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; cap.; paroled; in hospital; trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 23, 1863; m. o. at Washington July 20, 1865. Smart, John W., e. Jan. 1, 1864, 3 years, Co. G; dis. May 22, 1865. Smart, Robert F., e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; pro. to q. m. sergt. from sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; to 2d lieut. May 25, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. K, June 5, 1865; vet. Smart, Thomas M., e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 28, 1863. Sowers, Alvah J., e. Jan. 1, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; cap. at Harper's Ferry; paroled; m. o. July 20, 1865; vet. Spaulding, Albert J., 1st lieut., e. Sept. 4, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; dis. Aug. 20, 1862; disab. Tanner, Alex., e. Aug. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; pro. sergt. December 17, 1863; cap. at Atlanta; died in Andersonville Aug. 21, 1862; vet.

Thirty-third Regiment.—Walker, Robt. J., e. Aug. 10, 1861, 3 years, Co. C; cap. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; apptd. corp. Sept. 22, 1863; m. o. at Columbus, O., Mar. 25, 1865.

Thirty-sixth Regiment.—Bishop, H A., e. July 29, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Perryville; m. o. July 27, 1865, vet. Fenn, Benj. F., e. Mar. 31, 1864, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. July 27, 1865.

Thirty-ninth Regiment.—Beisser, Jacob, d. Morgan Co., Mar. 23, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. July 9, 1865. Winchell, Converse, e. Mar. 28, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. July 9, 1865.

Forty-second Regiment.—Curry, James W., e. Sept. 17, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 30, 1864.

Forty-third Regiment.—Farabee, Jacob, d. Oct. 12, 1864, 1 year, Co. B; no report for duty. Maxwell, Wm. S., d. Oct. 8, 1862, 9 months, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 18, 1863.

Forty-fourth Regiment.—Eager, Silas F., e. Oct. 10, 1861, 3 years, Co. K; pro. to hos. steward; m. o. 1865.

Forty-sixth Regiment.—Alexander, Joseph, d. Oct. 15, 1861, 3 years, Co. H; wd. at Shiloh, Apr. 6, 1862; pro. sergt. from corp.; died at Black river, Sept. 6, 1863; served the first 3 months in the 15th.

Forty-seventh Regiment.—Holcomb, Isaac N., e. Sept. 27, 1864, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. near Washington, May 31, 1865. Honnold, Harrison, d. Sept. 27, 1864, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. at Camp Dennison, May 29, 1865. Layton, Daniel, e. Sept. 27, 1864, 1 year, Co. K; m. o. at Washington, May 31, 1865. McFree, John F. d. Sept. 27, 1864, 1 year, Co. H; died near Ft. McCallister, Dec. 13, 1864. Millfelt, John, e. Oct. 24, 1864, 1 year, Co. A; m. o. July 11, 1865. Welch, Francis L., d. Oct. 4, 1864, 1 year, Co. I; m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Fifty-first Regiment.—Bell, Clark M., e. Sept. 6, 1861, in Coshocton county; 3 years, Co. D; corp.; apptd. sergt. May 5, 1865; m. o. Oct. 3, 1865; vet. Newell, Gilbert, e. Feb. 29, 1864, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. Oct. 3, 1865. Pomeroy, Madison, e. Sept. 6, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; dis. at Nashville, Apr. 22, 1863; disab. Roberts, John H., e. Feb. 20, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.

Fifty-second Regiment.—Stewart, Nixon B., e. Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; corp.; apptd. sergt.; wd.; m. o. June 3, 1865.

Fifty-fifth Regiment.—Hamilton, Jos. G., Sept. 24, 1864, 1 year, Co. C; in hos.; m. o. May 19, 1865. Mercer, Thos., d. Sept. 24, 1864, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. May 30, 1865.

Sixty-first Regiment.—Mader, Jacob F., Jr., sergt., e. in Pickaway county, Feb. 25, 186–, 3, years, Co. C; pro. 2d lieut., Oct. 2, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. H, Oct. 9, 1862; cap. near Chattanooga; wd. at 2d battle of Bull Run, wd. at Peach Tree Creek; dis. Ap. 9, 1865.

Sixty-second Regiment.—Aker, Wm., e. Dec. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; in hos.; wd. at Ft. Wagner, July 18, 1863; in hos.; apptd. corp. Oct. 29, 1864; m. o. at City Point Aug. 23, 1865. Atkins, Elijah F., e. Sept. 29, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; died at Washington, May 30, 1862. Baker, James, e. Oct. 7, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; dis. at Suffolk, Va., Oct. 21, 1862; disab. Baughman, John W., e. Sept. 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; dis. for wds. rec. at Harrison's landing, Va.; re-e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. B, 159th; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Christy, Francis M., e. Sept. 7, 1862, 3 yrs. Co. B; wd. at Fort Wagner; trans. to Co. F, 116th, June 12, 1865; m. o. June 20, 1865. Clapper, Josephus, e. Dec. 11, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; cap. May, 1862; ex.; wd. at Ft. Wagner; trans. to Co. D, 67th, Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 7, 1865; vet. Conrad, B. F., e Oct. 5, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; in hos. of wds.; trans. to Co. C, Aug, 3, 1865; to Co. F, 67th, Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. Sept 14, 1865. Coy, Elisha, e. Oct. 4, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; dis. June 4, 1862. Dicks, Hiram, e. Sept. 26, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; apptd. corp. Nov. 1, 1863, sergt. Jan. 3, 1865; m. o. at City Point, Va., Aug. 24, 1865; vet. Dunnington, James N., e. Nov. 7, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; wd. at Fort Wagner; in hos.; wd. at Appomattox, Apr. 9, 1865; trans. to Co. A, Aug. 3, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 67th, Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. at Cincinnati, Nov. 17, 1865; disab.; vet. Emery Abram, e. Nov. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; apptd.

corp., Nov. 14, 1863; sergt. Jan. 3, 1865; wd. at Ft. Wagner: trans. to Co. K, Aug. 23, 1865; vet. Emery Wm. J., e. Nov. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; killed at Ft. Wagner, July 18, 1863. Fell, Robt., e. Oct. 6, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; apptd. corp., Sept 7, 1863, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864, at Chapin's farm, Va. Flowers, Adam H., e. Oct. 7, 1861, 3 years, Co. I cap. July 18, 1863, at Ft. Wagner; ex.; m. o. at Chapin's farm, Va., Oct. 26, 1864. Forrest, Wm., e. Oct. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; apptd. corp.; trans. to Co. C, Aug. 3, 1865; m. o. at Columbus, O., Dec. 12, 1865; vet. Frame, Amos, e. Jan. 1, 1862, 3 years, Co. K.; cap. May, 1862; prisoner at Lynchburg; ex.; 3 times wd. at Deep Bottom run, Va.; m. o. at Camp Denison, O., Sept 14, 1865. Frazier, Ulysses, corp., e. Oct. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. H; m. o. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Oct 26, 1864. Garrett, Daniel F., e. Oct. 7, 1861, 3 years, Co. F.; apptd. corp., Oct. 28, 1864; cap. at Appomattox, Apr. 9, 1865; in hos.; trans. to Co. C; Aug. 3, 1865; m. o. at Camp Chase, June 16, 1865. Gould, Thos., e. Oct. 23, 1861, 3 years, Co. F.; m. o. at Chapin's Farm, Oct. 26, 1865. Grandstaff, Andrew, e. Oct. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. H. trans. Co. I.; vet. Griffith, Geo. W., e. Oct. 25, 1864, 1 year, Co. D; trans. Co. K, Aug. 26, 1865. Hackney, Geo. W., e Feb. 26, 1864, 3 years, Co. F; wd.; in U. S. hos.; trans. to Co. C. Aug. 3, 1865. Hall, Chas. P., e. Dec. 2, 1861, 3 years, Co. I; in hos. at Newbern, N. C.; dis. Dec. 15, 1864. Harrop, Jacob, e. Oct. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; died in hospital at New York Aug. 1, 1863, of wds. received in assault on Ft. Wagner July 18, 1863; interred in grave 795 Cypress Hill cemetery. Harrup, Grafton, e. Nov 21, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; kld. in assault on Ft. Wagner July 18, 1863. Henderson, James, e. Oct. 19, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; wd. at Folly Island, S. C., June 24, 1863; dis. at Cleveland, O., June 20, 1864; disab. Hosler, Charles W., corp., e. Dec. 11, 1861, 3 years, Co. A.; trans. to 67th, Co. D., Sept., 1865, m. o. Dec. 1, 1865; vet. Jones, George B., e. Oct. 12, 1864, 1 year, Co. F. Jones, I. H., e. Sept. 21, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. K, 97th, Sept. 10, 1862; pro. to capt. Oct. 12, 1864; dis. Oct. 24, 1864, for wds. recd. near Kenesaw Mt. June 22, 1864. Kain, Silas D., e. Oct. 7, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; corp.; sergt. July 1, 1862; 1st sergt. July 25, 1863; 1st lieut. Nov. 18, 1864; wd. at Ft. Wagner; vet. Lowry, William B., e. Sept 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; apptd. sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; 1st lieut. May 9, 1864; trans. to Co. B May 15, 1865; wd. and cap. at Deep Bottom, Va., in Libby and Danville prisons; m. o. July 31, 1865. McBee, Nieman S., d. in Morgan county Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. B; wd. at Ft. Wagner July, 1863; cap.; held as prisoner; in hospital; m. o. at Richmond July 20, 1865. McCain, Daniel, e. Oct. 24, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. at Fredericksburg June 4, 1862; disab. McKnight, George, e. Dec. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. at Chapin's farm, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. Mathews, Fleming D., e. Oct. 8, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; det. in artillery service Aug. 6, 1862; pro. corp.; trans. to artillery service Oct. 8, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865. Miller, William G., e. Feb. 29, 1864, 3 years, Co. F; trans. to Co. C Aug. 3, 1865; m. o. Dec., 1865. Murray, Isaac P., e. Oct. 8, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; dis. Aug. 1, 1865, at Fortress Monroe; disab.; vet. Ogle, James H., e. Oct. 23, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; apptd. corp.; sergt. Sept. 7, 1863; died in hospital, New York harbor Aug. 31, 1864; vet. Pinkerton, John W., Morgan county, e. Oct. 3, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; 2d lieut.; pro. 1st lieut. Co. A May 26, 1862; wd. at Ft. Wagner; in hospital; m. o. Oct. 21, 1864. Poorman, Isaiah, e. Oct. 7, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; det. as butcher; in hospital; dis. at Folly Island, S. C., July 5, 1863; disab. Ramsey, William, e. in Morgan county Feb. 29, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; trans. to Co. C Aug. 3, 1865; in hospital; m. o. Dec. 7, 1865. Read, James L., e. Oct. 22, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. at Morris Island, S. C., Oct. 27, 1863. Roberts, John W., e. Oct. 4, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; trans. to Co. A Aug. 3, 1865; vet. Ross, George W., e. Sept. 27, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; corp.; m. o. at City Point, Va., Aug. 24, 1865. Roy, Alex, e. Nov. 15, 1861, 3 years, Co. I; in hospital at Fortress Monroe; m. o. Nov. 15, 1864. Shaw, Joseph, e. Oct. 16, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; pro. to q. m. sergt. July 1, 1863; 1st lieut. and q. m. sergt. Nov., 1864; det. a. a. a. q. m. 1st brig., 1st div., 24th Army Corps, after the surrender; det. a. a. a. q. m. dept. Virginia and North Carolina; in hospital; m. o. Aug. 23, 1865; vet. Showers, Thomas D., e. Sept. 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; pro, from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. July 15, 1862; to 1st lieut. Co. E May 26, 1863; dis. Jan., 1865; disab. Sowers, Thomas N., e. Oct. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. at Richmond Oct. 26, 1864. Stiner, Joseph, e. Oct. 10, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; corp.; sergt. Aug. 23, 1863; trans. to Co. C Aug. 3, 1865; vet. Stoenburner, William H., e. Sept. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; corp.; apptd. sergt. July 5, 1863; wd. at Ft. Wagner July 18, 1863; m. o. Oct. 26, 1864; re-e. Feb. 27, 1865, 1 year, Co. G, 1st sergt.; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865. Turley, Frederick B., d. Oct. 4, 1864, 1 year, Co. A; cap. at Appomattox Apr. 9, 1865; m. o. June 16, 1865. Walters, James W., e. Oct, 5, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; det. as teamster; dis. at Folly Island, S. C., May 24, 1862; disab. White,

James B., e. Oct. 4, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; dis. Oct. 20, 1862; disab. Wiles, Perry, e. Oct. 11, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Ft. Wagner; trans. to Co. —, 67th Sept. 1, 1865; vet. Wyatt, Francis M., e. Oct. 7, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. Oct. 26, 1864. Wyatt, George W., e. Oct. 5, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; wd. at Hatchers' Farm, Va.; trans. to Co. G, Aug. 3, 1865; m. o. Aug. 8. 1865; vet. Wyatt, Isaac H., mus. e. Oct. 8, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; trans. to Co. C Aug. 3, 1865; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865; vet.

Sixty-Third Regiment.—Corbet, Wm., e. Dec. 19, 1861, 3 years; Co. I; dis. Nov. 16, 1862; disab. Jackson, John T., e. in Washington Co., Oct. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. D.; in hos. from sunstroke; trans. to U. S. S. C., May 20, 1863; m. o. at Chattanooga, Oct. 28, 1864. Petty, Sherlock, e. Oct. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. D.; m. o. July 8, 1865; vet. Townsend, Wm. C., e. Oct. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. D.; corp; m. o. July 8, 1865; vet. Trusdell, Jos. F., e. Oct. 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. D.; m. o. July 8, 1865; vet.

Sixty-fourth Regiment.—Layton, Henry, e. in Licking Co., Oct. 6, 1864, 1 year, Co. G.; m. o. at New Orleans, Oct. 5, 1865.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.—Ross, Benj. F., e. Nov. 19, 1861, 3 years, Co. I.; m. o. at Nashville, Dec. 19, 1864. Siler, August, e. Nov. 1861, 3 years, Co. C; wd. at Kenesaw, Mt.; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865. Thompson, Wm. H., e. Nov. 19, 1861, 3 years, Co. H.; wd. at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862; apptd. corp. Jan. 1, 1864; wd. at Rocky Face Ridge, May 15, 1864; May 28, at Dallas, Ga.; June 15, 1864, at Lost Mt., Ga., and at Peach Tree Creek, July 20; apptd. serg. Jan. 1, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865; vet,

Sixty-sixth Regiment.—Dowell, W. H., e. July 26, 1862, 3 years, Co. I.; wd. at Antietam; wd. at Culpeper; trans. V. R. C., Nov. 1863; dis. in 1865. Jordan, A. S., d. Sept. 23, 1864, 1 year, Co. C.; m. o. near Bladensburg, Md., June 1, 1865. King, Jacob S., d. Sept. 7, 1864, 1 year, Co. K.; m. o. near Bladensburg, Md., June 3, 1865. Kinney, A. J., d. Sept. 27, 1864, Co. K.; m. o. at Camp Dennison, O., May 17, 1865. Martin, Jno. W., e. Oct. 16, 1864, 1 year, Co. A.; m. o. at Columbus, O., July 14, 1865. Mitchell, David, E., e. Oct. 4, 1864, 1 year, Co. C., m. o. May 27, 1865. Stanley, Jacob A., d. Sept. 1, 1864, 1 year, Co. K.; m. o. June 3, 1865.

Sixty-seventh Regiment.—Barnes, John, e. Feb. 29, 1864, 3 yrs; Co. F; trans. to Co. C, 62nd O, V. I., Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 7, 1865. Dickens, Wm. R., e, Dec. 2, 1861, 3 yrs; Co. F; trans. to Co. C, 62nd O. V. I. Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 7, 1865; vet. Eddington, Vincent, e. Oct. 8, 1861, 3 yrs., Co. F; trans. to Co. C, O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 7, 1865, vet. Hatcher, Edmond N., e. Feb. 24, 1864; 3 yrs., Co. F; trans. to Co. C, 62d O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1865, m. o. Dec. 7, 1865. McClellan, Samuel, e. Feb. 24, 1864, 3 yrs., Co. F; trans. to Co. C, O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 7, 1865. McCullough, Wm., e. Dec. 2, 1861, 3 yrs; Co. F; trans. to Co. C, 62nd O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 7, 1865; vet. Pace, George, e. Feb. 29, 1864, 3 yrs., Co. F; trans. to Co. C 62nd O. V. I. Sept. 7, 1865, no further record. Ramsey, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864, 3 yrs., Co. F; trans. to Co. C, 62nd O. V. I. Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 7, 1865. Shaffer, John, e. Feb. 24, 1864, 3 yrs., Co. F; trans. to Co. C, 62nd O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. Dec. 7, 1865. Stotts, Valentine, d. Sept. 30, 1864, 1 yr., Co. K; m. o. June 20, 1865. Skinner, Richard, e. Mar. 29, 1864, 3 yrs., Co. F; trans. to Co. C, 62nd O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1865; m. o. Dec 7, 1865.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.—Elson, Tunis, e. April 1, 1862, 3 yrs., Co. I; died in hos. at Nashville, Nov. 1, 1862. Elson, Wm. M., e. March 5, 1862, 3 yrs., Co. I; died Nov. 27, 1863, at Chattanooga, of wds. rec. at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. Robbins, John, e. Feb. 28, 1862, 3 yrs., Co. I; disch. at camp Dennison O. Aug. 8, 1863; disab. Vinsel, Henry, e. March 18, 1862, 3 yrs., Co. —; m. o. Apr. 9, 1865.

Seventieth Regiment.—McIntosh, James, e. Sept. 23, 1861, 3 yrs., Co. I; pro. sergt. maj. Oct. 1, 1864; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Seventy-first Regiment.—Armstrong, J. F., e. Sept. 28, 1 year, Co. A; m. o. at Camp Dennison, O., May 25, 1865. Gable, Jacob, corp., e. Oct. 16, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864; dis. an acct. of wds. at Camp Dennison, O., June 23, 1865, vet. Hitchens, Ezekiel K., e. Mercer Co., Oct. 9, 3 years, Co. A; apptd. 2d. lieut. Nov. 27, 1861; in hos. at Louisville; dis. for disab. Apr. 1, 1862; com. 1st. lieut. Co. D, 193d, Mar. 11, 1865; m. o. Aug. 4, 1865.

Seventy-sixth Regiment.—Flowers, Perry, e. Nov. 2, 1861, 3 years, Co. G; dis. Aug. 2, 1862; disab. McFarland, Philip E., e. Feb. 22, 1864, 3 years, Co. C; m. o. July 15, 1865; McFarland, Wm., e. Feb. 28, 1864, 3 years, Co. C; m. o. July 15, 1865. Maher, M. R., e. Nov. 11, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; apptd. 2nd sergt.; pro. 1st. lieut. Dec. 16, 1861; in hos.; res. Oct. 7, 1862. Miller, John J., e. Feb. 19, 1864, 3 years, Co. C; dis. at Camp Dennison hos. May 20, 1865; disab. Moore, Sam'l, H., e. Oct. 5, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. July 15, 1865. Norris, Albert, e. Morgan Co., Feb. 18, 1864, 3 years,

Co. A; in hos. at Marietta, Ga.; cap. at Gadsden, Ala.; paroled; m. o. June 30, 1865. Paramore, Chas. H. H., e. Jan. 10, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. July 15, 1865; vet. Ridenour, Thos. A., e. in Licking Co., Jan. 22, 1864; cap.; in hos.; m. o. July 15, 1865. Ship, Newton S., e. Nov. 2, 1861, 3 years, Co. D, corp.; dis. Feb. 26, 1865, disab. Shoemaker, Conrad, e. Oct. 28, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; det. as blacksmith; m. o. July 15, 1865; vet. Spencer, Sylvester M., e. Oct. 19, 1861; 3 yrs. Co. A; corp.; sergt. Dec. 17, 1863; 1st sergt. Feb. 11, 1865; m. o. July 15, 1865; vet. Standiford, Elisha, e. Oct. 7, 1862, 9 months, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 4, 1863; re-e. May 2, 1864; cap. at North Mt., W. Va., July 3, 1864; ex.; m. o. May 31, 1865.

Seventy-seventh Regiment.—Dilley, Clinton S., e. Nov. 29, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; died at Camp Dennison, Dec. 31, 1862, of wds. received at Shiloh. Epler, Louis, e. Oct. 9, 1862, 9 months, Co. B; died in hos. at Alton, Ill., Mar. 7, 1863. Masters, Geo., e. Dec. 7, 1861, 3 years, Co. K; apptd. corp.; m. o. at Little Rock, Ark., June 3, 1865.

Seventy-eighth Regiment.—Abbott, Moses B., e. Jan. 5, 1864, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 3, 1865. Anderson, Wesley, e. Nov. 23, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; pro. to hospital steward Jan. 11, 1862; returned to co. Feb. 8, 1862; dis. at Crump's landing Mar. 23, 1862; disab. Auxline, Henry S., corp., e. Nov. 23, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; in action at Ft. Donelson; in hospital; lost his speech and was dis. for disab. Aug. 12, 1862; re-e. Feb. 13, 1865, Co. G, 196th O. V. I.; dis. at Columbus Sept., 1865. Bagley, Fenton, corp., e. Dec. 2, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; in hospital at Pittsburgh Landing in 1862, and at Camp Dennison; dis. for disab. July, 1862; May 2, 1864, com. 1st lieut. and assigned to Co. H, 159th O. V. I., and det. on court martial duty at Baltimore; dis. Sept., 1864. Baird, David, e. Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years, Co. B; in hospital with small-pox at Newbern, N. C.; dis. at Washington May 30, 1865. Baird, Felix W., e. Jan. 1, 1864, 3 years, Co. B; kld. before Atlanta July 25, 1864; interred on field. Baird, John F., e. Dec. 5, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; apptd. corp. Sept. 7, 1862; died at Memphis Jan. 25, 1863. Baker, William F., e. Nov. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. C; m. o. at Beaufort, S. C., May 12, 1865. Berry, Michael, e. Nov. 2, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; det. in 8th Mich. bat. July 10, 1863, from July, 1863, to Dec., 1863; cap.; in Andersonville and Millen; ex.; sent to hospital at Annapolis; m. o. at Columbus July 11, 1865. Bethel, Russell, e. Dec. 30, 1861, 3 years, Co. C; apptd. sergt. May 1, 1862; then 1st sergt.; pro. 2d lieut. Nov. 18, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. A Jan. 1, 1865; det. on staff of Gen. Robert K. Scott, 2d brig., 3d div., 17th A. C., Mar. 28, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; received a gold medal for gallant conduct before Atlanta July 22, 1864. Blandy, Benj. A., e. Oct. 25, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; apptd. 1st lieut. Dec. 14, 1861; in hospital; res. June 1, 1862; disab. Bowers, Chas. P., e. Aug. 10, 1862, 3 years, Co. B; m. o. at Washington May 30, 1865. Boyer, John, e. Nov. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd.; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Bradford, George L., d. Oct. 6, 1862, 9 months; wd.; m. o. at Bovina, Miss., July 15, 1863; re-e. Feb. 12, 1865, Co. E, 195th; det. on staff of Gen. Banning; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Bradford, Isaac H., e. Aug. 23, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Atlanta; m. o. at Washington May 30, 1865. Brown, James A., sergt., e. Nov. 8, 1861, 3 years, Co. C; dis. at Columbus July 1, 1862; disab; served later in 160th and 196th. Buker, Caleb, e. Sept. 29, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; dis. July 11, 1862; disab. Bush, L. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; in hospital; wd. at Champion's Hill; det. as nurse; m. o. at Washington June 1, 1865. Campbell, Samuel P., e. Jan. 16, 1864, 3 years, Co. C; died in hospital near Atlanta July 28, 1864, of wds. recd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864. Cassiday, Edward, e. Nov. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. C; wd.; dis. June 6, 1862; disab.; re-e. Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years, Co E. Carter, Philander S., e. Dec. 10, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Champion's Hill; cap.; paroled; det. as nurse in hospital, 3d div., 17th A. C., June 12, 1864; m. o. at Columbus Dec. 10, 1864. Chambers, Henry S., e. Jan. 16, 1864, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. July 11, 1865. Chandler, Robert F., corp.; e. Nov. 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; died at Triadelphia, Ohio, May 6, 1862. Chandler, Z. M., e. Dec. 2, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; apptd. capt. Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to maj. Sept. 7, 1862; lieut.-col. Oct. 1, 1862; col. Nov. 29, 1862; dis. July 23, 1863; disab. Cherry, John, e. Dec. 4, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; apptd. Nov. 16, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Collins, Lewis, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. May 30, 1865. Cockins, Robert A., e. Jan. 28, 1864, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Atlanta; apptd. corp. June 1, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865. Cooper, Asuph, e. Jan. 14, 1862, 3 years, Co. B; died of wds. recd. at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863. Corbin, Charles M., e. Oct. 28, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Cordway, Thomas M., d. Sept. 23, 1864, 3 years, Co. A; dis. at Washington May 30, 1865. Cox, Alex., d. Oct. 6, 1862, 9 months, Co. A; died at Memphis Feb. 25, 1863. Crumbaker, Manley H., e. Oct. 7, 1863, 3 years, Co. D; died of wds. recd. before Alanta July 22, 1864. Crumbaker, Oliver B., e. Jan. 16, 1864, Co. D, 3 years; m. o. Aug. 24, 1865. Cur-

tis, Enoch, e. Dec. 10, 1861, Co. B; dis. July 3, 1862; disab. Curtis, James P., e. Nov. 4, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; dis. July 16, 1862; disab. Davis, James, e. Aug. 29, 1862, 3 years, Co. D; dis. at Mound Hill Aug. 29, 1863; disab. Decker, Noah H., e. Nov. 13, 1861, 3 years; m. o. at Beaufort Jan. 12, 1865. Dempster, Albert, e. Nov. 4, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; dis. at Columbus, Ohio, July 8, 1862; disab. Dick, Theo, e. Jan. 18, 1864, 3 years, Co. B; corp.; m. o. July 11, 1865. Dilts, Robert S., e. Dec. 7, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; apptd. wagoner 3d div., 17th A. C., Nov. 10, 1861; ret. to regt. July 10, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Downered, Joshua, e. Nov. 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. C; pro. to 2d lieut. 9th La. Col. Vol., Apr. 22, 1863; later known as the 5th U. S. Col. H. A.; res. as 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1865. Durant, Martin, e. Dec. 31, 1861, 3 years, Co, E; apptd. corp. May 1, 1862; sergt. —— 22. 1864; 2d. lieut. Co. F; May 1, 1865; vet. Echelbury, Davis, e. Apr. 16, 1864, 3 years, Co. D; died Oct. 1, 1864, Rome, Ga. Echelberry, Harrison, e. Aug. 29, 1862, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. at Washington, May 30, 1865. Echelbury, Lewellyn, e. Oct. 6, 1862, 9 months, Co. D; m. o. at expi. of service; serv. Co. F, 47th, Sept. 28, 1864; apptd. corp. m. o. at Washington, May 31, 1865. England, I. S., e. Morgan county, Oct. 17, 1862, 3 years; Co. E; pro. corp.; in hos. at Memphis, Vicksburg and Mound City, Ill.; dis. there for disab. Sept 10, 1863. Fickel, Silas W., e. Jan 21, 1864, 3 years; wd. near Atlanta, Aug. 26, 1864; m, o. at Madison, Ind., May 29, 1865. Fox, Wm. Thos. e. Dec. 21, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. at Beaufort, S. C. Jan. 12, 1865; 3-months' service, 15th, Co. A. Frazier, Allen M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. at Washington, May 30, 1865. Gallagher, Jas. W., e. Feb. 5, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Gander, John T., e. Oct. 31, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; m. o. at Columbus, O., Oct. 31, 1864. Gander, Jas. H., e. Oct. 29, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; apptd. corp.; sergt.; wd. at Atlanta; apptd. 1st sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; pro. 2d lieut. Nov. 18, 1864; 1st lieut. Jan. 6, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865. Garges, Wm. C. e. Dec. 12, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. July 11, 1865: vet. Garrett, John W., Oct. 6, 1862, 9 months, Co. E; m. o. July 13, 1863. Geyer, Jos. L. e. November 11, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; captured at Atlanta, promoted to hospital stew. Jan. 11, 1865; m. o. at Columbus, O., July 11, 1865; vet. Gibeaut, Peter, e. Dec. 31, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; dis. at Camp Chase, O., June 28, 1862; disab. Gibbons, Philip, e. Nov. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; pro. corp, Apr. 30, 1862; sergt. Oct. 21, 1863; kd. at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; vet. Hagar, Alex. V. P., sergt, e. Oct. 30, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; pro. 2d lieut. Co. E, Jan. 1, 1865; vet. Harlan, Thos. J., e. Nov. 4, 1861; 3 years, Co. D; wd. at Champion's Hill: in hos.; apptd. corp. Feb. 1, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Harlan, Wm., e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. D; on det. duty as elerk; m. o. at Washington, May 30, 1865. Harlan, Wm. S., e. Oct. 21, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; apptd. 2d lieut. Dec. 14, 1861; 1st lieut. Apr. 20, 1862 and capt. to date from Apr. 4, 1862; res. on acct. of disab. Feb. 13, 1863; com. maj. 159th, May 2, 1864; subsequently det. for recruit. serv. in Md. m. o. at Zanesville, Aug. 24, 1864. Harris, Jas. C., e. Oct. 25, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; pro. sergt; 2d lieut. June 1, 1862; 1st lieut. Mar. 24, 1863; in hos. at Vicksburg; m. o. Dec. 26, 1864. Hayes, John, e. Dec. 17, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Hayes, John W., e, Nov. 22, 1861; 3 years, Co. G; apptd. corp.; in hos.; dis. Sept. 12, 1862, disab.; re-e. May 2, 1864, 135th, Co. C; m. o. Sept. 1, 1864; re-e. Feb. 21, 1865, 197th Co. G.; apptd. sergt. Apr. 25, 1865; m. o. at Columbus, Ohio, Mar. 12, 1866. Henderson, Albert, e. Nov. 2, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; dis. at Columbus, Ohio, July 2, 1862, disab.; served later in 160th. Henry, Frederick, e. Nov. 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. C; corp.; apptd. sergt. Apr. 1, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Henry, Michael, e. Nov. 4, 1861, 3 years, Co. C; apptd. corp; sergt., July 22, 1864; 1st sergt. Dec. 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865. Hufford, John, e. Jan. 2, 1862, 3 years, Co. D; dis. at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1862; disab.; re-e. May 2, 1864, 159th, Co. E; m. o. Aug, 22, 1864. Holcomb, Chas. e. Aug. 29, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. at Washington, May 30, 1865. Holcomb, James, d. Sept. 21, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. at Washington, July 11, 1865. Horn, Daniel, e. Dec. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; died Aug. 7, 1864, of wds. received at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; vet. Howell, Moses, e. Dec. 12, 1861, 3 years; Co. D; died in hos. at Vicksburg, Feb. 9, 1864. Hall, Thos. J., e. Nov. 2, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; capt. at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; m. o. at Camp Chase, Aug. 1, 1865.Hunt, Albert, e. Nov. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; died at Pittsburgh Landing, May 14, 1862. Jenkins, Joseph, e. Jan. 28, 1864, 3 years, Co. B; died near Galesville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1864. Jenkins, Vincent, C., e. Dec. 27, 1861, 3 years; m o. July 7, 1865; vet. Jewett, Nathan, e. Nov. 9, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; det. at hd. qrs. 3d Div. 17th A. C., Aug, 30, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Johns, Samuel H., e. Feb. 10, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; dis. at Bolivar, Tenn. Oct. 23, 1862; disab. subsequently serv. in Co. E, 159th. Johnson, Abram, e. Nov. 8, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; wd; m. o. at Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 12, 1865.

Kennedy, John F., e. Dec. 21, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; corp. apptd. sergt. July, 22, 1864; sergt.-maj., Dec. 17, 1864; vet. Kinkade, Anthony, e. Nov. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; died at Shiloh, May 11, 1862. Kinney, John, e. Nov. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; dis. at Camp. Gilbert, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1862; disab. Knight, Chas., e. Dec. 11, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; died in hos. at Vicksburg, July 30, 1863. Knight, Monroe, e. Dec. 11, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; det. as guard hd. qrs. 17th A. C., June 18, 1864; returned to co. July July 8, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865. Lane, Peter B. e. Aug. 23, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; in hos.; dis. at Memphis, March 12, 1863; disability-Ledman, John N., e. Nov. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. A.; det. in pioneer corps, 3rd div., 17th A. C., Sept. 10, 1863; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. McBurney, Chas., e. Dec. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. H.; cap. at Sand Mountain, Ala., June 3, 1864; paroled; wd. before Atlanta; in hos.; m. o. at Camp Chase, June 26, 1865; vet. McCall, John H., e. Nov. 15, 1861, 3 years, Co. F.; corp.; m. o. July 11, 1865; disab. McCaughny, Alex., e. Sept. 26, 1862, 3 years, Co. A ; m. o. May 30, 1865. McCaughny, Wm., e. Jan. 16, 1864, 3 years, Co. D.; m. o. July 11, 1865. McCreary, Henry, e. Nov. 20, 1861, 3 years; det. as nurse in hos., m. o. at Columbus, O., Nov. 21, 1864. McCurdy, Geo. W., e. Oct. 7, 1863, 3 years, Co. D.; m. o. July 11, 1865. McLaughlin, James, e. Dec. 19, 1861, 3 years, Co. D.; appt. corp., wd. at Shiloh; appt. sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865. McLean, Warren, corp., e. Jan. 5, 1864, 3 years, Co. B.; in hos.; wd. near Savannah; m. o. July 11, 1865. McNaught, Wm., d. Sept. 23, 1864, Co. F.; m. o. May 30, 1865. Marshall, Wm. P., e. Nov. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. C.; dis. at Cincinnati, Aug. 14, 1862; disab., subse. in the U. S. M. C. Mason, Chas. B., e. Jan 6, 1862, 3 years, Co. D.; wd. at the siege of Vicksburg; trans. to 17th V. R. C., Oct. 27, 1863. Matchett, John L., e. Nov 19, 1861, 3 years, Co. A.; corp.; appt. sergt. April 1, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Matchett, Joseph T., e. Sept. 26, 1862, 3 years, Co. A.; det. as wagoner 17th A.C., May 20, 1864; m. o. at Washington, May, 30, 1865. Matson, Benj. F., e. Nov. 12, 1861, 3 years, Co. A.; died June 29 of wds. recd. at Kenesaw Mt., June 27, 1864; vet. Matson, Benj. F., e. 1861, Co. F.; killed before Atlanta, July 22, 1864; vet. Mendenhall, Dr. Saml. C., e. Nov. 26, 1861; com. asst. surg.; res. on act. of disab., April 21, 1862; re-e. Feb. 16, 1863, 3 years; m. o. at Columbus, O., July 15, 1865. Mercer, Hiram F., e. Nov. 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. A.; died at Bolivar, Tenn.; Dec. 10, 1862. Mercer, Sylvester, e. Jan. 16, 1864, 3 years, Co. C., m. o. July 11, 1865. Miller, B. S., e. Dec. 7, 1861, 3 years, Co. B.; det. as orderly to Gen. Leggett, Feb. 1863; m. o. at Beaufort, Jan 12, 1865. Mitchell, David, e. Nov. 2, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; apptd. corp.; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Monahan, Philip, e. Jan., 1862, Co. K; died in Tenn. Apr. 3, 1862. Moore, Isaiah, e. Nov. 11, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; corp.; apptd. sergt. May 1, 1864; 1st. sergt. July 8, 1865; m. o. July 14, 1865; vet. Moore, J. T., e. Dec. 11, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; kd. in action near Columbia, S. C., Feb. 19, 1865; vet. Munson, Horace, D., capt. e. Oct. 24, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; acting maj.; res. on acct. of sickness, Feb. 22, 1863.; com. lieut. col. of 159th, May 2, 1864; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Myers, Louis, e. Nov. 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. C; dis. Feb. 1, 1866; disab. Newell, John A., e. Nov. 30, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; dis. at Bolivar, Tenn., July 26, 1862; disab. Norman, Amos, e. Dec. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. B; corp.; apptd. sergt. Jan. 13, 1865; pro. 2d lieut. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Norman, David, d. Morgan County, Oct. 4, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. July 11, 1865. Osborn, Frederick, e. Nov. 4, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; died at Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1863. Patton, James H., e. Jan. 21, 1864, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. July 11, 1865. Perry, Geo. W., e. Mar. 19, 1864, 3 years, Co. B; m. o. July 11, 1865. Perry, Oliver, e. Aug. 30, 1862, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. at Washington, May, 30, 1865. Peyton, Joseph E., e. Aug. 30, 1862, 3 years, Co. D; det. as wagoner hd. qrs. 17th A. C.; m. o. at Washington, May 30, 1865. Ramsey, Jos. W., e. Aug. 23, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. at Washington, May 30, 1865. Richardson, Geo. W., e. Dec. 16, 1864, 3 years, Co. A; det. as wagoner 17th A. C. May 20, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Richardson, Geo., e. Mar. 10, 1864, 3 years, Co. B; kd. before Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Richardson, Joseph, e. Nov. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. F; dis. at Columbus, Nov. 10, 1862; disab; re-e. Feb. 11, 1864, Co. F, O. V. C.; det. at Kilpatrick's hd. qrs.; m. o, Aug. 8, 1865. Richey, Geo. H., e. Nov. 5, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; died at Metalledge, Tenn., Mar. 15, 1862. Reiley, Aaron, e. Dec. 24, 1864, 1 year, Co. C; m. o. at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1864. Roberts, Leroy A., e. Dec. 2, 1861, 3 years, Co. B.; died at Shiloh, May 10, 1862. Robinson, Israel C., e. Nov. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; sergt.; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. D, Apr. 2, 1862; 1st lieut. June 1, 1862; capt. Feb. 3, 1863; maj. Jan. 11, 1865; apptd. ins. gen. on staff of Gen. Leggett; wd. at Champion's Hill and at Kenesaw Mt.; m. o. at Louisville, July 15, 1865. Roller, Geo. H. d. Sept. 30, 1864, 1 year, Co. I; m. o. at Washington, May 30, 1865. Ross, Wm. e. Nov. 11, 1861, 3 years, Co. C. corp.; apptd.

sergt. Apr. 30, 1863; m. o. Nov. 22, 1864. Roush, Henry C., e. Dec. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. K; m. o. July 11, 1865. vet.; 3 months' service in 1st O. V. I. Co. H. Runyon, A. J., e. Nov. 23, 1861, 3 years Co. F.; m. o.; July 11, 1865; vet. Sirbaugh, John W., e. Nov. 25, 1861, 3 years, Co. A.; dis. Dec. 4, 1864; disab. Scott, Geo. W., e. Jan. 27, 1862, 3 years, Co. D.; dis. at Columbus, July 24, 1862; disab.; re-e. Feb. 25, 1865, 1 year, Co. E. 195th; m. o. at Columbus, O., Dec. 1865. Scott, Joseph, e. Aug. 30, 1862, 3 years, Co. F.; dis. at Memphis, Feb. 5, 1863; disab.; re-e. May 2, 1864, Co. D., 160th.; com. 1st lieut.; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Search, Adolphus W., e. Nov. 27, 1861, 3 years, Co. B.; pro. sergt. maj. July 1, 1862; pro. adjt. May 16, 1863; pro. capt. from 1st lieut. and adjt. Jan. 12, 1865; det. as A. A. A. G. 2d brig. 3d div. 17th A. C. at Savannah, Ga , and judge ad. 3d div. 17th A. C. at Louisville; m. o., July 11, 1865. Search, Simeon C., e. Dec. 31, 1863, 3 years, Co. B.; pro. sergt. April 2, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865. Sears, James A., e. Nov. 2, 1861, 3 years, Co. D.; corp.; apptd. sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; apptd. 1st sergt. April 5, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Sensabaugh, G. W., d. Sept. 29, 1864, 1 year, Co. C.; m. o. at Washington, May 30, 1865. Starrard, David J., Dec. 5, 1861, 3 years, Co. B.; corp.; apptd. sergt. May 1, 1862; died at Vicksburg, Aug. 13, 1863; interred at Mt. Sterling, O. Shiplett, Wm. F., e. Dec. 3, 1861, 3 years, Co. B.; dis. at Columbus, O., Oct. 2, 1862; disab.; re-e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, 135th Co. B.; m. o. Sept. 1, 1864; re-e. Feb. 15, 1865, 1 year, 192d. Co. H.; m. o. at Baltimore, Aug. 28, 1865. Shutt, Saml. H., e. Nov. 26, 1861, 3 years, Co. E.; wd. at Shiloh; dis. at St. Louis, April 24, 1862; disab. Simpson, Joseph V., e. Dec. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. C.; died at Camp Dennison, June 6, 1862. Simpson, Arthur D., e. Sept. 1, 1862, 3 years, Co. F.; wd. before Atlanta; m. o. at Washington, Nov. 30, 1865. Smith, Albert, e. Dec. 21, 1861, 3 years, Co. F., died in hos. Str. Empress, May 13, 1862. Smith, David, e. Nov. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. F.; dis. at Columbus, O., Sept. 4, 1862; disab. Smith, Geo. F., e. Nov. 12, 1861, 3 years, Co. A.; apptd. corp. April 1, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Smith, Henry H., corp. e. Dec. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. F.; apptd. serg.; dis. at Vicksburg, Nov. 23, 1863; disab. Smitley, Jesse, e. Jan. 5, 1864, 3 years, Co. B.; m. o. July 11, 1865. Sprague, David, W., e. Feb. 29, 1864, 3 years, Co. F.; m. o. July 11, 1865. Spring, John W., e. Nov. 16, 1861, 3 years, Co. A; died at Evansville, Ind., May 17, 1862. Spring, John Wm., e. Jan. 26, 1862, 3 years, Co. B.; apptd. corp. Jan. 1, 1864; killed before Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Spinger, J. P. Jr., e. Jan. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. B.; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. C., Oct. 14, 1863; det, as acting. assist. q. m. 3d div. 17th A. C., Dec. 1, 1863; pro. capt. Co. H. Jan. 12, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865. Story, Francis, M., e. Nov. 2, 1862, 3 years, Co. F.; corp.; apptd. sergt. April 1, 1863; died at St. Louis, Sept. 3, 1863. Story, James T., e. Oct. 20, 1861, 3 years, Co. F.; apptd 2d lieut. Dec. 26, 1861; 1st lieut. Feb. 6, 1864; act. assist. ins. gen. 2d brig., 3d div., 17th A. C., Nov. 10, 1864; pro. to capt. Jan. 12, 1865; res. April 1, 1865; in the 3 mo. service Co. H. 1st O, V. I. Story, Oliver C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; kld. at Raymond May 12, 1863. Stotts, Nathan, e. Nov. 15, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; cap. near Atlanta; in Andersonville; ex.; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Sturtz, D. G., e. Aug. 23, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; died at Memphis Jan. 29, 1864; interred in the Miss. river cemetery. Sturtz, Peter W., e. Dec. 14, 1861, 3 years, Co. F, corp.; apptd. sergt.; 1st sergt. Mar. 24, 1865; in hospital; wd. at Champion's Hill; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Suttles, Benj., e. Nov. 3, 1861, 3 years, Co. B.; dis. Feb. 12, 1863; disab. Sutton, William, e Nov. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. A.; died at Monterey, Tenn., May 16, 1862. Sylvester, George W., e. Nov. 4, 1861, 3 years, Co. C.; corp.; apptd. sergt. Nov. 5, 1862; m. o. July 11, 1865. Thomas, Mathias, e. Nov. 21, 1861, 3 years, Co. C.; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Thompson, Joseph G., e. Aug. 26, 1862; 3 years, Co. A.; died at Memphis Mar. 1, 1863. Tilton, O. M., d. Sept. 23, 1864, 1 year, Co. H.; m. o. May 30, 1865. Tolbert, Joseph, e. Jan. 25, 1864, 3 years, Co. D.; wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865. Tompkins, James, e. Jan. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. K.; cap. in Miss.; in Libby; escaped; m. o. July 14, 1865; vet. Turner, Leaven, e. Nov. 6, 1861, 3 years, Co. D; wd. at Shiloh; det. as wagoner 3d Div. 17th A. C. May 10, 1864. Van Denbark, G. B., e. Nov. 8, 1861, 3 years, Co. D.; cap. at Atlanta; apptd. corp. June 1, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Van Kirk, Joseph, e. Nov. 13, 1861, 3 years, Co. F.; dis. at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1863; disab. Varner, Harrison, e. Dec. 6, 1861, 3 years, Co. B.; pro. sergt.; died June 4, 1863, of wds. received at Champion's Hill. Varner, Francis M., e. Dec, 6, 1861, 3 years, Co. B.; dis. July 16, 1862; disab. Varner, John M., e. Dec. 7, 1861, 3 years, Co. B.; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Vincel, Samuel T., d. Sept. 27, 1864, 1 year, Co. H.; m. o. at Washington May 30, 1865. Vogt, Lewis, e. Nov. 6, 1861, 3 years, Co. A.; died at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 21, 1863. Wallace, A. H., e. Nov. 15, 1861, 3 years, Co. D.; pro. corp.; then color sergt.; killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; vet. Wallace, J. C., e. Oct. 13, 1863, 3 years, Co. A.; m. o. July 11,

SCENE ON THE BRIGHTON STREET RAILWAY, ZANESVILLE.

1865. Wallace, W. P., e. Oct. 14, 1864, 1 year, Co. E.; m. o. July 11, 1865. Wall, Lewis, H., e. Jan. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. F.; in hospital June 27, 1862; re-e. May 2, 1864, 159th, Co. A.; dt. as carpenter; dis. Aug. 24, 1864. Warne, Amaziah, e. Dec. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. D.; corp.; apptd. sergt. Mar. 1, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Warne, Merritt, e. Dec. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. D.; dis. in 1863; disab. Waters, William C., e. Nov. 18, 1861, 3 years, Co. F.; dt. in q. m. dept.; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. West, Jacob G., d. Sept. 28, 1864, 1 year, Co. C.; m. o. July 11, 1865. Whitecraft, John R., e. Mar. 6, 1864, 3 years, Co. E.; m. o. July 11, 1865. White, Alex. H., e. Aug. 30, 1862, 3 years, Co. F.; dt. hdqrs. Dept. of Tenn. Dec. 18, 1884; m. o. May 30, 1865. White, Nathaniel C., e. Sept. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. D.; dis. at Cairo Mar. 5, 1863; disab. Wiles, Charles C., e. Jan. 12, 1864, 3 years, Co. C.; pro. q. m. sergt.; pro. 1st lieut. Jan. 12, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865. Wilson, James R., e. Nov. 1, 1861, 3 years, Co. A.; apptd. corp. July 1, 1864; cap. at Champion's farm; paroled; ex.; apptd. sergt. June 12, 1865; wd. in front of Atlanta Aug. 18, 1864; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Wilson, Jesse W., e. Dec. 16, 1863, 3 years, Co. A.; wd. before Atlanta; in hospital at Chattanooga; m. o. July 11, 1865. Wilson, Solomon, e. Dec. 5, 1861, 3 years, Co. B.; apptd. corp. Jan. 5, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Wiley, Charles S., e. Nov. 4, 1863, 3 years, Co. A.; wd.; in hospital; m. o. at McDougal, U. S. Gen. Hos. New York Harbor, May 31, 1865. Wiley, John C., e. Dec. 12, 1861, 3 years, Co F.; dis. Mar. 12, 1862; disab. Wiley, William M., d. Oct. 1, 1864, 1 year, Co. I.; dis. June 5, 1865. Wymer, Alfred, e. Dec. 12, 1861, 3 years, Co. F.; apptd. sergt. May 1, 1862; 1st sergt. Aug. 22, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 12, 1865; 1st lieut. Co. G. Apr. 22, 1865; m. o. July 11, 1865; vet. Yaw, Oliver P., e. Jan. 1, 1862, 3 years, Co. G.; m. o. at Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 12, 1865; vet. Younger, William C., e. Dec. 5, 1861, 3 years, Co. B.; apptd. sergt.; wd. at Raymond, Miss.; m. o. at Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 12, 1865.

Eightieth Regiment.—Myers, Geo., e. Apr. 15, 1864, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. at Columbus, O., Aug. 15, 1865.

Eighty-fourth Regiment.—Galigher, Richard, e. June 3, 1862, 3 months, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 20, 1862.

Eighty-fifth Regiment.—Cosgrove, Henry E., e. Guernsey Co., May 26, 1862, 3 months, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 23, 1862; re-e. Oct. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. H 122d; trans, to Co. K Nov. 1, 1862; cap. at Winchester, June 15, 1863; in Libby and Salisbury prisons; ex.; m. o. at Columbus, O., May 22, 1865. Kinner, John, e. May 28, 1862, 3 months, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 23, 1862; re-e. Sept. 27, 1864, 1 year, Co. E, 29th; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Eighty-seventh Regiment.—Lemert, Geo. W. e. May 28, 1862, 3 months, Co. A; m. o. Oct. 1, 1862.

Eighty-eighth Regiment.—Beem, John H., e. June 4, 1862, 3 months, Co. G; apptd. sergt. June 14th; m. o. Sept. 26, 1862. Besh, Solon M., e. June 4, 1862, 3 months, Co. A; apptd. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. June 16, 1862; m. o. Sept. 26, 1862; subse. served in Co. B, 79th, and as Q. M. U. S. N. Miss. squad. Burton, Hiram, L., e. June 4, 1862, 3 months, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 26, 1862. Burton, Joseph, e. June 4, 1862, 3 months, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 26, 1862; subse. in Co. G, 31st O. V. C. Crane, Robt. T., e, Jan. 5, 1864, 3 years, Co. B; m. o. July 3, 1865. Cusic, Alva, e. June 6, 1862, 3 months, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 26, 1862. Jamison, W. S., e. July 7, 1863, 3 years, Co. E; died in hos. at Camp Chase, Jan. 14, 1865. Jenkins, James H., e. June 6, 1862, 3 months; m. o. Sept. 26, 1862. McBurney, John, e. July 13., 1863, 3 years, Co. E; dis. March 14, 1865; disab. Michling, Henry C., musician, e. June 6, 1862, 3 months, Co. A; m. o. Sept. 26, 1862. Rice, Richard, e. July 7, 1863, 3 years, Co. E; m. o. July 3, 1863. Speer, James A., e. July 2, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; m. o. July 3, 1865.

Ninetieth Regiment.—Ansel, Jacob, e. Aug. 6, 1862, 3 yrs., Co. H; m. o. July 13, 1865; e. reg. Army, Co. I., 17 th U. S. I. Dozer, Henry, e. Aug. 7, 1862, 3 yrs., Co. B; corp; cap. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863; m. o, July 13, 1865. Ewan, Jos. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862, 3 yrs., aptd. sergt.; trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 16, 1864. Tracy, John W., e. Aug. 6, 1862. 3 yrs., Co. H; died at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1862.

Ninety-first Regiment.—Rose, Chas. H., e. in Lawrence Co., July 31, 1862, 3 yrs., Co. D; aptd. corp. Sept. 1, 1862; wd. at Lynchburg, June 17, 1864; aptd. sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; m. o. June 24, 1865.

Ninety-second Regiment.—McMahon, John L. service in Co. I; wd. and cap.; no further record.

Ninety-third Regiment.—Pickins, Asher, e Aug. 6, 1862; 3 yrs., Co. F; m. o. June 8, 1865. Pickins, Samuel J., corp., e. Aug. 11, 1862; 3 yrs., Co. F. m. o. June 8, 1865.

Ninety-fifth Regiment.—Davidson, Wm. H. e. Aug. 1, 1862, 3 yrs., Co. F; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865. Moore, Saml. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 yrs., Co. G; cap, at Richmond; paroled; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865. Simpson, Alva, e. Sept. 24, 1864, 1 yr., Co. F; m. o. May 18, 1865.

Ninety-seventh Regiment.—Admanson, Frederick N., e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; dis.

at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan., 20, 1863; disab. re-e. May 2, 1864, 100 days Co. B, 159th; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Ashmore, Matthew, e. in Licking Co. Feb. 24, 1865, 1 year Co. F; cap. en route to regt. by guerrillas in Tenn.; released; trans. to Co. E, 26th, O. V. I. June 7, 1865; m. o. Oct. 21, 1865. Ashton, Howard, e. July 26, 1862, 3 years Co. E, trans. to 87th Co., 2d bat. V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1864; m. o. at Camp Dennison, June 25th, 1865. Armstrong, John A., e. Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years Co. G; died at Danville, Ky, Oct. 15th, 1862. Ault, Andrew, e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years Co. E; wd. at Danville, Ky.; trans. to 87th Co., 2d bat. V. R. C., Jan. 15th, 1864; m. o. at Camp Dennison, June 28, 1865. Bagent, John F., e. Feb. 28th, 1865, 1 year Co. F; cap. by guerrillas en route to regt.; released; trans. to Co. E, 26th, June 7, 1865; m. o. Oct. 21, 1865. Barnett, Wm. W., e Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years Co. G; dis. at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1863; disab.; re-e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co C, 159th; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Bell, John M., corp. e. Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years Co. F,; aptd., sergt. March 29, 1863, killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. Bell, Henry M, e. Aug. 4, 1872, 3 years Co. G; wd. at Perryville; dis. at Louisville, July 20, 1863; disab.; re-e. March 6, 1865, 1 year Co. K, 195th; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Bell, Andrew W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years Co. E; aptd. corp. Dec. 1, 1863; m. o. June 10, 1865. Bishop, Daniel C. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years Co. E; trans. to Co. C. 8th V. R. C., Nov. 15, 1863; m. o. at Chicago, July 12, 1865. Bowers, Jacob H., e. Aug. 4, 1862, 3 years Co. G; wd. at Kenesaw Mt.; m. o. June 10, 1865. Brennan, Patrick, e. Aug. 8, 1862, — year Co. F; wd. Mission Ridge; aptd. corp. April 1, 1865; m. o. June 10, 1865. Brelsford, Jos. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; in hos; m. o. at Madison, Ind., June 6, 1865. Brown, James A., e. Aug., 7, 1862 3 years Co. C; wd. at Kenesaw Mt. June 27, 1864; m. o. June 10, 1865. Burtch, David, e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; dis. at Gallatin, Tenn., May 10, 1863; disab. Bussemer, William, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; wd. at Franklin, Tenn.; m. o. June 10, 1865. Carlow, John, e. Aug., 1862, 3 years, Co. K; died at Beverly, W. Va., 1864. Cass, John H., e. Aug. 5, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; det. in hospital; m. o. at Chattanooga May 23, 1865. Clements, William S., e. Aug. 7, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; wd. at Perryville; in hospital; det. at Ft. Rosecrans hospital; joined regt. for Atlanta campaign; wd. at Franklin; m. o. at Nashville June 10, 1865. Cooper, Henry, e. July 30, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; apptd. corp.; died July 12, 1863, at Chattanooga, of wds. recd. at Kenesaw Mt. June 22, 1864. Cox, Ed. R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; wd. at Kenesaw Mt. June 22, 1864; m. o. June 10, 1865. Davis, Robert, e. July 31, 1861, 3 years, Co. E; dis. June 10, 1863; disab. Deitrick, Nicholas, e. Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; dis. at Nashville Aug. 10, 1863; disab. Ditton, Thomas D., e. Aug. 8, 1862,.3 years, Co. G; apptd. corp.; wd. at Franklin; apptd. sergt. May 25, 1865; m. o. June 10, 1865. Druke, John H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; apptd. corp. and com. sergt. Mar. 19, 1863. Druke, William B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; m. o. June 10, 1865. Drumm, Manuel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; wd. at Kenesaw Mt. June 22, 1864; died of wds. July 21, 1864. Eagan, George, capt., e. July 25, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; res. Mar. 13, 1863; was in the 3d O. V. I., 3 months' service. Ewing, Albert, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; pro. corp.; wd. at Franklin; m. o. June 10, 1865. Fell, George, e. Aug. 1, 1862, 3 years; dis. at Quincy, Ill., Mar. 25, 1863; disab. Forsyth, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; trans. to 1st U. S. V. V. E. July 18, 1864. Forsyth, William T., e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; apptd. corp. Mar. 4, 1863; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; m. o. June 10, 1865. Foster, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, 3 years, Co. E.; apptd. sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; m. o. June 10, 1865. Francis, Jacob C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. G.; wd.; m. o. June 10, 1865. Francis, Jas., e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. G.; injured at battle of Jonesboro; in hospital; m. o. June 10, 1865. Gibbons, David A., e. Aug. 6, 1862, 3 years, Co. F.; dis. at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 10, 1862; disab.; died April 1863. Gorsuch, Jos. T., e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. G.; pro. 2d lieut. Co. K., from sergt. Nov. 20, 1862; 1st lieut. Dec. 13, 1862; capt. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. June 10, 1865. Gohen, Edward L., corp e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years Co. K; m. o. June 10, 1865. Harvey, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; apptd. corp ; wd. at Nashville Dec. 16, 1864; m. o. at Louisville, June 11, 1865. Hazen, Saml., e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years Co. F; wd. at Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864; m. o. June 10, 1865. Hedges, Chas., corp, e. Aug. 9, 1862, 3 years, Co. G.; trans. to V. R. C., Aug. 1, 1863. Hoops, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. B.; died at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864 of wds. recd. at the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864. Hopkins, Geo., e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. K.; m. o. June 10, 1865. Hughes, Adoniram J., e. Aug. 5, 1862, 3 years, Co. I.; wd. at Adairsville; in hos; m. o. June 10, 1865. Hunter, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. F.; wd. at Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864; m. o. at Nashville, May 11, 1865. Johnson, John, Sr., e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. F.; wd. at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; left arm amputated; trans. to 124th Co., 2d batln. V. R. C.,

Dec. 9, 1864. Johnson, Geo. R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. E.; wd. at Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864; m. o. at Louisville, May 31, 1865. Jones, Charles H., e. Sept. 2, 1862, Co. G; pro. from sergt.-maj. Nov. 25, 1862, to 2d lieut.; 1st lieut. Co. H Oct. 12, 1864; m. o. June 10, 1865. Jones, Elias F., e. Mar. 6, 186–, 1 year; trans. to Co. H, 26th, June 7, 186–; m. o. Oct. 21, 1865. Jones, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; wd.; m. o. June 10, 1865. Knight, James A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; cap. at Stone River; paroled; no further record. Layton, Joseph, e. Aug. 5, 1862, 3 years, Co. H; wd. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 22d V. R. R., Oct. 22, 1864; m. o. July 13, 1865. Lazier, William H., e. July 28, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; mortally wd. at Culpeper; no further record. Lecky, Hugh, e. Feb. 28, 1865, 1 year, Co. F; trans. to Co. H, 26th O. V. I., June 7, 1865; m. o. Oct. 21, 1865. Leslie, Henry A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; pro. to sergt.; wd. at Kenesaw Mt. June 27, 1864; wd. at Nashville; in hospital; m. o. June 10, 1865. Lydig, Josiah A., corp., e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; kld. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864. McCain, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; died in hospital at Chattanooga July 5, 1864, of wds. recd. at Adairsville, Ga., May 17, 1864. McWhirter, Robert, e. Aug. 9, 1862, 3 years, Co. C; dis. at Columbus, Ohio, May 26, 1864, for wds. recd. at Mission Ridge Nov. 26, 1863. Marshall, John W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; pro. to sergt.; to 1st lieut. Co. G Feb. 20, 1865; dis. June 10, 1865. Martin, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; kld. at Kenesaw Mt. June 22, 1864. Martin, J. B., e. Aug. 5, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; apptd. corp.; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; m. o. June 1, 1865. Mickle, Peter, e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; in hospital; trans. to Co. B, 22d V. R. C.; m. o. at Clinton, Iowa, July 13, 1865. Miller, Samuel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; dis. at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1863; disab. Mitchell, Thomas, e. Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; wd. at Perryville; in hospital; trans. to 43d, Co. —, 2d bat., V. R. C., Aug. 31, 1863. Moore, Uriah J., e. Aug. 7, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. at Columbus, Ohio, June 15, 1865. Munch, Louis, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; dis. Apr. 27, 1863; disab. Murphy, Abram, e. Aug. 5, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; dis. Apr. 10, 1863; disab. Pansler, William H., e. Aug. 4, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; m o. June 10, 1865. Plympton, Charles H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; m. o. June 10, 1865. Ramsbottom, Alfred, e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; corp.; apptd. sergt. Mar. 5, 1863; 1st sergt. May 10, 1863; m. o. June 10, 1865; awarded medal of honor by secretary of war Feb. 22, 1865, for capturing a rebel flag at the battle of Franklin Nov. 30, 1864. Roach, James E., e. Aug., 1862, 3 years, Co. B; wd. at Stone River; det. hospital nurse; m. o. June 10, 1865. Robinson, George S., e. Aug. 4, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; wd. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863; trans. to Co. F, 15th V. R. C.; m. o. at Cairo July 15, 1865. Ross, David A., e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; dis. at Gallatin, Tenn., May 10, 1863; disab. Ross, Ezra, e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; died at Franklin Dec. 17, 1864, of wds. recd. there Nov. 30, 1864. Ross, Oliver H., e. Oct. 5, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; dis. at Gallatin Feb. 26, 1863; disab.; re-e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; corp.; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Ruse, William H., e. July 31, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; trans. to Co. I, 11th V. R. C., Apr. 10, 1864; in hospital; m. o. at Albany, N. Y., June 29, 1865. Russell, Richard J., mus. e. Sept. 7, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. June 10, 1865. Sedgwick, Howard M., e. Aug. 4, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; corp.; apptd. sergt. Mar. 17, 1863; 1st sergt. May 25, 1865; m. o. June 10, 1865. Shiser, C. M., e. July 30, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; corp.; died at Zanesville Mar. 20, 1863. Showers, Lyman L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; dis. June 21, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, for wds. recd. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863. Sidle, John W., sergt., e. Aug. 4, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; apptd. 1st —— Mar. 17, 1863; pro. 1st lieut. Co. I May 18, 1865; m. o. June 10, 1865; wd. at Missionary Ridge and at Franklin. Sidle, William B., e. Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. June 10, 1865. Simpson, Thomas H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; dis. at Nashville Dec. 14, 1862; disab. Smith, G. E., e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; dis. June 15, 1865. Somers, Charles, e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; pro. corp.; wd. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863; in hospital; trans. to 5th V. R. C., Co. H, Feb. 5, 1865; m. o. July 5, 1865. Spiny, George, e. Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; m. o. July 10, 1865. St. Claire, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; died at Danville, Ky., Oct. 23, 1862. Sterrett, Omer T., e. Feb. 24, 1865, 1 year, Co. F; trans. to Co. I, 26th, June 7, 1865; m. o. Oct. 21, 1865. Stewart, Nixon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; dis. at Louisville Apr. 29, 1863; disab. Stockdale, D. L., e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; corp.; apptd. sergt. Feb. 20, 1865; in hospital at Nashville; det. duty; m. o. June 10, 1865. Stockdale, Robert, e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; kld. at Franklin Nov. 20, 1864. Sturtz, John J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; kld. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863. Swingle, Jacob A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; m. o. June 10, 1865. Tanner, James K., e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; dis. at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1863; disab.; re-e. in May, 1864,

in 13th O. V. C., Co. F; dis. Aug 18, 1865. Tanner, William C., capt., e. July 28, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; res. Dec. 13, 1862. Taylor, William, e. Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; m. o. June 15, 1865. Tole, Samuel G., e. Aug. 7, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. June 10, 1865. Trusler, William, e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; apptd. corp. Mar. 1, 1863; kld. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863. Vickers, George (No. 2), e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. July 10, 1865. Vickers, Stephen, e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; trans. to Co. E, 2d bat. V. R. C.; m. o. July 5, 1865. Walker, Julius W., e. Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; dis. Mar. 31, 1864, of wds. recd. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863. Watts, George W., e. Aug. 5, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; cap. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; ex.; m. o. May 20, 1865. Waxler, Calvin, e. Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; corp.; m. o. June 10, 1865. Wheeler, Newton, e. Aug. 5, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; corp.; apptd. sergt. Apr. 7, 1863; wd. at Mission Ridge; in hospital; det. q. m. of ambulance corps, 2d div., 4th A. C.; m. o. June 10, 1865. Williams, Acquilla, e. Feb. 20, 1864, 3 years, Co. F; trans. to Co. I, 26th O. V. I., June 7, 1865; in hospital at Nashville; m. o. Oct. 21, 1865. Williams, Bradbury, e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; trans. to Co. H, 19th V. R. C., Mar. 23, 1864; dis. Apr., 1865; vet. Wires, William, e. Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years, Co. G.; pro. corp. Mar. 1, 1865; m. o. June 10, 1865. Wisecarver, Henry F., e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at Stone River; m. o. June 10, 1865. Wisecarver, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at Mission Ridge; m. o. June 10, 1865. Walford, Michael, e. Feb. 18, 1864, 3 years, Co. F; trans. to Co. I, 26th O. V. I., June 7, 1865; m. o. Oct. 21, 1865. Walford, Nathaniel, e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; trans. to Co. K, 26th O. V. I., June 7, 1865; m. o. Oct. 21, 1865.

Ninety-eighth Regiment.—Cogsel, Harvey L., e. Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years, Co. H.; q. m. sergt.; pro. to 2d lieut. Mar. 28, 1863; 1st lieut. May 25, 1864; capt. May 25, 1865; not mustered; m. o. June 1, 1865. Knapp, Ebenezer F., e. July 31, 1862, 3 years, Co. B; wd. at Bentonville, N. C., Mar., 19, 1865; m. o. at Camp Dennison, May 31, 1865.

One Hundreth Regiment.—Moose, Chas. L. e. Aug. Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; dis. at Camp Dennison, July 1, 1863; disab.

One Hundred and Second Regiment.—Pittenger, Isaac M., e. Aug. 7, 1862, 3 years, Co. D; m. o. June 30, 1865. Sandel, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years, Co. A, wd. at Athens, Ala.; m. o. at Louisville, May 28, 1865.

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment.—Russi, Louis, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. E, corp.; cap. Dec. 7, 1863; paroled; wd. at Resaca; m. o. June 9, 1865. Urban, Henry C., e. Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st. lieut. Co. B, Sept. 26, 1864; cap. at Hartsville, Tenn.; ex.; wd. at Resaca, at Big Shanty and at Bentonville; m. o. June 9, 1865.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment.—Trout, Anthony, d. May 16, 1864, 3 years, Co. H; wd. at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1865. Wages, Leonard, d. June 9, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; cap. at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; trans. to Co. K; m. o. at Camp Dennison, July 20, 1865.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment.—Conant, Josephus, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. B; m. o. July 6, 1865. Miles, Geo., e. Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. July 6, 1865.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment.—Brown, Jos., e. in Perry county, Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; cap. near Napoleon, Miss., Jan. 1863; escaped and recap; paroled; reported to Columbus, Ohio; hos. duty; reported at Chicago and trans. to Co. C, 8th V. R. C.; det. as hos. nurse; dis. at Chicago, July 1, 1865. Gross, Henry, mus., e. Nov. 16, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; trans. to Co. F, Nov. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 48th, July 24, 1865; m. o. at Galveston, Nov. 17, 1865. Longstreth, Philip W., e. Aug. 19, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; m. o. June 9, 1865.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment.—King, Edward, e. Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; corp.; apptd. sergt. May 10, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 62d, June 14, 1865. Sherman, Hapson L., e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; cap. at Bunker Hill, Va., June 13, 1863; ex. July 7, 1863; cap. at High Ridge, Va., Apr. 6, 1865; ex.; m. o. June 26, 1865. Wheaton, William W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. C; m. o. June 14, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.—Archile, William, e. Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. July 26, 1865. Aler, Frederick C., corp., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; cap. at Winchester June 15, 1863; died June 7, 1864, of wds. recd. at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864. Anderson, Samuel, e. Aug. 19, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; cap. June 15, 1863, at Winchester; ex.; wd. May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness; trans. to 134th 2d batln., V. R. C., Mar. 9, 1865; m. o. at Camp Chase June 29, 1865. Arndt, John E., e. Oct. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; dis. Jan. 22, 1864; disab.; subs. served in U. S. N. Atchinson, John W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; m. o. June 26, 1865. Bailes, Jesse M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; cap. at Winchester June 15, 1863; ex.; trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 15, 1864. Ball, William H., col. com., Oct. 10, 1862; res. Feb. 3, 1865. Bell,

William J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; apptd. sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; wd. and cap. at Winchester; m. o. June 26, 1865. Bowers, Henry, e. Sept. 30, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; trans. to Co. B, 8th V. R. C., Nov. 21, 1864; m. o. at Camp Douglas, Ill., July 21, 1865. Bronkar, Jerome, e. Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; apptd. sergt; cap. near Moorefield, Va.; ex.; wd. at Mine Run Nov. 27, 1863; m. o. June 26, 1865. De Long, William L., e. Sept. 10, 1862, 3 years; m. o. June 26, 1865. Dempster, George W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; cap. at Winchester June 15, 1863; wd. at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864; dis. May 12, 1865; disab. Dirtenbeck, Jacob, e. Aug. 19, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; killed at Winchester June 15, 1863. Downing, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. C; m. o. June 26, 1865. Dugan, Daniel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; sergt.; pro. 2d lieut. 178th O. V. I. Sept. 24, 1864. Dunn, J. L., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; died at Brandy Station, Va., Dec., 1863. Evans, Wesley, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. A, corp.; m. o. June 26, 1865. Fell, George M., corp., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; cap. at Winchester June 15, 1863; ex.; in hospital; trans. to 1st V. R. C. Feb. 15, 1864; m. o. July 17, 1865, at Albany, N. Y. Figley, Jacob, e. Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; wd. and cap. at Winchester; re-cap. July 29, 1863; wd. at the Wilderness May 6, 1864; dis. for disab. at Washington Jan. 13, 1865. Figley, William, e. Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; wd. at the Wilderness May 6, 1864; trans. to 112th V. R. C., 2d batln.; dis. at Alexandria Aug. 22, 1865; disab. Fisher, Henry, e. Aug., 1862, 3 years, Co. E; cap. at Winchester June 15, 1863; ex. Nov. 16, 1863; apptd. corp. Apr. 15, 1864; m. o. June 20, 1865. Flowers, Lyman L., e. Feb. 22, 1864, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; in hospital; m. o. at Columbus, Ohio, June 27, 1865. Garner, Jeremiah H., e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; apptd. corp.; m. o. June 26, 1865. Gary, Daniel B., capt., e. Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; dis. Dec. 7, 1863; disab. Gordon, C. M., capt., e. Aug. 23, 1862, 3 years, Co. H; res. on acct. of disab. Feb. 5, 1864. Granger, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; died at Winchester June 4, 1863. Granger, Moses M., col., e. Sept. 10, 1862, 3 years as maj.; pro. lieut.-col. May 1, 1863; brev.-col. Oct. 19, 1864; res. Dec. 10, 1864. Gray, John, e. Oct. 3, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; cap. at Winchester June 15, 1863; ex. Nov. 16, 1863; m. o. June 26, 1865. Griffin, Mathew, e. Jan. 26, 1864, 3 years, Co. I; m. o. June 26, 1865. Hahn, David, e. Coshocton county, Aug. 26, 1862, 3 years, Co. D; dis. at Cumberland, Md., Mar. 26, 1863; disab. Hall, Albert, e. Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Spottsylvania; in hospital; cap. at Cedar Creek; in Libby, m. o. June 26, 1865; Hale, Jacob W., e. Oct. 18, 1862, 3 years, Co. E.; trans. to Co. I Nov. 1, 1862; wd. at Mine Run Nov. 27, 1863; cap. at Cold Harbor; m. o. at Camp Chase June 9, 1865. Hale, John H., e. Oct. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. E; trans. to Co. I; wd at the Wilderness May 6, 1864; m. o. June 6, 1865. Hambey, Jas. e. Aug. 9, 1862, 3 years, Co. G; cap. at Winchester, June 15, 1863; m. o. June 26, 1865. Hammond, John F., e. Aug 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; dis. Feb. 2, 1864; disab. Hammond, Albert, e. Aug. 19, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; wd. at Winchester, June 15, 1863; apptd. sergt.; m. o. June 25, 1865. Hartman, Henry, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; cap. at Winchester, June 15, 1863; ex.; m. o. June 26, 1865. Hoppstatter, David, e. Feb. 20, 1864, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. June 26, 1865. Houck, John, e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; trans. to 19th V. R. C., Co. F; Jan. 15, 1864; m. o. at Elmira, N. Y., July 13, 1865. Johnson, J. W., e. Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. June 26, 1865. Kenker, Henry, corp. e Oct. 6, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; cap. at Winchester; m. o. June 26, 1865; in prison at Libby. Kime, Geo. T., e. Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; corp.; cap. in the Shenandoah; ex.; in hos.; transferred to 24th V. R. C. Co. C, Mar. 15, 1864; m. o. July 18, 1865. King, Geo. B., e. Sept. 12, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; m. o. June 26, 1865. Kinkade, Alfred L., e. Oct. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; corp.; apptd. sergt. Apr. 1, 1865; m. o. June 26, 1865; Kinkade, Chas., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 13, 1864. Kinkade, Jas., e. Oct. 11, 1862, 3 years; m. o. June 26, 1865. Kupmual, John, e. Aug. 1862, 3 years, Co. A; apptd. sergt.; wd. at Spottsylvania; m. o. June 26, 1865; Lawson, Robt. e. Aug. 10, 1861, 3 yrs. Co. K; wd. at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863; cap. at the Wilderness; ex.; apptd. corp.; m. o. June 26, 1865. Leansure, Isaac, e. July 30, 1862, 3 years Co. K; corp.; wd. at Brandy Sta., Nov. 8, 1863; cap. at the Wilderness, died Aug. 20, 1864, in Andersonville. Lennon, Mathew, e. Sept. 5, 1863, 3 years, Co. H; cap. at Winchester, June 15, 1863, ex. wd. at Cold Harbor; m. o. June 26, 1865. Linn, Mathew, e. Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; dis. May 4, 1865, for wds. received at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. McCracken, Edward, e Aug. 23, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; died at Baltimore, July 18, 1864. McGruder, John W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. D, corp.; wd. at the Wilderness; m. o. June 26, 1865. Mangold, John H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; cap. at Winchester, June 15, 1863 ex. Nov. 16, 1863; appt. sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; m. o. June 26, 1865. Mason, Rufus, G., e. Apr. 12, 1863, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. June 26, 1865. Mat-

son, Jas. M., e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years; Co. F; cap. at Winchester, June 15, 1863, m. o. June 26, 1865. Minner, Chas. C., e. Sept. 12, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; sergt.; wd. at the Wilderness; cap.; held 4 months; ex.; dis. at Danville, Va., May 13, 1865; disab. Mitchell, Simon, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; wd. at Cold Harbor; m. o. June 26, 1865. Mitchell, Wm. e. Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; dis. at Baltimore, Dec. 4, 1865; disab. O'Hara, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; corp.; cap. at Winchester, June 15, 1863; trans. to 96th co., 2d Bat., V. R. C., Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. Oct. 7, 1865; Painter, Samuel, e. Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; wd. at Spottsylvania, May 16, 1864; dis. Feb. 4, 1865; Peach, Joseph, capt., e. Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; pro. maj. May 1, 1863. Perry, Samuel J., e., Aug. 4, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; cap. at Winchester, June 15, 1863; ex. July 24, 1863, apptd. corp. Jan. 18, 1864; sergt. 10th; 1st sergt. May 13, 1865; m. o. June 26, 1865. Pitts, Samuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; corp; wd. at Winchester; in hos.; cap. at Cedar Creek; prisoner in Libby, paroled; m. o. June 26, 1865. Pliley, Samuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; cap. at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; at last record was in Andersonville. Peach, Richard J., e. Apr. 1, 1863, 3 years, Co. A; cap. at Winchester, June 15, 1863; m. o. June 26, 1865. Pollock, Andrew J., e. corp. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; dis. Feb. 6, 1865, for wds. received at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. Power, Benj. F., e. Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years, Co. C; apptd. 1st. sergt., pro. 1st lieut. June 6, 1864; cap. Dec. 7, 1864; m. o. June 26, 1865. Plympton, Jas. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; cap. at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; joined co. Dec. 14, 1864, after being held at Andersonville and other prisons; in hos.; m. o., June 26, 1865. Pyle, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 186–, 3 years, Co. G; cap. at Winchester, June 15, 1863; trans. to V. R. C., Apr. 25, 1864. Roll, Geo. e. Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; apptd. corp., then sergt; wd. at Petersburg; m. o. at Columbus, Ohio, June 28, 1865. Romine, Jerome, e. Feb. 29, 1864, 3 years, Co. F; cap. at the Wilderness May 6, 1864; in Andersonville; escaped; retaken, with loss of arm in Rebel hos.; dis. at Columbus, Ohio, June 26, 1865; disab. Schramm, John L., e. Sept. 30, 1862; 3 years, Co. F; m. o. June 26, 1865. Sheppard, Wm. H.; e. Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years Co. K; corp.; apptd. sergt. May 13, 1865; m. o. June 26, 1865. Sims, Israel, e. August 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; discharged; at Washington, February 11, 1864; disability. Sims, Israel W., e. Sept. 30, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; wd. at Mine Run Nov. 27, 1863; apptd. corp. Oct. 4, 1864; m. o. June 26, 1865. Sims, William H., e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. at Washington June 20, 1865. Smith, Amos B., e. Aug. 19, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; dis. May 6, 1865, for wds. recd. at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864. Smith, John, e. Aug. 19, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. June 26, 1865. Stults, Andrew P., e. Aug. 19, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; pro. q. m. sergt. Oct., 1862; 2d lieut., then 1st lieut. and regt. q. m. Dec. 24, 1864; pro. capt. 1865; m. o. at Columbus June 26, 1865. Stutton, John C., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 15, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864. Swope, Franklin G., e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; corp.; wd. at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 24th V. R. C., Mar. 8, 1865; m. o. at Washington June 29, 1865. Taylor, Joseph M. T., e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; wd. at Petersburg Mar. 25, 1865; m. o. at Washington Aug. 10, 1865. Tracy, Benj. N., e. Aug. 19, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 17, 1863; dis. Jan. 5, 1865. Trost, Joseph, e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; kld. at the Wilderness May 6, 1864. Trost, Peter, e. Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; dis. at Winchester Mar. 24, 1863; disab. Walters, George E., e. mus. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; wd. at Winchester June 15, 1863; in hospital; det. on prov. guard duty; m. o. June 26, 1865. Warner, Robert H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; pro. sergt.; dis. at Columbus, Ohio, Apr. 18, 1863; disab. Watson, J. W., e. Coshocton county Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. D; corp.; dis. Apr. 18, 1863; disab. Wheeler, Lysander, e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. C; m. o. June 26, 1865. Wilber, Thomas C., drummer, e. Sept. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; m. o. June 26, 1865. Wilds, William, e. Sept. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; in hospital; m. o. June 26, 1865. Willey, Charles T., e. Oct. 7, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; trans. to Co. I Nov. 1, 1862; wd. at Winchester June 15, 1863; apptd. corp.; wd. at Wilderness; dis. June 12, 1865, for wds. recd. at Petersburg Mar. 25, 1865. Williams, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. June 26, 1865. Wilson, John H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years, Co. F; m. o. June 26, 1865. Worthing, Price, mus. e. Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years, Co. B; died June 17, 1863, of wds. recd. at Winchester Heights June 14, 1863. Worthing, Thomas, e. Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years, Co. B; pro. corp.; died in Andersonville Nov. 3, 1864. Wright, Charles W., e. Aug. 30, 1862, 3 years, Co. K; wd. at the Wilderness May 6, 1864; apptd. corp. Mar. 10, 1865; m. o. June 26, 1865. Young, Frederick, e. Feb. 29, 1864, 3 years, Co. A; m. o. June 26, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment..—Burns, Thomas D., d. June 9, 1864, 3 years, Co.

B.; m. o. June 25, 1865. Knapp, O. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years, Co. B; m. o. at Washington May 29, 1865. Lewis, Alex. M., e. May 16, 1864, 3 years, Co. I; cap. at Monocacy July 9, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1865. McVey, William, e. Aug. 19, 1862, 3 years, Co. H; m. o. June 25, 1865. Miller, John W., e. Aug. 28, 1862, 3 years, Co. I; cap. at the Wilderness May 6, 1864; in Andersonville and other prisons 8 months; m. o. June 25, 1865. Pollock, Abraham M., e. Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years, Co. H; killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment.—McArthur, Allen D. S., e. July 14, 1863, 6 months; apptd. capt. Aug. 10, 1863; m. o. Aug. 10, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment.—Pickins, Amos J., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 20, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment.—Dare, John H., e. May 8, 1864, Co. B; cap. July 3, 1864, at North Mountain, W. Va.; died in prison. German, Jesse, e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; cap. at North Mountain, W. Va., July 3, 1863; m. o. Mar. 25, 1864. Martin, Micajah, corp., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. B; cap. at North Mountain, July 3, 1864; died in Andersonville Mar. 17, 1865. Roberts, Leroy F., e. May 2, 1864, 1 year, Co. B; cap. at North Mountain, W. Va., July 3, 1864; died in prison at Florence, S. C. Tucker William M., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. B.; sergt.; cap. at North Mountain, W. Va., July 3, 1864; m. o. at Columbus Mar. 15, 1865.

One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment.—Lewellyn, David, e. May 2, 1864, 100 days; m. o. Sept. 3, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment.—Smith, Ransom, e. Coshocton county, May 2, 1864, 100 days; m. o. Sept. 2, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment.—Keys, Samuel, e. in Coshocton county, May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Squires, Samuel, e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 3, 1864.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment.—Drake, William S., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 23, 1864.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment.—Osborne, Samuel, e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment.—Moore, Graham, e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 2, 1864. Scott, Thomas H., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. F; m. o. Sept. 2, 1864.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment.—Abell, Marcus, e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Acheson, David, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Acheson, James, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Acord, Michael, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Albritton, Solomon, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Anderson, Eli, corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Anderson, Charles G., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Ardrey, James, e. May 2, 1814, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Arnold, Andrew, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; in Oct. joined 62d regt., Co. B, at Richmond; wd. at Ft. Gregg; sent to hospital; wd. at Point of Rocks; dis. June 30, 1865. Arter, Charles, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Ashcraft, Joseph, e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Ashcraft, Lewis, e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Atchinson, A. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Auxline, H. A., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Baird, Jacob J., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; re-e. Feb. 23, 1865, Licking county, Co. A, 194th; dis. at Columbus Oct. 24, 1865. Baldwin, Austin, e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; re-e. in navy service gunboat Brilliant; in hospital; trans. to hospital service; dis. at Cairo Aug. 31, 1865. Barnett, John N, e, May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Bash, Jacob, 2d lieut., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Baughman, James F., e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Baughman, Sylvester, e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Baughman, G. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Baughman, S. R., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Beem, John W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864; re-e. Co. G, 196th; served until war closed. Beem, William H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864; Bell, Jonathan H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Bell, Samuel M., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Bennett, J. B., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Blackstone, William, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Booz, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Border, Charles, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Bowers, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; re-e. navy gunboat service; dis. at Cairo Aug., 1865; this soldier was in the Mexican war. Brookover, Charles M., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Brookover, D. J., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Brookover, Newton H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Brookover, M. C., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Brookover, W. M., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Brown, George W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m.

o. Aug. 22, 1864. Burton, Willard, e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Campbell, David, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Cary, Richard P., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Cashbaugh, Peter, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Chambers, Robert E., e. May 2, 1864; com. surg. Chapman, J. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; then in Co. I, 195th. Clapper, William, e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Clisher, George, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Cockrell, Samuel, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Combs, Henry, e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Conn, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; trans. to 195th. Corbin, Harry W., e. May, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Cox, Abraham, e. May, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Cox, J. W., e. May, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Cox, Samuel, e. May, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Crabtree, Julius, e. May, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Crabtree, William J., e. May, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Craig, Nathan, e. May, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Crawford, William G., e. May, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Curtis, John H., e. May, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Curtis, William Jr., e. May, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Cusac, A. C., e. May, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Dailey, Samuel H., e. May, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Davis, Spencer, e. May, 1864, Co. C; at home sick Aug. 17, 1864. Dunstine, John A., e. May, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Dowell, L. J., e. May, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Dowell, T. J., e. May, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Dunlap, W. H., e. May, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Dutro, C. W., e. May, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Eckert, Michael, e. May, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Elliot, U. S., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Ervin, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Evans, Jas. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Fairhall, Harvey D., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Fairhall, Horace, e. May 2, 1864, Co, H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Fairhall, W. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; Fisher. John G., corp. e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Flowers, Geo. W., e., May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Ford, Wm. D., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug, 22, 1864, Forsyth, D. P., e. May 2, 1864; Co. C. m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; Forsyth, John W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C. m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Forsyth, Noah, lieut., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Fox, Chas. H., capt., e. May 2, 1864. Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; 3 months' serv. 15th, Co. A; sergt. Frame, Chalkley, corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Franks, J. C., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Frazier, J. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Frazier, Wm. H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Galligher, Chas. H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Galligher, Jacob, e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Galligher, Richard H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Geiger, E. W., corp. e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. George, John, sergt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. George, Jos. e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864; died Oct. 4, 1864. George, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. George, Wm., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Gitter, Henry, e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Given, D. S., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864: Given, Jas. D., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Goff, Thos., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Grubb, Decatur, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Guthrie, Robt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Hohn, Wm., e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Haines, Henry, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Harkins, Robt. J. J., corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Harmon, J. T., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Harper, Samuel L., e. May 2, 1864; Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; in 1862 3 months in 15th. Harper, Wm. S., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Hatfield, Jos. M., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Holden, W. H., apptd. surg., e. May 2, 1864, Co. —; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Holderith, Chris., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; Horner, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Humphrey, Abner, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Hunter, Jas., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Johnson, Henry C., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Johnson, Watson A., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Johnson, Geo. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Jones, Robt. G., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Jones, Samuel T., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Keener, Peter, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Kerker, Adam A., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Kildow, James, e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Kimberly, S. F., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; Korte, H. L., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Launder, Jas., e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Ledman, W. H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864.

Lee, Geo. C., e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Lee, Jesse N., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Lee, Levi, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Lenhart, Jas. H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Leslie, Robt. capt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Lewis, James, e. May 2, 1864, Company E; mustered out August 22, 1864. Little, Elijah, e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Langshore, Perry, e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Ludman, Henry, e. May 2, 1864; Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Lumb, Wm. J., e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Lyons, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. McCutcheon, Chas. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. McCutcheon, James, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. McFarland, Jas. A., corp. e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug.24, 1864, cap. at Monocacy; escaped, re-e. Feb. 13, 1865, 196th, Co. G, 1 year; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865. McGee, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. McGee, W. W., e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. McKinney J. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. McNaught, Samuel, e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. McQuigg, Robt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Mawhorter, Geo., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Melone, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Mendenhall, R. F., e. May 2, 1864; Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Menefee, Geo. P., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Miles, Chas. H., corp., e. May 2, 1864. Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Mikel, Geo., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Miller, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22 1864. Miller, John Jr., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Millfelt, J. M., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Mitchell, David E., e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Mohler Geo. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Moore, Ai, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Moore, E. H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; mustered out August 22, 1864. Moore, F. H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Moore, Geo., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Moore, James, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Moorehead, A. P., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C.; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Moorehead, Hugh F., corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Myers, Joseph, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Neff, A. J., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Neff, Sephen, A., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Nevitt, Wm. H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Newman, T. J. e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Newman, Wm., 2d lieut., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Norris, Wm. A., e May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Osborn, Alvin, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Osmond, Richard, e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Pace, David, e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Pace, Luther C., corp. e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Pake, Perry W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Peters, Henry, e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Pierce, Andrew, e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Pletcher, Henry, e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Pliley, Benj. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Potwin, Chas. W, e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Poland, Wm. W., e May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Price, Robt., 2d lieut., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Ralph, Geo. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Rambo, Jacob, e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Rambo, James, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Rambo, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Ramsey, Sanford W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; Ray, Elijah, corp., e May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Richey, F. E., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Richey, Glenn, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Richey, John E, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Richey, John H, sergt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Rider, Chas., corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Rider, Edward, e. May 2, 1864, Co. K, m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Rhodes, Henry S., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Robinson, B. F., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Robinson, Jacob M., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Romine, Jacob, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Ruckle, J. E., corp., e May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864; d. Sept. 28, 1864, 1 year, 55th, Co. C; m. o. June 9, 1865. Sayle, S. A., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Saup, R. M., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Sellers, Isaac, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24. 1864; Selsam, Geo., e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m, o. Aug. 24, 1864. Shackett, J. D., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Shackett, L. D., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Shick, Samuel, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o, Aug. 24, 1864. Shirer, James, M., e. May 2. 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Shirer, W. S., e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Smith, Alex C., e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Smith, Joseph T., sergt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Sniff, H. C., corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Somers, Christ, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Stanbery, Geo. A., corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Stewart, Thos., 2d lieut., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Stockdale, Philip, corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Story, Gilbert L., sergt. e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Story, Ralph G., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Swingle, I. C., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Tanner, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Thompson, Wm., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Train, A. W., adjt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. —; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Urban, Chas., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Varner, Lloyd, corp. e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Varner, M. L., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Vernon, Avon, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Waddle, Thos., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Walker, Robt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Wallwork, David M., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Weaver, Geo. B., Capt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Webster, Thos. H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. White, Thomas, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Wiles, Saml. L., lieut. e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Wilkinson, David, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Willey, R. S., e. May 2, 1864, Co. F; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864. Wymer, Daniel, e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Aug. 24, 1864. Young, Adam, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864.

One Hundred and sixtieth Regiment—Aler, C. F., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Aler. Chris. T., e. May, 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Armstrong, Wm, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Bagent, Wm., e. May 2, 1864. Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Bailey, Wm., e, May, 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Baker, S. G., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Sept, 7, 1864. Betz, Casten, e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864, Burton, D. N., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Carnes, Andrew, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864, Chandler, W. J., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Cline, Wm. H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. K; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Coleman, John L., e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Cone, Barton, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Coverdale, John G., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Crane, Jacob H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864, Davis, Benj. F. e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o Sept. 7, 1864. Davis, Geo. E., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Davis, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Dunlap, Jas. R., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Dutro, Francis M., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Echilberg, Jos., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Edwards, Wm., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Finley, Andrew, e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Finley, Henry S., capt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864; wd. at Maryland Heights, July 7, 1864; in hos. Sandy Hook, Frederick City and Annapolis. Fitz, John, corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Forsyth, Wm., e. May 2, 1864, Co. C., m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Frame, Elijah J., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Gander, Thos. C., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Gaumer, Henry, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Garritt, Andrew, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; died at Maryland Heights, Aug. 19, 1864. Garret, Jonas, e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Gay, John C., e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864, in Co. G 88th, 1862. Geyer, David G., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D.; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864; in hos. Geyer, Saml. J., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Gillogy, Henry H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Hall, Caleb H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Hammond, Wm., corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. Sept. 7, 1864. Hammond, Wm., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Hammond, John, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Hanks, Jacob H., e. May 2, 1864. Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Harlan, I. H., corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Henderson, Albert, e. May 2, 1862, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Holstein, Frederick, e. May 2, 1864, Co. —; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864; hos. steward. Honald, Geo. E., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Howell, Jonathan, e. May 2, 1864, Co. —; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864. Jackson, Geo. B., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Jackson, John G., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D, m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Jamieson, Robt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Kinney, David F., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept 7. 1864. Krier, Peter, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Lee, Joseph, e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Le Page, Thos., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. McCall, Andrew, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. McDonald, N. A., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. McLain, L. H., e. May 2, 1864 Co. H; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. McLaren Chas., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. McLees, Josiah, e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; died July 20, 1864, at Frederick, Md., of wnds. recd. at Maryland Heights. McLees, Thos., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m, o. Sept. 7, 1864. McMichael, A.

L., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7. 1864. Martin, John W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Messner, Carl, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Miller, Wm., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Miller, Wm. A., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept, 7, 1864. Moore, Peter, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Sept 7, 1864. Moore, Wm., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Morrison, S. C., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Orendorf, J. T., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Osborn, Hamilton, e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Osborn, Joseph, e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Osborn, Samuel, e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Osler, James, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Proudf't, David L., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Proudf't, John B., e. May 2, 1864, Co. A; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Pyle, Ebenezer, e. May 2, 1864, Co. B; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864; wd. at Maryland Heights. Rankin, Oliver, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Ross, D. W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Ross, John B., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Sanbaugh, John O., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864; re-e. Feb. 15, 1865, 1 year, 191st, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 27, 1865. Scott, Robert H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Simpson, Jacob, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Smith, A. B., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Smith, Charles W., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; died at Frederick, Maryland, July 16, 1864; interred in Zanesville, Ohio. Smith, J. E., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. September 7, 1864. Smith, J. R. H,, e. May 2, 1864, Co. C; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864; re-e. Mar. 2, 1865, 1 year, 36th, Co. A.; dis. June 22, 1865. Smith, N. K., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Smitley, Horace, e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Snoots, J. A., mus., e. May 2, 1864, Co. —; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Speer, Stewart, e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Spicer, Washington, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Sturtz, Jacob L., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864; re-e. Feb. 15, 1865, 1 year, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 27, 1865. Sturtz, Solomon D., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Stutton, Jesse, e, May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864; re-e. Sept. 28, 1864, 1 year, Co. C; m. o. May 30, 1865. Sutton, Samuel W., corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Taylor, Clinton, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Taylor, Julius, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Taylor, William H., e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Thomas, George, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Trace, Daniel T., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Trace, M. R., capt., e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Tracy, James, e. May 2, 1864, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Trimble, John, corp., e. May 2, 1864, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Trittipo, O. M., e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Wagner, Jacob, e. May 2, 1864, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Wallace, Robert, e. May 2, 1864, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. Waters, Jerome, e. May 2, 1864, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1865. White, Isaiah M., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. I; died at Frederick City, Md., July, 1864. Wilson, T. H., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. D; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Woodburn, J. A., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. I; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864. Zimmer, John V., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment.—Lewis, James, 1st lieut., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. G; lost left eye at Martinsburg, Va., by accident, May 30, 1864; m. o. Sept. 2, 1864. Matson, George M., e. in Morgan county May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. G; com. 2d lieut.; m. o. at Camp Chase Sept. 2, 1864.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment.—Crowl, Theo., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. C; furloughed to accept recruiting com.; pro. 2d lieut. Co. I, 178th; m. o. June 29, 1865.

One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment.—Mehollin, Geo., e. May 2, 1864, 100 days, Co. E; m. o. Sept. 10, 1864.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment.—Barrett, James M., e. Apr. 27, 1864, 100 days, Co. F; m. o. Sept. 3, 1864, re-e. Feb. 10, 1865, 1 year, Co. B; wd. by accident; in hos.; m. o. Sept. 26, 1865. Bell, Thos., e. Apr. 27, 1864, 100 days, Co. F; m. o. Sept. 3, 1864, re-e. Sept. 23, 1864, 1 year, Co. A; m. o. July 11, 1865, Bishard, Thos. T., e. Apr. 27, 1864; 100 days, Co. A; m. o. Sept. 3, 1864. Cockins, A. L., e. in Guernsey Co. Apr. 27, 1864, 100 days, Co. C; m. o. Sept. 3, 1864. Conkle, Henry, e. in Guernsey Co. Apr. 27, 1864, 100 days, Co. C; m. o. Sept. 3, 1864. Miller, Wm. T. e. Apr. 27, 1864. 100 days, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 3, 1864. Minter, Thos. H., corp., e. Apr. 27, 1864, 100 days, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 3, 1864. Wilson, Hamberry, e. Apr. 27, 1864, 100 days, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 3, 1864.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment.—Huffman, M. O., e. Aug. 29, 1864, 1 year, Co. K; m. o. June 27, 1865.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment.—Anders, Chas., e. Aug. 31, 1864, 1 year, Co. A; m. o. June 29, 1865. Anders, James E., e Aug. 31, 1864, 1 year, Co. A; m. o. June 29, 1865. Compton, Frank, e. Aug. 29, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. June 29, 1865. Craig. Chas. H., e. Sept.

16, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; trans. to Co. E. 181st, June 15, 1865; m. o. July 14, 1865. De Yarmett, Porter L., e. Sept. 12, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. June 29, 1865. Three mos. service in the 15th. Gilham, Lyman, e. Aug. 23, 1864, 1 year. Co. F; m. o. June 29, 1865. Gille, Christian, e Sept. 27, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. June 29, 1864; in 1861 served in 21st, Co. B. Harrop, Stephen, e. Aug. 23, 1864, 1 year, m. o. June 29, 1865. Lawrence, Joseph P., corp.; e. Aug. 11, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; died at Murfreesboro, Jan 7, 1865, McBride, Wm., mus., e. Sept. 8, 1864, Co. F; m. o. June 29, 1865. McCall, Moses A., e. Sept 13, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. June 29, 1865. McNeal, James, e. Sept. 24, 1864, 1 year, Co. A; m. o. June 29, 1865. Mohler, John W. e. Sept. 19, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. June 29, 1865. Price, Wm. L., e. Sept. 15, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. June 25, 1865; previous service in Pa. cav. Seright, James G., e. Aug. 27, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. at Beaufort, N. C., June 19, 1865. Smith, David, e. Sept. 14, 1864, 1 year, Co. F. m. o. June, 29, 1865. Snyder, Gilbert, e. Aug. 23, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. June 29, 1865. Sprague, Andrew, e. Sept. 13, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. at Columbus, O., June 19, 1865. Uphold, Wm., e. Sept. 3, 1864, 1 year, Co. A; m. o. June 29, 1865. Wilson, Edward, e. Sept. 13, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. at Columbus, O., May 25, 1865. Wilson, Thos. D., e. Sept. 22, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. June 29, 1865. Wires, John, e. Aug. 11, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m o. June 29, 1865. Young, Henry, e. Sept. 15, 1864, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. June 29, 1865. Mohler, Wellington, e. Sept. 26, 1864, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. July 7, 1865.

One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment.—DuDugan, Andrew e. Jan. 23,1865, 1 year, Co. H., m. o. Sept. 26, 1865; re-e. Mar. 1, 1867, Co. C, 19th U. S. I.; sergt.; dis. at Little Rock, Ark., Mar. 1, 1870, Ferbrache, Daniel, e. Feb. 28, 1865, 1 year, Co. B; m. o. Sept. 26, 1865. Ralph, Geo. W., e. Feb. 13, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 26, 1865. Smith, Benj., e. Feb. 5, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 26, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment.—Banifield, Aurelius, e. Feb. 22, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; in hospital; m. o. at Winchester Aug. 27, 1865. Curtis, William, e. Licking county, Feb. 24, 1864, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 27, 1865. Ditton, James R., e. Feb. 20, 1865, 1 year; m. o. Aug. 27, 1865. Montgomery, Alex., e. Feb. 24, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 27, 1865. Pansler, William, e. Feb., 1865, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 27, 1865. Sturtz, Adam C., corp., e. Feb. 15, 1865, 1 year, Co. D; m. o. Aug. 27, 1865. Wollard, J. W., e. Feb. 20, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Aug. 27, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment.—Brown, Adam, e. Feb. 24, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865. Carlow, Charles B., e. Feb. 15, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865. Moore, F. H., e. Feb. 15, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865. Morgan, William D., e. Feb. 24, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865. Parker, Dallas B., e. Jan. 28, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865. Ratliff, William H., mus., e. Feb. 4, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865. Shiplett, George C., e. Feb. 15, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865. Waxler, John, corp., e. e. Feb. 18, 1865, 1 year, Co. H; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment.—Stewart, Cornelius, e. Mar. 3, 1865, 1 year, Co. A; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment.—Adams, John L., e. Feb. 15, 1865, 1 year, Co. I; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Adams, Morris S., sergt., e. Feb. 28, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Ballinger, James H., e. Feb. 25, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Buker, William R., e. Feb. 2, 1865, 1 year, Co. I; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Dowrell, L. J., e. Feb. 21, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Dunmead, Thomas, e. Mar. 6, 1865, 1 year, Co. K; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Dunn, Robert, e. Feb. 11, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. July 21, 1865. Goshen, John W., e. Feb. 14, 1865, 1 year, Co. I; pro. 2d lieut. Mar. 18, 1865; served 1862–64 in Co. A, 78th O. V. I.; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Hetzel, George, e. Feb. 9, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Menefee, Charles, e. Mar. 2, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Mikel, William, e. Mar. 6, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Norman, Joseph, e. Mar. 6, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; apptd. 1st sergt. Mar. 17, 1865; 2d lieut. Nov. 4, 1865; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Richey, John H., e. Feb. 25, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Spring, William H., e. Licking county, Mar. 8, 1865, 1 year, Co. K; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865. Williams, Curtis, e. Feb. 13, 1865, 1 year, Co. E; m. o. Dec. 18, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment.—Crook, Lorenzo D., e. Feb. 13, 1865, 1 year, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865. Hays, Gilbert, e. Feb. 13, 1865, 1 year, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865. Huffmann, Jacob, e. Feb. 13, 1865, 1 year, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865. Thompson, William, e. Feb. 13, 1865, 1 year, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865. Vensel, George W., e, Feb. 28, 1865, 1 year, Co. F; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865. Woodward, D. C., e. Feb. 11, 1865, 1 year, Co. G; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment.—Smith, W. T., e. Feb. 10, 1865, 1 year, Co. G; m. o. July 31, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment.—

Bowers, M. V., e. Mar. 6, 1865, Co. B; m. o. May 8, 1865. Culbertson, M., e. February 28, 1865, Co. B; m. o. May 8, 1865. Dunn, John, e. Apr. 4, 1865, Co. D; m. o. May 8, 1865. Hittle, Frederick, e. Feb. 28, 1865, 1 year, Co. B; m. o. May 8, 1865. Lyda, Jacob, e. Feb. 14, 1865, 1 year, Co. B; m. o. May 8, 1865. Phelps, Dallas T., e. Apr. 7, 1865, 1 year, Co. G; m. o. May 8, 1865. Shaffer, John J., e. Apr. 5, 1865, 1 year, Co. G; m. o. May 8, 1865. Vertner, Elias, e. Apr. 7, 1865, 1 year, Co. B; m. o. May 8, 1865.

Miscellaneous Service.—Auxline, G. F., e. Sept. 15, 1862, 9th O. V. Cav., Co. A; died Oct. 21, 1864. Auxline, James, e. Sept. 15, 1862, 9th O. V. Cav., Co. A; died at Camp Dennison Oct. 21, 1864. Baird, Henry C., e. 1862, Union L. G. Cav.; dis. 1865. Barnhouse, George, e. 1864, from Tuscarawas county, Co. E, 47th O. V. V. I; served until 1865. Brock, Jacob, e. Oct., 1862, 9th O. V. Cav., Co. C; served 3 years. Best, G. B., e. Apr., 1863, Ind. I. Co., 4 months; trans. to gun-boat "Brilliant;" had fever. Barnhouse, Moses, e. in Noble county June 14, 1863, Bat. 1, O. V. H. A.; in hospital; det. in mule train; injured; dis. at Camp Dennison Aug. 2, 1865. Burley, William P., service 1862–65, 9th O. V. C.; pro. com. sergt. Burton, Lyman, e. Newark Jan. 12, 1864, Co. A; in several hospitals; dis. disab., heart disease. Butler, John, service, 9th O. V. C., Co. C; trans. 110th V. R. C.; dis. 1865. Callagan, William H., e. Oct., 1862, 9th O. V. C., Co. A, 3 years' service. Chapman, Thomas, e. Aug. 28, 1862, Co. A, 9th Ohio Volunteer Cav.; m. o. July 20, 1865. Colvin, Jas., e. Sept., 1862, 9th O. V. C.; dis. July, 1865. Crammer, Wm. e Licking Co., Feb. 27, 1864, Co. G., O., V. V. I.; in hos; wd. near Marietta, Ga.; m. o. Louisville, July 20, 1865. Crouse, Saml. W., e. July 15, 1862, Co. A, 9th O. V. C.; dis. July, 1865. Culbertson, Dr. Howard, e. Nov. 16, 1862, U. S. V. 3 yrs. as surg.; aptd. surg. in charge of hos. at Rollo, rank of maj.; surg. in charge of U. S. gen. hos. (Harvey) at Madison, Wis.; m. o. Oct. 1865, brev. rank of lieut. col.; passed examination as asst, surg. U. S. A.; com. Feb. 28, 1866; made capt. July 8, 1866; placed on retired list Jan. 8, 1869, for disab. Daw, J. P., service, Co. C., O. V. C., 1863–5; on det. duty. Decker, Thos. A., e Feb. 27, 1864, 1st O. V. V. C.; dis. Sept. 27, 1865. Denman, A. Q., e Aug. 5, 1861, Co. D., O. V. C.; m. o. with regt. Dickeson, Lawson, e 1864–5, Co. F. 13th O. V. C.; wnd. at Cold Harbor. Edwards, Geo., service 9th O. V. C.; cap. and killed near Jonesboro. Embery, Geo. e. Oct. 27, 1864, bat. I; m. o. at Knoxville, Tenn.; July 24, 1865. Farmer, Terrence, e. June 1862, U. S. drag., Co. F; wnd. at Brandy sta.; trans. to 114th N. Y. V. I. Fickel, Geo., e. Feb. 1, 1864, Co. E., 22d V. R. C.; dis. July, 1865. Garrett, Henry H., served in Co. B, 1st O. V. V. C., the latter part of war. Garrett, Isaac I, served in Co. D, 12th O. V. C. from 1863 to 1865. Garrett, J. W., served in Co. B, 1st O. V. V. C. from 1864 to 1865, wnd. at Atlanta. Goddard, Chas. C., com. capt., Sept. 1861, Co. C, 17th U. S. I., Mar., 1863; assigned to Co. A. 1st batln; wnd. at Chancellorsville; res. May 26, 1864. Griffith, W. H., corp., served from 1862 to 1863, 1st O. S. S. Grim, Geo. W., sergt. e. in Ross county, Oct. 19, 1863, Co. M, 12th O. V. C., cap. at Mt. Sterling, Ky.; paroled; in hos., dis. June, 1865. Hall, John G., service, 7th O. V. C., Co. B, 1862 to 1865. Harney, Marshall M., service 13th O. V. C. C., Co. F, from 1861 to 1865; wnd. at Petersburg. Havens, Saml. J., e. Oct. 10, 1864, 1st U. S. V. V. E. C., Co. H; impressed in service; dis. at Nashville, Sept. 26, 1865. Homman, John, e. Oct. 8, 1862, Co. A, 9th O. V. C.; m. o. July 20, 1864. Homman, Wm., e. May 6, 1864, Co. A, 9th O. V. C.; m. o. July 22, 1864. Jenkins, S. D, e., 12th U. S. I., service from 1862 to 1865. Johnson, J. A., service in 9th O. V. C., Co. A, from 1862 to 1865. King, Newton B., service in Co. K, 5th U. S. C., from 1863 to 1866, 1st sergt. Krim, John P., e. Sept. 24, 1864, Co. C, 1st batln, 15th U. S. I.; det. as pioneer; wnd. at Atlanta; dis. Sept. 24, 1864. Lawhead, G. W., served in 9th O. V. C., Co. A; cap. and held a prisoner 5 months. Lawyer. Harrison, served in 9th O. V. C., Co. A, from Oct. 1862 to July 1865. Lowry, Lyman, served in the 8th U. S. I., Co. F; pro. sergt.; det. on provost duty; dis. Jan. 21, 1867; vet. Lugenbeal, D. F., served in 15th U. S. I., Co. G; from 1861 to 1864, wnd. at Chickamauga. McCain, Henry, e. Oct. 6, 1864, 1 year. 24th Indp. bate. L. A. m. o. June 24, 1865; previously served in the 1st W. Va. L. A. McClain, Isaiah, service 1st batln. O. Indp. S. S. Co. C; trans. to V. R. C. McGee, David, service in 10th O. V. C. Co. B, from 1862 to 1865; wnd. at Resaca. Marshall, Josephus, served in 9th O. V. C. Co. C, from 1862 to 1865. Miller, C. C., served in the 9th O. V. C., Co. A, Miner, Mathew M., served in the 10th O. V. C., Co. A, from Oct., 1862, to Aug., 1865; sergt. Mitchell, Clark, served in 9th O. V. C., Co. C, from Nov., 1862, to Dec., 1864; det. 4th O. Art.; in hospital; dis. for disab. Mitchell, John, e. at Mansfield in 1862; service 1st O. S. S.; in hospital; trans. to I. C.; dis. July, 1864; disab. Pake, Henry L., service 10th O. V. C., Co. B, from Oct., 1862, to Oct., 1865. Pansler, Zenas F., service 6th O. Ind. S. S. Pigman, John,

service 9th O. V. C.; pro. sergt.; served from 1862 to 1865. Porter, R. L., e. Nov. 10, 1862, Co. C., 9th O. V. C.; m. o. at Columbus, Aug. 2, 1865. Quigby, Harrison, service in the 13th O. V. C., Co. F. Rechel, John, service in 9th O. V. C., Co. C, from 1862 to 1865. Reed, David, e. Oct. 29, 1862, 9th O. V. C., Co. C; m. o. July 20 1865. Reed, James H., service in the 6th Co., Ind. S. S., from 1862 to 1865. Reed, Willis D., e. Dec. 20, 1863, in the 10th O. V. C., Co. D; m. o. July 30, 1865. Robinson, Robert T., service in the 1st U. S. C., Co. F, from Nov., 1862, to Nov. 1865; pro. corp.; wd. at Cold Harbor June, 1864. Scott, Ernest, service from Hamilton county, in Co. C., 13th O. V. C., from Feb., 1861, to Aug., 1865; wd. at Petersburg; in hospital; det. service on steamer, J. Barnes. Shiplett, Charles, e. from Madison county, 9th O. V. C., Co. A. serving 3 years. Shiplett, Ephraim, e. from Madison county, 9th O. V. C. Co. A; pro. sergt.; serving three years. Shoemaker, George E., e. Oct. 23, 1862, Co. C, 9th. O. V. C.; pro. to corp.; then to sergt.; m. o. July 20, 1865. Shirer, B. F., service from 1863, 6th O. V. C., Co. G; taken prisoner; died in Andersonville Jan., 1865. Simpson, Isaac, corp., service in U. S. C. T., Co. F, from 1863 to 1865. Sims, William, service in 12th O. V. C., Co. H, from 1864 to 1865. Skinner, Harrison, e. service in 1st O. V. V. C., Co. B, from 1864 to 1865. Smith, Charles C., service 13th O. V. C., Co. F; killed at Petersburg July 30, 1864; interred on field. Smithy, George W., service as farrier and vet. surg., 1st O. V C., from 1861 to 1865. Snyder, Troylus, service 10th O. V. C., Co. B, from 1864 to 1865. Somers, William B., service in 9th O. V. C., Co. A, from Aug., 1862, to July, 1865. Spangler, Andrew J., e. Nov. 27, 1862, 9th O. V. C., Co. C; apptd. teamster; injured in the service; in hospital; dis. June, 1865. Stultz, Marshall, service in 9th O. V. C., Co. C; pro. corp.; served from 1862 to 1863. Sweetland, Charles B., e. in Morgan county Oct. 28, 1863, 9th O. V. C., Co. K; apptd. 2d lieut; hurt in leg fall of horse; in hospital; dis. Oct. 17, 1864; disab. Tanner, Albert, service 13th O. V. C., Co. F, from 1864 to 1865. Taylor, James F., service in 5th Ind. O. V. C., Co. B, and the 13th O. V. C. from 1863 to 1865. Toll, John C., service 10th O. V. C., Co. C., from 1864 to 1865. Tomlinson, A. C., e. Feb. 29, 1864, U. S. Signal Service; in hospital; dis. at Louisville Aug. 22, 1865. Van Fleet, R. C. M., service in 18th U. S. I., 2d batln., Co. F; dis. 1862; disab. Van Voorhis, John R., corp., service 5th Ind. Batln., O. V. C., Co. D, from 1863 to 1865. Walker, G. W., service sergt. 1st O. S. S., Co. C; dis. in 1865. Walker, Sherman, service in the 23d U. S. C. T., Co. I. Warner, George, service in 5th Ind. Batl. Cav., Co. F, and in 13th O. V. C.; wd., losing right arm. Weaver, J. F., service in 9th O. V. C., Co. A, from 1864 to 1865. Welch, Edward, service in 4th Ind. Batln. O. V. C., Co. E, from 1863 to 1864. West, William T., service 9th O. V. C., Co. C, from 1864 to close of war; wd.; cap.; in Andersonville. White, Jos. P., service 9th O. V. C., Co. A, from 1862 to 1865. Wilson, Benton, service in the 4th U. S. C. T., Co. B, from 1863 to 1865. Wilson, S. H., service 9th O. V. C., Co. C, from 1864 to 1865; corp. Wince, William H., sergt., service in 9th O. V. C., Co. A. Wright, Azariah, service in the 12th O. V. C., Co. D, from 1863 to 1865.

First Artillery.—Gladstone, William, e. Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years, Co. C.; corp.; prom. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. at Knoxville, Tenn., June 20, 1865. Power, Payton O., e. in Morgan county June 1, 1863, 3 years, Co. I; m. o. July 25, 1865; 3 months' service in Co. F, 86th O. V. I.

Second Artillery.—Mears, Joseph, e. in Coshocton county Aug. 1, 1863, 3 years, Co. F; in hospital acting hospital steward; m. o. Aug. 23, 1865.

Sixteenth Light Artillery.—Mitchell, Isaac N., e. Aug. 20, 1861, 3 years; apptd. corp.; then sergt.; m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

Twenty-first Light Artillery.—Collister, Chas., artificer, e. Sept. 19, 1863, 3 years; m. o. July 11, 1865.

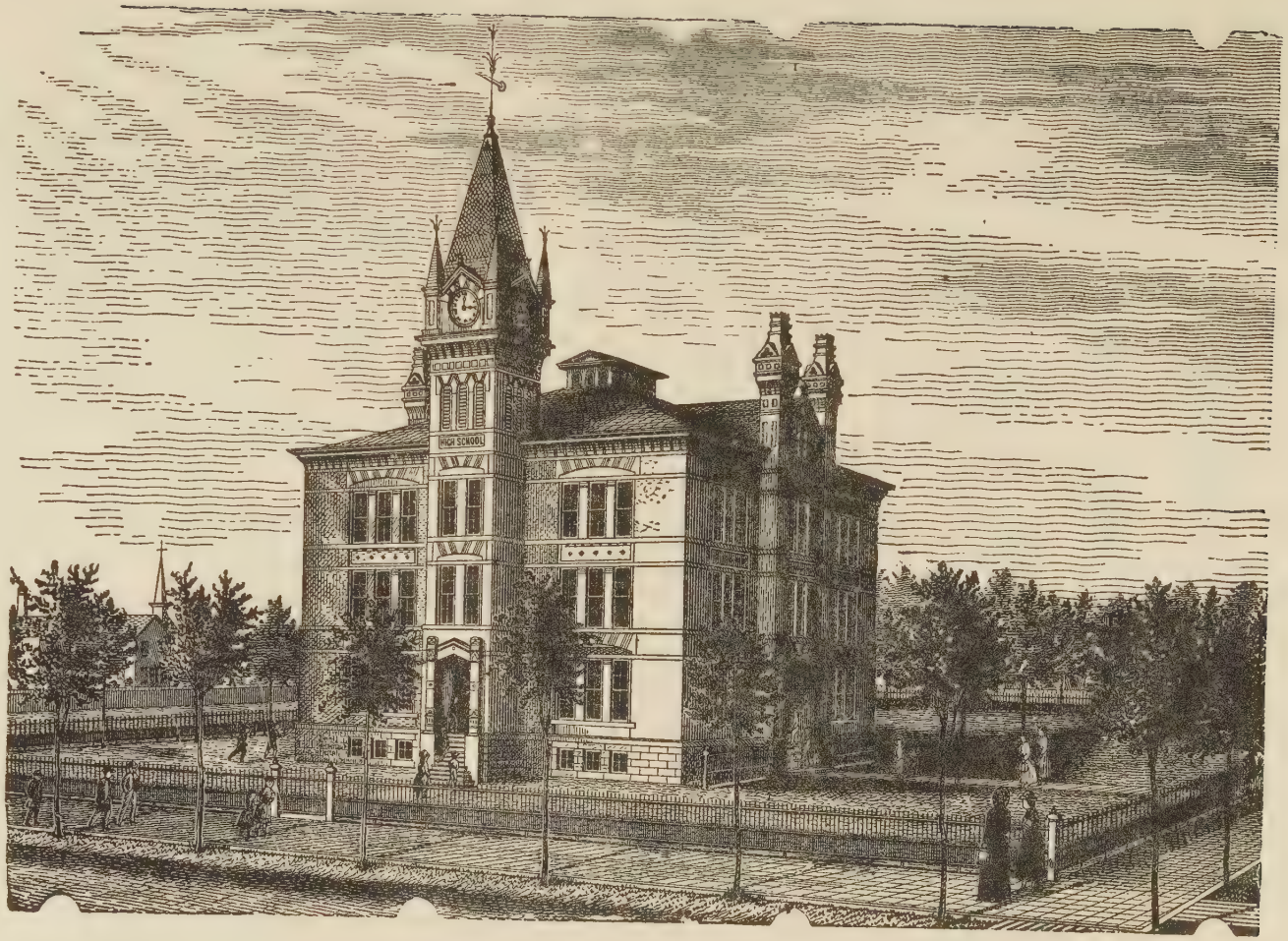
Twenty-fourth Light Artillery. — Wolford, George W., e. Oct. 19, 1864, 1 year; m. o. June 24, 1865.

Naval Service.—Abel, Silas, e. Feb., 1864; seaman gunboat Brilliant; dis. Feb., 1865. Atwell, E. D., served in navy from 1862 to 1863; e. Sept., 1864, 178th, Co. A. Best, John H., e. Nov., 1863, gunboat Gazelle, Miss. squad; dis. at the mouth of Red River Nov., 1864. Byrne, Henry, service 1864–65, gunboat Brilliant. Hambleck, Duncan, e. Aug. 29, 1864, sailor gunboat Brilliant; dis. June 1, 1865. Josselyn, A. R., e. Aug. 30, 1864, as seaman gunboat Brilliant, Miss. squad; dis. Aug. 1, 1865. Lewis, Alex. M., entered the navy service Aug. 14, 1864, on the Clara Dolson gunboat; trans. to the gunboat Brilliant; dis. at Cairo Aug. 14, 1863; served 126th, O. V. I., Co. I. McBride, William H., e. for service on gunboat Brilliant, Miss. squad, Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to Silver Lake as paymaster clerk; dis. Feb. 16, 1865. McElroy, Jas. A., service as sailor from 1862 to 1865. Meriam, Chas. A., e. Apr. 2, 1864; gunboat Brilliant, Miss. squad; pro. signal q. m.; dis. at Paducah, Apr. 3, 1865. Miller, John N., e. May, 1861, gunboat Pittsburg; dis. at Mound City, July 12, 1865; vet. Moore, Wm.

J., service, seaman, gunboat Brilliant, from 1862 to 1863. Palmer, Jas. Wm., service Feb. 1865, gunboat Brilliant; died May 18, 1865. Parshall, Reuben J., service seaman, gunboat Milwaukee, latter part of the war. Pickens, Louis S., service seaman U. S. gunboat; kd. at Pittsburg Landing, Apr. 6, 1862. Prescott, Robt., service seaman, gunboat Brilliant; from 1864 to 1865. Seright, Geo. D., service seaman, gunboat Brilliant, Miss. squad, from 1864 to 1865. Seright, John H., service seaman, gunboat Brilliant, Miss. squad; from 1864 to 1865. Shaw, Geo. W., e. Feb. 1, 1864, as seaman, gunboat Brilliant, Miss. squad.; apptd. steward; dis Feb. 7, 1865. Smith, Nathan K.; service carpenter, gunboat Brilliant; from 1864 to 1865. Thomas, Joseph R. Jr., service as seaman, U. S. gunboat Brilliant from 1862 to 1863; pro. to paymaster's clerk; in Aug. 1863, apptd. recruit. officer for U. S. N.; dis. at close of war.

Miscellaneous Service Other States.—Adams, Geo. C., e. Sept. 12, 1863, W. Va. L. A., bat. H; cap. New Creek, Va., Nov. 28, 1864; in prison 3 mo., dis. June 12, 1865. Adams, Wm. E., e. 1861, 47th Ind. V. I. Co. A; trans, to V. R. C.; dis. Oct. 1865. Arter, Wm. D., e. 1861, 12th Ill., Co. D; taken, prisoner at Tunstalls Sta. May 4, 1863, sent to Libby; ex. same day; vet. Feb. 1864; dis. at New Orleans, Mar. 1, 1866. Auxline, Jos., e. Sept. 15, 1862, Co. A, 9th O. V. Cav.; died at Camp Dennison, Oct. 21, 1864. Bayl, Henry C., e. and served in the U. L. G. Cav. from 1862 to 1865. Barker, J. H., e. Dec. 1863, Co.B, 38th. Ind. V. I., drummer; dis. at Indianapolis, July, 1865. Barnett, Geo. W., e. 3 mo. serv., 3d Iowa V. I., Co. G; re-e. for 3 years; dis. for disab; appted. 2d Lieut. 129th O. V. I. Co. E; served until 1864. Barton Saml. A., e. at Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 16, 1862, Co. E, 39th Ill. V. I.; in hos. at Folly Isl., 1863; dis. for disab. same year. Barton, Wm. H., e. at Bloomington, Ill. Aug. 12, 1861, Co. B, 39th Ill. V. I.; in hos, at Phila.; dis. for disab. at Hilton Head, Dec. 12, 1863. Bonifield, S. R. e. and ser. 3 years in Co. E, 1st W. Va. V. C.; vet.; pro. to sergt. Brooks, John R., e. 1861, W. Va. I; served until 1865. Brown, Thos. J.. May, 1863, 55th Mass. (col.) V. I. wnd. at James Island, July 2, 1864. Burkhart, Henry J., served in Co. A, 195th N. Y. V. I., 1863-5. Chisholm, Isaac, e. at Hickory, Pa., Aug. 19, 1862, Co. K, 140th Pa. V. I.; wnd. at Gettysburg (Devil's Den); in hos. 9 mo. Philadelphia; det. ward master of hos; reported to Washington; clerk at regt. h. q.; dis. June 17, 1865. Chorfel, Geo., in serv. 3 mo Co. C, Ill. V. I., then 3 years in 48th Ill. V. I. Co. F; wnd. twice before Atlanta. Collier, Theo, e. Sept. 1861, Co. I, 3d N. Y. V. C; dis. Sept. 23, 1864. Condon, Patrick, e. Co. E; 11th Pa. V. I.; wnd. at Petersburg. Cunningham, S. C., e. Co. A, 7th Iowa; wnd. at Corinth. Dickson, Geo. E, e. at Louisville. Aug. 1861, Co. A; 1st. Ky. V. I.; wnd. in Miss.; killed at Stone River. Deitz, F. C. e. May, 1863, Co. A; 4th batln. O. V. C.; sergt. served till Mar. 1864, pro. 2d. lieut. Co. A, 13th O. V. C, then capt. Dingey, Isaac, e. 1862, 13th W. Va. V. I; in hos.; dis. Mar. 1864. Dozer, Lyman, e. Aug. 30, 1861, Co. F, 2d. W. Va. V. C; dis. Jan. 1863, disab. Douglas, John J., served in 1st. Tenn. L. A; pro. sergt.; 2d. and 1st. lieut., captain, breveted major U. S. V., inspector general, aid de camp and staff duty. Echelberry, Martin, e. Sept. 8, 1861, Co. F; 2d W. Va. V. C.; apptd sergt. Co. C; vet. at Charleston, S. C.; m. o. at Wheeling, July 4, 1865. Faris, Jas. M. e. July, 1863, and served in the 117th Ind V. I; dis. Mar. 1864. Felton, Jas. W., service in the 14th W. Va., V. C., Co. B; from 1862 to 1865. Felton, Benj. O., service in the 4th W. Va. V. I., Co. M.; 1863–4. Fisher, Elias, serv. in 77th Ill., Co. B; dis. Feb. 1863, for disab. Gadd, Owen serv. from 1861 to 1864, in 30th Ill; in all the battles of that regt. to time of dis. Gregg, Milton S. service in Co. A, 3d W. Va. V. C. from 1862 to 1865. Hagar, Benj. J., e. 8th Pa. V. I. Co. I; wd. at Antietam; in hos.; dis. Feb. 1864; re-e. Co. D, 191st Pa;cap. at Spottsylvania,in Andersonville; dis. June, 1865. Hankeson, Geo. W., service in Co. D, 4th W. Va., V. I. from 1861 to 1864. Hannon, Henry, service, in 1st N. Y. L. A; bat. H, from 1861 to 1865, then in U. S. N. Huffman, Geo., served in 6th Ind. V. I., Co. G, and 10th Ind. V. C. from 1862 to 1865. Hunter, T, J., served in the 22d Ky. V. I., Co. F. James, Calvin entered in Pa. 1863, first as "Pa. Emergency Man," then as enrolling officer. Jamison, Robt., entered service in 2d Pa. I, Co. F; also 4th Pa. V. C. Kern, G. V., entered service Nov. 1863, W. Va. Indp. C.; in hos.; cap. by Mosby's guerrillas; paroled; dis. June 5, 1865. Larimer, Jas. H.; service in 10th Iowa V. I., Co. C; from 1861 to 1865, wnd. at Champion's Hill; in hos.; dis. Aug. 30, 1865; vet. Laughman, Jas., service in 25th Ills. V. I., Co. F; wnd. and cap. at Chickamauga, in Andersonville 11 mo. escaped, recaptured. Leasure, Jas. A., service in the 10th Ind. Co. F; from Apr., 1861, to Aug. 1861. Lockard, Thos., served in the 4th. Pa. V. I., 3 mo. men; and 114th Pa. Co. I; wnd. at Gettysburg; dis. May, 1865. McCam, Henry, e. in bat. H., 1st. W. Va. L. A., Oct. 3, 1863. McClain, Isaac N., service, Co. K; 34th Ill. V. I; wnd. at Shiloh; died in hos. at St. Louis,

Apr. 19, 1862. McCreary, Wm., service in 152d Pa. H. A., Co. K; from 1864 to 1865. McDonald, James, service, 3 yrs., 15th Pa. V. C., Co. C. McEwen, John P., service in 4th Iowa, V. I., Co. C; from 1861 to 1864; pro. through the grades to capt.; wnd. at Pea Ridge and Chickasaw Bayou. McGill, Wm. H., service in 4th Ky. V. I. one year; in 9th O. V. C., Co. A, from 1862 to 1865; pro. sergt.; wnd. and cap. McGrath, Geo., service from Sept. 1861, 2d W. Va., V. C., Co. E; m. o. with regt. McGraw, Isaac, e. Aug. 4, 1862, Co. A; 134th N. Y. V. I; pro. sergt.; cap. at Gettysburg; escaped; cap. before Atlanta; in Andersonville and Millen prisons; ex. in 1865; m. o. June 1865. Mapes, Marcellus, service in 125th Ills., Co. C, from 1862 to 1865. Marple, Geo., sergt., service in 12th W. V., Co. B; from 1862 to 1865. Marzetti, Henry, service in 54th Ill., Co. K, from 1864 to 1865; cap. and paroled. Miller, Jacob H., service in 4th W. Va. C., Co B; from 1863 to 1864. Miller, Nelson T., service in 39th Ind., Co. E, from 1861 to 1863, pro. to sergt., then 1st. lieut. Moyer, Jacob, service in 14th Pa. V. A. from 1864 to 1865. Norman, John, e. in 28th Ill., Co. D; Aug. 3, 1861, wnd. at Shiloh; in hos.; m. o. Apr. 6, 1866; vet. Paff, Edward, sergt., service, 12th Kan., Co. A, from 1862, to 1865. Porter, Joseph, service in the 22d Pa. V. C., Co. C, from 1862 to 1865. Ramsey, W. K., service in 55th Pa., Co. C. Ratliff, Saml. E., service in 15th Ky., Co. K, from 1861 to 1864. Ray, Alpheus, service in the 77th Pa., Co. E; cap. at Chickamauga; died in the Danville prison, June 17, 1864. Rennison, Francis, service in 59th Pa., Co. C. Richter, Saml. F., corp., service in 6th W. Va. V. I., from Nov. 1861, to Dec. 1864. Ripple, Geo., service, 125th Pa., Co. I, and in the 22d Pa. V. C.; dis. Oct. 1865. Robb, John C. e. service, 78th, Co. C., 4 months. Rogers, H. H., service in the 7th Minn. Co. B. and the 2d Ark., Co. B one year. Ryan, A. Z. service in the 11th Mo. V. I. Co. E, from 1861 to 1865. Saer, S. B., service in 1st W. Va. V. C. Co. A, from 1861 to 1864. School, Joseph service, 52d N. Y. V. I. Co. G, from 1863 to 1865; cap. and in prison. Scott, Chas., service 3d Mo., Co. E, from 1861 to 1864. Sheen, Patrick, service in 31st Ill. V. I. Co. I, from 1861 to 1864; wnd. at Kenesaw Mt. Shockly, John, service in 1st W. Va. L. A. Bat. C, 4 years. Slack, John A., service 134th Ill V. I. Co. F; died in Ky., July, 1864. Smith, John A., served as sergt. in 2d Minn. V. I., Co. G. Swift, Wm. H. H., service 112th Ill. V. I. Co. C; from Aug., 1862, to June, 1865. Squires, Saml. D., service, 6th W. Va. V. C. Co. C; cap., died in Andersonville. Stevens, H. H., service in 24th Ia. V. I., Co. H; killed at Champion's Hill. Thomas, David, service in 34th N. J. V. I., Co. G, from 1863 to 1866. Tudor, Chas. H., service 10th Md. V. I., Co. D, from 1863 to 1865. Van Buren, John, service in 30th N. Y. V. I., Co. A, from 1861 to 1862. Vandenbark, John W., service in 20th Ind. V. I. Co. I, pro. to rank of capt. Voorhis, Eli, service in 89th Ind. V. I., Co. A, from 1862 to 1865. Voorhis, Levi, service in 89th Ind. V. I., Co. A, from 1862 to 1865. Walters, Isaac S., service 1st W. Va. V. C. Co. F, one year, 1861-2; wnd. at Bull Run; in hos.; dis. Oct. 14, 1864, Warren, Wm., service 46th Ill. V. I. from 1863 to 1865; corp. Watterman, Wm. C., asst. surg. 4th W. Va. V. I. and 2d W. Va. V. I, from 1862 to 1865. Watkins, W. K., service in 150th N. Y. V. I., Co. C, from 1862 to 1865; wnd., in hos. pro. corp. Watts, Arthur H., service 130th N. Y. V. I., Co. D, from 1862 to 1865; pro. 1st lieut. West, Martin, service 1st Ill. V. C. Co. A, from 1861 to 1862; cap. at Lexington, Mo.; ex.; 3 years in the 14th Ill. V. C. Williams, Lemson, service in 147th Ind. V. I., Co. E, from Feb., 1865 to Aug., 1865. Wilson, John, service in 36th Ill. V. I., Co. C, wnd. at Kene saw Mt.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, ZANESVILLE.

Chapter X.

SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY.

NO doubt the first schools in the county were what is termed "pay" schools, and the schoolhouses were built by public subscription. It was not until after the passage of the common school law that any thing like the public schools of a later day were known. There were in the state several districts, all of them entitled to a thirty-sixth part of their superficial contents for the support of common schools. In 1836–37, the subject of school lands and common schools was taken up in the general assembly, and the members agreed that something should be done, but took no definite action in the matter during that session. Complaints had come from all parts of the state, some based on one alleged grievance, some on another, and there was so much diversity in the remedies proposed that there seemed no sufficient definite data to act upon.

A superintendent was appointed for one year, to collect information on all subjects connected with the question and make report to the legislature, with a suggestion of such remedies as might appear necessary to establish a practical free school system. One thing that seemed to require the immediate attention of the department was the school lands. The state was divided into many different grants, each having distinct school lands, and the legislation had been plentiful and complicated, adopted frequently to promote the interests of individuals, who, pretending advantage to the schools, sought an appropriation for personal advantage. It was made the duty of no individual or department to superintend this interest, and great iniquity was practiced while the legislature sought honestly to do right.

When the law passed, allowing the sale of the school lands, it was intended for immediate effect, and the frauds afterward practiced were not foreseen. No limit as to value was fixed for the sale of the lands, and the result was that, in the new counties, where there was but little demand for lands, and only a few residents—sometimes not five freeholders in a township—and not a quarter of the land entered, the school land was sold for ten cents an acre and upward. Extensive speculations were made in this way. The land was sometimes worth, in a few years, several times what it was bought for. A price should have been fixed, below which the land should not have been sold, nor should it have been sold until all the government land in the township had been taken up.

A still greater fraud was committed in surrendering the leases. Some of the most valuable school lands were first leased on "improvement leases," under which the tenant took a quarter section of land for ten or fifteen years. He was bound to build a cabin and clear some fifteen or twenty acres of land, and might clear more at his own option. After these leases expired, the land was leased for ninety-nine years, renewable forever. Thus the tenant paid for rent the interest on the estimated value of the land, and it was to be revalued every fifteen or twenty years, as the lease might stipulate, the value of improvements to be excluded. In the rapid settlement of the country, land thus leased for from five to fifty cents an acre, estimating the land to be worth from $1 to $8, subject to such revaluation every fifteen years, was often, before the first fifteen years had passed, worth ten times the first estimate. The law directing the sale of school land allowed these tenants to surrender their leases, and, on paying the amount of the last valuation, to receive deeds in fee simple, so they thus obtained at $3 or $4 an acre, or less, land worth often $50 or $100 per acre. In that way, at least, $1,000,000 was lost to the school fund of Ohio, and by the sacrifice of premature sales, another large sum was lost. Both these practices were prohibited in 1838, and the land that remained was more carefully managed.

The different school funds provided for under the law were the following: The Connecticut Western Reserve fund, the proceeds of 56,000 acres of land, or the sum of $158,656. It belonged to the several counties of the

Western Reserve. The United States Military District fund, or the proceeds of school lands in that part of the state. The Virginia Military school fund, composed of the proceeds of 105,155 acres of land given for the use of schools in the tract of country reserved by Virginia to satisfy her military claimants. The three tracts of country named composed about one-third of the area of the state, and had no school sections reserved, and the lands thus given were in lieu of such sections. The residue of the state, with some small exceptions, had every Section 16, or one thirty-sixth of its area, reserved for school purposes. There is also a direct tax for educational maintenance. The sources from which the school moneys expended in Muskingum county is derived are the following: A—The state common school fund; B—Local school levies; C—United States Military School fund; D—Interest on sales of Section 16.

Under the laws of Ohio, the state is divided into school districts, to be styled, respectively, city district of the first grade of the first class, city districts of the second grade of the first class, city districts of the first class, city districts of the second class, village districts, special districts, and township districts. Each city having a population of 250,000 or more by the last preceding census of the United States, including the territory annexed to it for school purposes, and excluding the territory detached from it for school purposes, constitutes a city district of the first grade of the first class; each city having a population of 150,000 or more, and less than 250,000, by the last preceding census of the United States, including the territory annexed to it for school purposes, constitutes a city district of the second grade of the first class; and each city having a population of 10,000 and less than 150,000 by the last preceding official census of the United States, including the territory annexed to it for school purposes, and excluding territory detached from it for school purposes, constitutes a city district of the first class. Each city having a population of 10,000 or more, including the territory attached to it for school purposes, and excluding the territory within its corporate limits detached for school purposes, constitutes a school district, to be styled a city district of the first class.

Each city of the second class, having a population of less than 10,000 by the census of 1870, including the territory attached to it for school purposes, and excluding the territory within its corporate limits detached for school purposes, constitutes a school district, to be styled a city district of the second class. Each village, including the territory attached to it for school purposes, and excluding the territory within its corporate limits detached for school purposes, shall constitute a school district, to be styled a village district. Municipal corporations hereafter created, or advanced to higher grade, except villages created by advancement or otherwise, shall, from and after their creation or advancement, be school districts corresponding to their grade as herein provided. Each organized township, exclusive of any of its territory included in a city, village, or special district, shall constitute a school district to be styled a township district. Any school district now existing, other than those mentioned, which has been established by a vote of the people in accordance with any act of the general assembly, or which has been established by a general or local act of the general assembly constitutes a school district, to be styled a special district; and such districts may be established as provided for.

In city districts of the first grade of the first class, the board of education consists of one member from each ward, each member of the board to be an elector of the ward, or of the township, or part of the township, which, for school purposes, has been or may be attached to such ward, for which he is elected or appointed. In city districts of the second class, and in village districts, the board of education consists of six members, except in districts organized under a law providing for only three members, who shall have the qualifications of an elector therein, and in such districts the membership may be increased to six; but the board of a city district of the second class, may provide, by a vote of the majority of its members, that the board shall consist of as many members as the city has wards. In city districts of the second class, members of the board of education are elected annually, to serve for the term of three years from the third Monday of April succeeding their election, and until the election and qualification of their successors; if the board consists of six members, two judicious and competent persons are elected each year; and if the board consists of three members, one such person is elected each year.

The board of education of each township district divided into sub-districts consists of the township clerk, and the directors who have been appointed clerks of the sub-districts; the board of a township district which is not divided into sub-districts consists of the township clerk, and the directors of the district; the

board of a township district which is composed of not more than two sub-districts consists of the township clerk, and the directors of the two sub-districts; and the clerk of the township is clerk of the board, but is not entitled to a vote.

There is elected by ballot, on the second Monday of April, annually, in each sub-district and in each township not divided into sub-districts, by the qualified electors thereof, one competent person, having the qualifications of an elector therein, to be styled director, who holds his office for three years from the day of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

The board of education of each special district consists of three members, who must be residents of the district, and have the qualifications of an elector therein; and when the electors of any special district, the board of education of which consists of three members, desire that the board shall consist of six members, they may make such change in the same manner as provided for city districts of the second class and village districts.

There is elected annually, by ballot, on the second Monday of April, in each special district, by the qualified electors thereof, at the usual time and place of holding school elections in such district, one judicious and competent person to serve as member of the board for three years from the first Monday succeeding his election, and until the election and qualification of his successor.

When the better accommodation of scholars makes it desirable to form a sub-district, composed of parts of two or more townships, the boards of education of the townships interested may, by mutual agreement, at a joint meeting held for the purpose, establish the same, and fix the boundaries thereof; if there is no suitable school-house within such boundaries, or if there is one, but it is not suitably located, the board may designate a site whereon to erect such building; but if there is a suitable school-house within such boundaries, properly located, the school must be held therein. A chairman and secretary are chosen at such meeting, and the secretary makes a memorandum of the proceedings had thereat; a copy of such memorandum, signed by the chairman and secretary, to be transmitted to the clerk of each of the boards, who records the same in his record of proceedings of the board; and the secretary to transmit a like copy of the proceedings to the auditor of each county having territory embraced in the sub-district. The school in a joint sub-district is under the control of the board of education in the township in which the school-house is situate, of which board the director who is clerk of the joint sub-district is a member; but such school is supported from the school funds of the townships having territory in the joint sub-district, in proportion to the enumeration of youth.

For the purpose of affording advantages of a free education to all the youth of the state, there is levied, annually, a tax upon the grand list of taxable property of the state, which is collected in the same manner as other state taxes are collected, and the proceeds of which constitute the "state common school fund;" the rate of such levy is designated by the general assembly at least once in two years; and if the general assembly fail to designate the rate for any year, the same shall be one mill upon each dollar of valuation of such taxable property. The state pays interest annually, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon all money which has been paid into the state treasury on account of sales of lands commonly called "salt lands," and upon all money heretofore paid, or which may hereafter be paid into the state treasury on account of sales of swamp lands granted to the state of Ohio by act of congress; the money received from such sales constitutes an irreducible debt of the state; and the interest shall be apportioned annually on the same basis as the state common school fund is apportioned, and distributed to the several counties.

The money which has been and may hereafter be paid into the state treasury on account of sales of lands granted by congress for the support of public schools in any original surveyed township, or other district of county, constitutes the "common school fund," of which the auditor of state is superintendent, and the income of which is applied exclusively to the support of common schools.

"Teaching school is a very different performance from what it was when I went to school," says an old resident. "The first school house was built by popular effort, and was a log cabin with a stick chimney wide enough for a big backlog. Puncheon floors, and seats without backs, rough boys and girls, hardy, rugged and frolicsome, were the order of the day. A quarter's schooling was about all we had in those days, and the smaller children, unless they lived close by, did not attend. It generally began when the fall work was all done, so the big boys could attend, and they were big boys, too. In these days we think schools should be profoundly still. Not so then. Our schools were all loud schools. The teachers governed

by main strength, and the boys with the strongest lungs seemed to learn the fastest. These noisy schools were not so very notable until the time for studying the spelling lesson came. Then every pupil had to commence at once and study out loud—high-and low-keyed voices, the coarse, the gentle and the broad mouthed going pell mell into the work. The plodder sat by the blazing fire and deliberately spelled at the top of his voice while the sweat rolled down his cheeks. The glib-tongued, sharp-voiced chap put his utmost vigor into his lungs and made the welkin ring. It was a veritable bedlam—as Bill Nye puts it, 'a sort of information of the bowels.' Occasionally one would stop, for want of breath, perhaps, or to play some prank, when down came the ferrule upon his unlucky shoulders. It was unmanly to cry, but occasionally there was a sniffle or two, and then the book was brought into play and another rivulet of noise was joined to the cataract until the class was called. The teachers we had for a long time were of the loud school kind, but at last an innovation was made. The ice was broken. A quiet and unpretentious man was engaged to teach the winter term, and nothing was said about the kind of school he was to teach. When school commenced the community received a severe shock. The fellow insisted on a quiet school. The noisy spelling study was muzzled and a quietus put on other boisterousness. The strain was too great. The big boys rebelled, but to no purpose. The loud-mouthed chap, who formerly made the roof-boards rattle with his gentle voice when the time for studying the spelling lesson came, had to content himself with out yelling; all the others playing 'town ball' and 'bull pen' at the noon hour. The big boys found sympathy at home, and the quiet school 'crank' was bounced. The loud school was reinstated, but it was doomed. Slowly but surely the quiet school gained friends and the 'loud school' became an institution of the past." In those days the first exercise was reading verses from the testament by the older pupils who had back seats, while the small children were nearest the fire. After the reading, if the teacher was a man of prayer, he prayed. This was done, too, while the little ones were getting warm. Then began the exercises in Webster's Spelling Book, the teacher pointing to the letters with penknife or scissors. Thumps on the head from the teacher's thimbled finger were not uncommon when the teacher was a woman. The thumps were sometimes harder if the teacher was a man. Then reading was begun with the maxim: "Let no man put off the law of God." Then as the reading progressed came the story in Webster's Spelling Book of the silly and unfortunate dairy maid, who, with her milk pail on her head, calculated how many eggs she could sell it for and what a fine dress she would buy, until, tossing her head with these proud anticipations, she brought down the pail and the milk was dashed to the ground and she saw all her dear plans washed away in it. Then there was the moral story about the boys stealing apples. The farmer first tried to stop them by throwing tufts of grass, but, finding they carried no terrors with them, he threw stones, which were more effectual. The "American Preceptor" succeeded that book. The children were given a recess, though the recreative period was not known by that name. The boys went first, by themselves, and afterwards the girls. If there were any scholars inside who found the "rule of three" difficult, the teacher explained it during this time. Shortly came a rap on the window to call in all the children. After geography followed a lesson in grammar, forty minutes long, which none of the children understood and most of them hated. Ruled paper was not known. The parents furnished a few sheets of paper which were sewn together at home. It was of all qualities but good. The teacher was kept busy during odd spells ruling the paper and pointing the quill pens. The ink was home-made. Later on, came the "Columbian Orator" and "English Reader," filled with matter too old for children and possessing no interest for them whatever. Children of sixteen or thereabouts got to read very well, the book passing from class to class. The girls were generally the best readers. Duvall's and Pike's arithmetic were used, but for a time there were no regular classes in mathematics. No lessons were "given out," and the pupil was left to get on as well as he could. The teacher, if he could, would work out a "sum." He had a book containing all the answers. Sometimes enterprising pupils would steal the use of the teacher's "key," as this was called. Friday afternoon was given over to "speaking pieces," reciting the commandments and catechism and repeating verses from the Bible.

After teaching school for a time on "the Ledge," a neighborhood in his native town of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, James A. Garfield went with his mother to visit a brother of hers in the south part of the state. Save on the canal, this was his longest journey and made on the railroad, his first ride on the cars. They stopped at Columbus, where Mr. Kent, the representative of Geauga, showed them

much attention, and young Garfield saw the wonders of that capital. At Blue Rock, an unfortunate schoolmaster had just been disciplined by the scholars of one of the districts and dismissed; and he was induced to take them in hand for two months, and did. During the time he rode on horseback seventy miles to Athens to see a real college, the first he had ever seen. This must have been in the summer of 1850. The following statistics show the number, location and status of the public schools of the county:

SCHOOL MONEYS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1890.

Balance on hand September 1, 1889, $74,385.05; state tax, $25,450.47; irreducible school fund, $3,977.42; rents on Section 16, $29.59; local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes, $108,799.08; amount received on sale of bonds, $2,200; fines, licenses, tuition of non-resident pupils and other sources, $2,448.61; totals, $217,290.22.

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid teachers—Elementary, $85,611.81; high, $9,062.75; total, $94,674.56. Managing and superintending, $3,600; sites and buildings, $14,560.35; interest and redemption of bonds, $15,123.73; contingent expenses, $21,753.61; total, $152,712.25. Balance on hand September 1, 1890, $64,577.97; amount of orders issued and not paid, $1,034.99.

YOUTH OF SCHOOL AGE, JULY, 1890.

Boys, 8,214; girls, 7,746; youth between six and eight years of age, 2,499; youth between eight and fourteen years of age, 6,474; youth between fourteen and sixteen years of age, 2,260; youth between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, 4,727; total, 15,960. Number in United States Military District, 8,210; number in Virginia Military District, ——; number in Connecticut Western Reserve, ——; number of youth entitled to interest or rent on section 16, 7,750.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND NEW SCHOOLHOUSES AND THEIR COST.

Township districts, 24; sub-districts, 164; separate districts, 10; sub-divisions of separate districts, 10. Townships—Elementary, 3; high, —; total, 3. Separate districts—Elementary, 1; high, –; total, 1. Grand total, 4. Cost:—Townships—Elementary, $1,785; high, ——; total, $1,785. Cost:—Separate districts—Elementary, $12,020; high, ——; total, $12,020. Grand total, $13,805.

SCHOOL HOUSES AND VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Number, townships, elementary, 164; number, separate districts, elementary, 24; high, 1; total, 25; grand total, 189. Value Townships, elementary, $103,150; value separate districts, elementary, $257,300; high, $50,000; total, $307,300; grand total, $410,450.

SCHOOL ROOMS AND TEACHERS.

School rooms, townships, elementary, 169; high, 2, total, 171; school rooms, separate districts, elementary, 96, high, 16; total 112, grand total, 283. Number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, township districts, 171; separate districts, 106; total, 277.

DIFFERENT TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

Townships, elementary, gentlemen 143, ladies 195; high, gentlemen 2, total 250. Separate districts, elementary, gentlemen 5, ladies 87; high, gentlemen 10, ladies 7; total 109; grand total 359.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED THE WHOLE SCHOOL YEAR.

Townships, elementary, gentlemen 62; ladies 27; high, gentlemen 1; total 90. Separate districts, elementary, gentlemen 4, ladies 83; high, gentlemen 7; ladies 7; total 101; grand total, 191.

WAGES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF SCHOOLS TAUGHT LESS THAN TWENTY-FOUR WEEKS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS TAUGHT, AND RATE OF SCHOOL TAX.

Average wages of teachers in dollars:—Townships, elementary, gentlemen 36, ladies 28; high, gentlemen 45. Separate districts, elementary, gentlemen 57, ladies 45; high, gentlemen 69. Sub-districts in which schools were taught less than twenty-four weeks within the year, 1. Average number of weeks taught:—Townships, elementary 31; high 20. Separate districts, elementary 35, high, 36. Average rate of local tax by counties for the years 1889 and 1890, in mills:—Townships 1889-1890, 2.6; 1890-1891, 2.7. Separate districts, 1889-1890, 6.5; 1890-1891, 6.4.

ENROLLMENT.

Townships:—Elementary, boys 3,373, girls 3,023; high, boys 40, girls 38; total 6,474. Separate districts:—Elementary, boys 2,144, girls 2,015; high, boys 290, girls 353; total, 4,802; grand total, 11,276.

ENROLLMENT BETWEEN 18 AND 21 AND RE-ENROLLMENTS.

Different pupils between sixteen and

twenty-one:—Townships, elementary, boys 751, girls 509; high, boys 28, girls 15; total 1,303. Separate districts, elementary, boys 106, girls 55; high, boys 128, girls 125; total 414; grand total 1,717. Re-enrollments:—Townships, elementary, boys 97, girls 80; total 177. Separate districts, elementary, boys 68, girls 54; high, boys 20, girls 14; total, 156; grand total, 333.

AVERAGE MONTHLY ENROLLMENT.

Townships:—Elementary, boys 2,308, girls 2,174; high, boys 23, girls 29; total 4,534. Separate districts:—Elementary, boys 1,924, girls 1,737; high, boys 235, girls 301; total, 4,197; grand total, 8,731.

VILLAGE AND SPECIAL DISTRICTS.

Receipts for the year:—Adamsville, $1,332.33; Chandlersville, $1,107.40; Dresden, $6,141.40; Frazeysburg, $3,173.71; New Concord, $3,432.39; Roseville, $5,123.77. Expenditures for the year; Adamsville, $830.58; Chandlersville, $762.50; Dresden, $4,535.95; Frazeysburg, $2,084.27; New Concord, $2,170.64; Roseville, $4,155.01. Number of school houses in the district:—Adamsville, 1; Chandlersville, 1; Dresden, 1; Frazeysburg, 1; New Concord, 1; Roseville, 1. Number of school rooms exclusive of rooms used only for recitation:—Adamsville, 2; Chandlersville, 2; Dresden, 8; Frazeysburg, 4; New Concord, 4; Roseville, 6. Value of school property, including grounds, school houses, furniture, apparatus, etc.:—Adamsville, $2,000; Chandlersville, $1,500; Dresden, $24,000; Frazeysburg, $4,500; New Concord, $9,000; Roseville, $10,000. Number of teachers necessary to supply the schools:—Adamsville, 2; Chandlersville, 2; Dresden, 7; Frazeysburg, 4; New Concord, 4; Roseville, 5. Number of teachers employed, not including those that gave half or more than half their school time to supervision:—Gentlemen—Adamsville, 1; Chandlersville, 1; Frazeysburg, 2; New Concord, 1; Roseville, 2. Ladies—Adamsville, 1; Chandlersville, 3; Dresden, 7; Frazeysburg, 2; New Concord, 3; Roseville, 3. Average wages of teachers per month, in dollars, to the nearest integer:—Gentlemen—Adamsville, $60; Chandlersville, $50; Frazeysburg, $63; New Concord, $56; Roseville, $50. Ladies—Adamsville, $30; Chandlersville, $25; Dresden, $29; Frazeysburg, $30; New Concord, $33; Roseville, $27. Number of teachers that taught the entire time in the year the schools were in session:—Gentlemen—Adamsville, 1; Chandlersville, 1, Frazeysburg, 1; New Concord, 1; Roseville 1. Ladies, Adamsville, 1; Dresden, 7; Frazeysburg 2; New Concord, 3; Roseville, 2. Average number of weeks taught: Adamsville, 32; Chandlersville—36; Dresden, 36; Frazeysburg, 32; New Concord, 36; Roseville, 38. Names of superintendents:—Adamsville, J. A. Brown, salary $480; Chandlersville, L. E. Baughman, salary $450, Dresden, C. F. Palmer, salary $900; Frazeysburg, E. E. Smock, salary $600; New Concord, A. H. McCulloch, salary $500; Roseville, J. A, Williams, salary $440. Enumeration:—Adamsville, 1889, 150; 1890, 142; Chandlersville, 1889; 93; 1890, 92; Dresden, 1889, 404; 1890, 399, Frazeysburg, 1889, 221; 1890, 226. New Concord, 1889, 234; 1890, 233; Roseville, 1889, 260; 1890, 285. Pupils enrolled:—Elementary—Adamsville, 65; Chandlersville, 37; Dresden, 292; Frazeysburg, 155; New Concord, 160; Roseville, 196. Pupils enrolled:—High—Adamsville, boys 41, girls 35, total 76, grand total 141; Chandlersville, boys 24, girls 21, total 45, grand total 82; Dresden, boys 44, girls 41, total 85, grand total 377; Frazeysburg, boys 22, girls 24 total 46, grand total 201; New Concord, boys 16, girls 26; total 42, grand total 202. Roseville, boys 15, girls 20, total 35, grand total 231. Average daily attendance:—Elementary—Adamsville, 43; Chandlersville, 24; Dresden, 231; Frazeysburg, 121; New Concord, 124; Roseville, 136. Average daily attendance:—High—Adamsville, boys 26, girls 23: total 49; grand total 92; Chandlersville, boys 12, girls 12, total 24, grand total 48; Dresden, boys 29, girls 25, total 54, grand total 285; Frazeysburg, boys 16, girls 18, total 34, grand total 155; New Concord, boys 12, girls 21, total 33, grand total 157; Roseville, boys 10, girls 14, total 24, grand total 160. Per cent. of the enrollment on the enumeration:—Adamsville, 94; Chandlersville, 88; Dresden, 94; Frazeysburg, 90; New Concord, 86; Roseville, 89. Per cent. of daily attendance on the number enrolled in elementary schools:—Adamsville, 66; Chandlersville, 65; Dresden, 79; Frazeysburg, 78; New Concord, 78; Roseville, 70. Per cent. of daily attendance, on the number enrolled in high school:—Adamsville, 64; Chandlersville, 54; Dresden, 64; Frazeysburg, 74; New Concord, 90; Roseville, 70. Per cent. of total average daily attendance on total enrollment:—Adamsville, 65; Chandlersville, 59; Dresden, 76; Frazeysburg, 77; New Concord, 79; Roseville, 70. Branches of study:—Adamsville, U. S. history, 76; physiology, 123; algebra, 3. Chandlersville, U. S. history, 23; physics, 11; physiology, 35; algebra, 23. Dresden, U. S. history, 45; physics, 11; physiology, 37; algebra, 29; geometry, 3; Latin, 40. Frazeysburg, U. S. history, 60; vocal music, 40; physics, 3; physiology,

190; geometry, 3; Latin 4. New Concord, U. S. history, 54; physics, 17; physiology, 61; algebra, 30; geometry, 17; Latin, 16. Roseville, U. S. history, 115; vocal music, 123; physiology, 203; algebra, 29; geometry, 2. Districts:—Different pupils enrolled whose ages were between 16 and 21 years, July 1, 1889:—Adamsville, high 20; Chandlersville, high 33; Dresden, high 63, elementary 12; Frazeysburg, high, 22: New Concord, elementary 4, high 27; Roseville, elementary 2; high 11. Re-enrollments caused by previous attendance at some other school in the state outside the district:—Adamsville, 18; Chandlersville, 15; Dresden, 9; Frazeysville, 8; New Concord, 5; Roseville, 4. Salary of high school principal:—Adamsville, $480; Chandlersville, $450; Dresden, $405; Frazeysburg, $600; New Concord, $500; Roseville, $440. Portion of time given to teaching by principal:—Adamsville, Chandlersville, Dresden, all; Frazeysburg, 19–20; New Concord, 19–20; Roseville, 3–4. Amount paid for supervision:—Dresden, $450; Frazeysburg, $30; New Concord $25; Roseville, $132. Amount paid for high school instruction:—Adamsville, $480; Chandlersville, $450; Dresden, $855; Frazeysburg, $570; New Concord, $475; Roseville, $308. Amount paid for elementary instruction:—Adamsville, $240; Chandlersville, $225; Dresden, $1,395; Frazeysburg, $880; New Concord, $925; Roseville, $1,125. Average cost of tuition per pupil on average daily attendance:—Elementary—Adamsville, $3.70; Chandlersville, $6.00; Dresden, $4.78; Frazeysburg, $6.77; New Concord, $5.63; Roseville, $5.71. High—Adamsville, $6.30. Chandlersville, $10.00; Dresden, $10.06; Frazeysburg, $12.35; New Concord, $12.00; Roseville, $12.60. Average cost of tuition per pupil on total enrollment:—Elementary—Adamsville, $5.60; Chandlersville, $9.37; Dresden, $6.04: Frazeysburg, $8.63; New Concord, $7.00; Roseville, $8.27. High—Adamsville, $9.60; Chandlersville, $18.75; Dresden, $15.83; Frazeysburg, $16.77; New Concord, $15.00; Roseville, $18.33. Withdrawn from high school:—Dresden, boys 21, girls 16; Frazeysburg, boys 4, girls 5; New Concord, boy 1, girl 1. Number remaining in high school:—Adamsville, boys 45, girls 31; Dresden, boys 23, girls 25; Frazeysburg, boys 18, girls 19; New Concord, boys 12, girls 24; Roseville, boys 15, girls 20. Number graduated at last commencement:—Dresden, boys 2, girls 5; Frazeysburg, girl 1; New Concord, boys 7, girls 7. Average age of high school pupils first year:—Dresden, boys 16, girls 16; Frazeysburg, boys 15, girls 15; New Concord, boys 14, girls 14; Roseville, boys 12, girls 13. Average age of graduating class:—Dresden, boys 19, girls 18; Frazeysburg, girls 19; New Concord, boys 17, girls 17. Entire number of graduates in history of school:—Dresden, boys 24, girls 50; total 74; Frazeysburg, boys 7, girls 4; total 11; New Concord, boys 17, girls 25; total 42; Roseville, girls 8; total 8. Number of years in high school course: Dresden, 4; Frazeysburg, 3; New Concord, 3; Roseville, 4.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS TO THE DISTRICTS OF THE COUNTY FOR THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1891.

Adams district, state common school fund (source A), $201.75; local school levies collected (source B), $643.89; U. S. military school fund (source C), $21.61; interest on sales of section 16 (source D), nothing. Total, $867.25.

Blue Rock district—A, $279.00; B, $1,163.52; D, $99.82; total, $1,542.34.

Brush Creek district—A, $292.50; B, $1,520.36; D, $158.71; total, $1,971.57.

Cass district—A, $211.50; B, $1,269.38; C, $22.66; total, $1,503.54.

Clay district—A, $62.25; B, $201.26; D (Perry Co.), $32.00; total, $295.51.

Falls district—A, $340.50; B, $2,036.13; C, $36.47; total, $2,413.10.

Harrison district—A, $138.00; B, $560.17; D, $40.95; total, $739.12.

Highland district—A, $177.75; B, $1,010.79; C, $19.04; total, $1,207.58.

Hopewell district—A, $353.25; B, $1,366.04; C, $24.66; D, $517.18; total, $2,261.13.

Jackson district—A, $159.00; B, $591.49; C, $17.03.; total, $767.52.

Licking district—A, $187,50; B, $1,003.27; C, $20.09; total, $1,210.86.

Madison district—A, $238.50; B, $758.69; C, $25.55; total, $1,022.74.

Meigs district—A, $318.75; B, $808.41; D, $455.62; total, $1,582.78.

Monroe district—A, $207.00; B, $1,142.11; C, $22.17; total, $1,371.28.

Muskingum district—A, $189.75; B, $1,191.16; C, $20.33; total, $1,401.24.

Newton district—A, $414.00; B, $727.09; D, $212.14; D, from Perry County, $17.96; total, $1,371.19.

Perry district—A, $179.25; B, $842.00; C, 19.20; total, $1,040.45.

Rich Hill district—A, $319.50; B, $1,021.40; D, $197.36; total, $1538.26.

Salem district—A, $78.00; B, $354.77; C, $8.35; total, $441.12.

Salt Creek district—A, $198.75; B, $653.99; C, $0.32; D, $343.05; total, $1,196.11.

Springfield district—A, $267.00; B, $1,368.39; D, $55.11; total, $1,690.50.

Union district—A, $180.00; B, $846.65; C, $19.28; total, $1,045.93.

Washington district—A, $255.75; B, $723.20; C, $27.40; total, $1,006.35.

Wayne district—A, $369.75; B, $1,322.86; D, $223,86; total, $1,916.47.

Roseville district—A, $168; B (Muskingum Co., $849.11, Perry Co., $162.97), $1,012.08; D, (Perry Co.), $86.38; total, $1,266.46.

Taylorsville district—A, $180.75; B, $842.32; D, $300.95; total, $963.99.

Frazeysburg—A, $171.00; B, $676.91; C, $18.32; total, $866.23.

Dresden district—A, $321.75; B, $1,446.77; C, $34.47; total, $1,802.93.

Uniontown district—A, $87.75; B, $538.74; D, $21.67; total, $648.16.

Adamsville district—A, $109.50; B, $633.09; C, $11.73; total, $754.32.

Chandlersville district—A, $58.50; B, $298.11; D, $102.52; total, $459.13.

Norwich district—A, $54.75; B, $323.36; C, $5.87; total, $383.98.

New Concord district—A, $177; B, $746.08: C, $18.96; total, $942.04.

Zanesville district—A, $4,878; B, $25,908.81; C, $264.80; D, $257.39; total, $31,309.

Names and addresses of county examiners: E. E. Smock, Frazeysburg; Charles E. Swingle, Zanesville; L. E. Baughman, Dresden; Charles E. Swingle, clerk.

Names and addresses of instructors and lecturers at institutes: Prof. L. D. Bonebrake, Mount Vernon; L. E. Baughman, Dresden; R. H. Morison, Carey; C. F. Palmer, Dresden; W. H. Weaver, Newark; Dr. John Hancock, Columbus.

Chapter XI.

SCHOOLS OF ZANESVILLE.

THE following historical sketch of the pioneer and public schools of Zanesville is condensed from a paper prepared by Superintendent of Instruction W. D. Lash:

The first school in what is now the city of Zanesville was kept by a Mr. Harris in 1800 and 1801, in a cabin on River street, in what is now the Eighth ward, between Lee's corner and the mouth of Licking creek. In 1802 a Mr. Jennings kept a school in a cabin which stood on North Second street, on property now belonging to the Cargill estate. In 1805 Samuel Herrick, then a young lawyer, came to Zanesville and taught school in a cabin which stood on the school lot on which the old Market Street Academy now stands. This schoolhouse was without "daubing," and had no other floor than the ground. A large stump which stood in the middle of the room served the purpose of a "dunce-block." Mr. Herrick seems to have been a severe schoolmaster, and one of the exploits of his refractory pupils was to escape his rod of fearful length by crawling under the lower log of the wall into the safer regions of out of-doors. Among the pupils of this school were William and Margaret Thompson, David and Isaac Spangler, Richard Stillwell, Harriet Convers, James Cordery, Eliza Price, Elizabeth Montgomery and Amelia McIntire. In 1809 or 1810 Richard Kearns kept a school on the corner of North and Sixth streets. Rev. William Jones, a Presbyterian minister, taught in the old frame court house in 1810 and 1811. He taught some of the higher branches, including Latin and Greek. "Mother Goff," as she was familiarly known, taught in a house which stood on the corner of Spruce alley and Main street in 1811. In 1812–14 Arthur Reed taught in a house on the corner of Fountain alley and Seventh street. In 1816 and 1817 a Mr. Black taught in a house north of the market house. John W. Spry taught a school in Frazey's brick house, on the corner of Locust alley and Sixth street, in 1819, and afterward, in 1823 and 1824, in the old Harvey tavern, on the corner of Third and Main streets. In 1824 James Perry taught in a two-story log house on Market street, where Duvall's machine works now stand. In 1822–24 Rev. George Sedgwick taught a "Seminary for Young Ladies" in a house which stood on the river bank below the lower bridge. Some of the higher branches

were taught in this school. Other teachers of this early period were Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Colerick, Paul McPherson, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Mole, James M. Fulton, Robert McCormick, Jotham Hobbie, Miss Russell, Miss Jane Flood and Mr. Richardson.

The Zanesville academy and the McIntire school were not strictly public schools, yet the name of John McIntire, by reason of his royal bequest, is so intimately associated with the educational interests of Zanesville that some mention of these schools is almost a necessity in a sketch of this kind.

The town of Zanesville was laid out in 1799 by Jonathan Zane and John McIntire, the proprietors of the site, at which time they set apart and appropriated the west halves of lots 15 and 16 in the tenth square, for the use of schools in the coming town. In 1818, after the death of John McIntire, Jonathan Zane, the surviving proprietor, executed a deed for these grounds to Daniel Convers and others, authorizing them to enter upon and take possession of the same for school purposes. Soon after this, Daniel Convers, associating with himself about thirty others, organized a sort of joint stock company for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse on the ground thus secured to them. The number of shares, which was limited to fifty-three, at $25 each, were all taken, and, with the funds so raised, the first and second stories of the Old Market Street academy were built. The third story was added by Amity lodge, of the Masonic fraternity, and used by them as a place of meeting. The building was completed and the first school opened in it in February, 1822. By the articles of association each stockholder was entitled to send one pupil for each share of stock owned by him. The school was maintained under this organization for a number of years. During a portion of its history two departments were sustained, in the higher of which many of the higher branches of learning were taught. The first teacher employed in this school was Ezekiel Hildreth. William Pope, Jotham Hobbie, Allen Cadwalader, and others were his successors. After the public schools of the town began to assume organized form, this building was rented for a number of years, for school purposes, by the board of education, and in 1858 it was finally released to the city by the survivors and representatives of the stockholders and by Amity lodge. It is now occupied by the German-English schools, which form a part of the present school system.

John McIntire died in 1815, and by his last will and testament, given in a preceding chapter made certain provisions which have had much to do with the educational history of Zanesville. The "McIntire academy," as it was known, was built by the executors under this will, and was first occupied for school purposes about the year 1836. The first principal of this school was John M. Howe, who had, for some time previously, conducted a private seminary in a building on the corner of North and Seventh streets, known as "Howe's seminary." He was assisted by A. E. Howe and George Miller, and subsequently by Thomas H. Patrick. Mr. Howe remained as principal of this school some ten or twelve years. The school was one of high order, Latin and Greek and other branches of higher education being taught in it. The highest, or classical department, was taught by Mr. Howe in person, the lower departments by his assistants. Mr. Howe was succeeded by Mr. Theodore D. Martindale, who was assisted by Mr. T. H. Patrick and two or three female assistants. Mr. Martindale was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Davidson, who was assisted by about the same corps of teachers. Mr. Davidson was succeeded by Mr. T. H. Patrick, who remained as principal of the school until 1856, when, the graded school system having been fully organized, it was thought by the McIntire executors, as well as by others interested, that the purposes of the testator would best be carried out by placing the school under the control of the board of education and causing it to be merged in the general graded school system of the city. Accordingly, an arrangement was made between the McIntire trustees and the board of education, which will be found stated in its proper place in the succeeding portion of this sketch. Although the McIntire school has ceased to exist, as a school distinctively for poor children, it served a noble purpose for a period of twenty years, and will ever be remembered as one of the historic belongings of the city of Zanesville.

Prior to April, 1839, the public schools of Zanesville were conducted under the general school laws of the state, and were of the same ungraded character as the schools of the rural districts. The general state school law (that passed March 7, 1838,) was not considered adapted to the wants of the town in the expenditure of funds for school purposes, especially so in consequence of the existence of the McIntire school fund, which rendered the situation of Zanesville, in that regard, peculiar. On 29th of December, 1838, a meeting was held in what was known as the senate chamber, pursuant to a notice from the school directors of

Zanesville district (Ezekiel T. Cox, Uriah Parke, and Henry Eastman), and a committee appointed to draft a bill adapted to the educational wants and interests of the town of Zanesville; while another committee was appointed to circulate petitions to the legislature for its enactment as a law.

The result of this movement was that on the 13th day of February, 1839, a special law was enacted by the legislature for the support and better regulation of the schools of the town of Zanesville.

April 1, 1839, an election was held at the court house, and the following-named gentlemen were elected as members of the first board of education: Hugh Reed, George W. Manypenny, Allen Cadwalader, Charles G. Wilson, Richard Stillwell, John A. Turner. This board organized April 6th, by electing Richard Stillwell, president, John A. Turner, secretary, and Charles G. Wilson, treasurer.

The first board of examiners appointed by the council consisted of Rev. James Culbertson, Rev. William A. Smallwood and Wyllys Buell. During the same year (1839) the board of education selected sites for the school building, and put the schools in operation in rented buildings, as follows: James Barton's room, corner of Market and Fifth streets; Mrs. Barton's room, Fifth street, between Market and South; Mr. Spaulding's school-house, Sixth street, near Marietta; Old Methodist church, between First and Second streets; first floor of old academy, on Market street; room in basement of Market Street Baptist church; second floor of old academy, on Market street; Mr. N. Harris' school-room, on Third street. In September of this year, Messrs. Reed and Manypenny were re-elected members of the board of education. February 15, 1840, the board of education recommended to the council the erection of a school-house on the northwest part of the old graveyard, and submitted plans and specifications for the same. The council adopted the recommendation of the board, and immediately advertised for bids for the erection of the building. On the 12th of March, 1840, the contract was awarded to James Ramage, at $3,750. On the 28th of March, 1840, the council rented again all the rooms previously occupied by the schools, except Mr. J. Barton's, and rented three additional rooms, namely: One of Col. John Hall, one of Mr. Stratton, and another in the basement of the Market street Baptist church. In July, 1840, Allen Cadwalader resigned, and Uriah Parke was appointed a member of the board of education in his stead. In September of the same year, Uriah Parke and C. G. Wilson were re-elected, and H. J. Cox appointed in place of Dr. Turner, deceased. October, 1840, Rev. Amos Bartholomew was appointed examiner, *vice* Buell. On the 6th of November, 1840, the new school-house on the hill being ready for occupation, the following rented rooms were vacated, and the schools transferred to the new building: John Hall's, old Methodist church, two rooms in the basement of the Market Street Baptist church, and Mr. Stratton's. Mrs. Barton's room had been previously vacated, and the school transferred to Nathaniel Wilson's room, corner of Fifth and South streets. On the 27th of November, 1841, Richard Stillwell resigned, and Jesse Keene was appointed a member of the board of education in his stead. December 9, 1841, the council purchased of John M. Howe the building on the corner of Seventh and North streets, known as "Howe's seminary," together with the lease of the grounds upon which it was located, for the sum of $1,500. This building was repaired and improved, and was ready for occupation on the 1st of April, 1842.

With the occupation of this building begins the history of the graded school system of Zanesville. "While the schools were scattered in different parts of the town, no efficient system of organization could be adopted, and the plan of separate and independent schools was found very exceptionable, as well from expensiveness as inefficiency." In September, 1842, a system of organization was adopted, and went into immediate operation. The board of education to whom this organization of the schools is due consisted of Messrs. Charles G. Wilson, Uriah Parke, Horatio J. Cox, Hugh Reed, George W. Manypenny and Jesse Keene. The board of examiners at this time (September, 1842,) consisted of Rev. James Culbertson, Rev. W. A. Smallwood and Dr. Thomas M. Drake—Dr. Drake having been appointed in July of this year, in place of Rev. Amos Bartholomew. On the 20th of September, 1842, Mark Lowdan and Adam Peters were elected members of the board of education in place of Messrs. Reed and Manypenny, and on the 26th Col. John W. Foster was appointed in place of Jesse Keene. In April, 1843, E. E. Fillmore was appointed a member of the board of education, in place of John W. Foster, resigned, and in September of the same year, was elected to the same office. On the 7th of April, 1845, the residence of Uriah Parke, then secretary of the board of education, was destroyed by fire, and with it all the records and papers belonging to the board. The foregoing facts are gathered from the min-

utes of the town council and from a brief abstract of the history of the schools, prepared from memory by Mr. Park, and recorded in June, 1845, in the records of the board.

In June, 1845, the following corps of teachers was in the employ of the Board, at the salaries named: George W. Batchelder, principal of male seminary, salary $600 per annum; Samuel C. Mendenhall, assistant, senior department, $240 per annum; N. A. Gray, principal, junior department, $350; James H. Thompson, assistant, junior department, $240; William D. Chase, second assistant, junior department, $150; Jessie P. Hatch, principal of female seminary and teacher of writing and music in both schools, $400; Miss Adaline Parker, principal senior department, $300; Miss Isabel Cary, assistant, senior department, $175; Miss J. Williams, principal, junior department, $260; Miss Amanda Charlott, assistant, junior department, $96; Miss Martha Hatch, second assistant, junior department, $96; N. A. Gray resided in the male seminary building, and J. P. Hatch in the female seminary building, rent and fuel free. The number of pupils enrolled and in attendance in June, 1845, was as follows:

Male seminary, senior department, enrolled, 67; male seminary, senior department, attendance, 60; male seminary, junior department, enrolled, 154; male seminary, junior department, attendance, 139; female seminary, senior department, enrolled, 89; female seminary, senior department, attendance, 65; female seminary, junior department, enrolled, 157; female seminary, junior department, attendance, 120; total in both schools, enrolled, 467; total in both schools, attendance, 384. The following was the course of study, with the text books authorized by the board: Spelling, Sander's Spelling Book; reading, Pierpont's Introduction and National Reader, Sander's Readers and the Scriptures; Geography, Smith's; Grammar, Smith's; Arithmetic, Emerson's Mental and Parke's Practical; Algebra, Bailey's; History, Goodrich's First, Second and Third Books, and Weem's Washington; music, Mason's Sacred Harp; Philosophy, Comstock's; surveying, Gummere's; geometry, Playfair's Euclid; Latin, Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar, Andrew's Reader, and Virgil; Greek, Anthon's Grammar, First Lessons and Reader. On the 16th of September, 1845, Gottlieb Nattinger and Leonard P. Bailey were elected members of the board of education in place of Adam Peters and Mark Lowdan. Subsequent changes in the board of education are given in the roll of the board appended to this sketch.

In July, 1847, Mr. Batchelder resigned his position as principal of the male seminary, and Mr. Mendenhall that of first assistant in the same. Orlando L. Castle was elected to succeed Mr. Batchelder, and William D. Urquhart to succeed Mr. Mendenhall. In October, 1847, Mr. Urquhart was succeeded by William A. Castle. In April, 1848, Mr. Hatch resigned his position as principal of the female seminary and teacher of writing and singing. As a temporary arrangement, Miss Adaline Parker was made principal of the female seminary, and O. L. Castle took charge of the writing and singing in the male seminary. In July, 1848, N. A. Gray resigned his position in the male seminary and S. C. Mendenhall was elected to fill his place. L. P. Marsh was elected teacher of writing and singing, and took charge January 3, 1849. His salary was at the rate of $400 per annum. In February, 1849, J. H. Thompson, then assistant teacher in the male seminary, was made principal of the female seminary, at a salary of $500 per annum, with dwelling and fuel free. In April, 1849, the length of the school year was fixed at four quarters, of eleven weeks each. March 26, 1850, O. L. Castle, principal of the male seminary, resigned, and Mr. Marsh was made acting principal till June, 1850, when George W. Batchelder was eleeted to that position, at a salary of $800 per annum. In September, 1850, the corps of teachers consisted of Mr. Batchelder as principal of the male seminary, with four assistant teachers. Mr. Thompson was principal of the female seminary, with four assistant teachers, and Mr. Marsh as teacher of writing and singing in both schools. The average enrollment of pupils, at this time, was about 500. In October, 1850, Mr. Marsh resigned, and Capt. Hatch was again employed as teacher of writing and singing.

No important change was made in the organization of the schools till February, 1852, when Mr. Batchelder was made superintendent of all the schools. His salary was fixed at $1,000, and he was assisted by twelve subordinate teachers. In May, 1852, the female seminary was burned, and its schools were transferred to the basement of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal church and the Market Street academy. In June, of this year, the board of education took action looking to the provision of additional and more suitable accommodations for the schools. A committee was appointed to select sites for four ward schools and a high school. In April, 1853, the lots on which were built the Third and Fourth ward buildings were selected. In June the board adopted plans and applied to the council

for funds to purchase the lots selected, to erect two ward schools, and to make alterations and repairs on the Hill-school building, so as to fit it for the use of a high school. The council promptly responded to this call, authorized the issue of $25,000 of school bonds for the use of the board, and advertised for bids for the erection of two ward buildings. In July, 1853, the contract for the erection of the Third and Fourth ward buildings was awarded to Jonathan Swank, at $7,645 for each building, exclusive of the stone work. In the spring of 1853 the first school for colored children was established. Under the laws in force at that time this school was controlled by a separate board of directors, elected by the colored people, and sustained by taxes levied upon property of colored citizens. In October, 1854, Mr. Batcheldder resigned his office of superintendent.

In April, 1855, the new school buildings were completed and the organization of the graded system began to assume tangible shape. Almon Samson had been elected superintendent, and Charles W. Chandler, principal of the high school. The following departments were organized and courses of study adopted: The primary department, embracing the first three years of the course. The secondary department, embracing the second three years. The senior department, embracing the third three years. The high school department, embracing three courses of study of two years, four years, and five years, respectively. As yet no suitable school facilities had been provided for the First and Second wards. In September, 1856, the following agreement was entered into between the board of education and the trustees of the McIntire estate: "The schoolhouse was to be put in thorough repair, and furnished with furniture similar to that in the other school buildings of the city. The school to be organized and conducted under the rules and regulations adopted by the board of education, and to be under the control of the superintendent of the city schools. The expenses of repairs, furniture, salaries of teachers, together with all incidentals necessary to the conduct of the school, to be paid by the McIntire trustees; the McIntire trustees reserving to themselves the right of visitorial supervision."

During the school year ending July 3, 1857, there were sustained by the board one high school, two senior schools, five secondary schools, ten primary schools, one unclassified school, and one colored school. The whole number of teachers was thirty-one. The enumeration of white youth of school age, in this year, was 2,857, of whom 289 were under six years of age, leaving 2,568 entitled to attend the public schools. The whole number of pupils enrolled in the white schools was 1,500, leaving 1,068 entitled to admission who did not enter school at all. The average enrollment and attendance in the several departments were as follows: In high school, enrollment, 78; attendance, 75. Senior school, enrollment, 85; attendance, 83. Secondary school, enrollment, 265; attendance, 252. Primary school, enrollment, 612, attendance, 585.

At the close of this school year (July, 1857), Mr. Samson resigned his position as superintendent, having filled that office a little over two years, and having, with the co-operation of the board of education, fully established the graded system of schools, and witnessed its entrance upon a career of popularity and usefulness. M. D. Leggett was elected to succeed Mr. Samson, at a salary of $1,200 per annum. Mr. Leggett remained in charge of the schools till January, 1862, when he resigned his office to accept the appointment of colonel of the 78th regiment, O. V. I. The condition of the schools at the close of the school year 1859-60, is indicated by the following statistics, taken from Superintendent Leggett's annual report for that year: Number of schools sustained during the year: High school, 1; senior schools, 2; secondary schools, 6; primary schools, 12; rural school, 1; German school, 1; colored school, 1; total, 24; in which were enployed: Male teachers, 8; female teachers, 30; total, 38. In addition to the above, two night schools were sustained from the first of November to the first of March, in which were employed four teachers, two male and two female. The following is the enrollment and attendance in the several departments: Total enrollment, 2,126; attendance, 1,505. The following was the schedule of salaries: Superintendent of instruction, $1,600; principal of high school, $1,000; principals of districts, $600; senior, secondary and primary teachers, $300; senior, secondary and primary assistants, $240; assistants in high school, $450 to $600. Superintendent Leggett's resignation was accepted January 7, 1862, and C. W. Chandler, principal of the high school, was elected to succeed him at a salary of $1,000, and A. Fletcher, president of the board, was employed as financial agent; salary $300. This arrangement was continued through the next school year, but the exigencies of the times having made it the duty of the board of education to exercise the strictest economy, a reduction of the salaries of superintendent, principal and teachers was made, of from ten to twenty per cent. As a further measure

of economy, at the close of this school year, the office of superintendent was suspended. From the report of the president of the board, made August, 1865, the following facts, relating to the condition of the schools for that year, are derived: Number of pupils enrolled in all the schools, 2,110; average daily attendance, 1,289. There were seven male and twenty-eight female teachers. The arrangement with the McIntire trustees, by which they paid all expenses of the McIntire school, had now continued for nine years, and a new arrangement was entered into with them, under a contract authorized by a special act of the legislature. This act enabled the McIntire trustees to contract with the board of education for the tuition of the "poor children" who would be entitled to the benefit of the McIntire fund under the will of Mr. McIntire, and to pay to the board of education such sum from the income of that estate as in their judgment might be right and proper as an equivalent for such tuition. Under this contract the board has annually received from the McIntire trusteees the sum of $8,000, and, in addition to that, from $500 to $800 per year to furnish books and clothing to destitute children.

At the close of the school year in June, 1865, C. W. Chandler, who had been principal of the high school since its establishment, in 1855, with the exception of the one year that he filled the office of superintendent, resigned his position, and A. T. Wiles, who had been, for the three years preceding, principal of the schools of the second district, was elected to that position at a salary of $1,000 per annum. The principalship of the Third district, made vacant in June, 1865, by the promotion of Mr. Wiles was filled by the election of Miss Maria Parsons, who had been for several years teacher of the senior school in that district. This was the first instance in the history of the Zanesville schools in which a lady was placed in the responsible position of principal, and the innovation was regarded by many earnest friends of the public schools with serious distrust. At the close of this school year, however, the board of education were so well satisfied with the result of their experiment that they applied the same policy to the other two districts. No further change was made in the organization or management of the schools until the close of the school years 1869-70, when the office of superintendent of instruction was restored, and A. T. Wiles, who had served for five years as principal of the high school, was elected to that office, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, and Miss Margaret Stultz, who had served for five years as assistant in the high school, was made principal of the same at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

The following figures will exhibit the status of the schools for the school year 1868-70: Enumeration of youth of school age in the city, 3,477; high school, enrollment, 101; attendance, 77; district schools, enrollment, 2,000; attendance, 1,263; total enrollment, 2,101; attendance, 1,340; number of teachers employed: high school, principal, 1; assistants, 3; district schools, principals, 3; district schools, senior teachers, 3; district schools, primary and secondary teachers, 35; total, 45. The following was the schedule of salaries: Principal of high school, $1,200; first assistant in high school, $900; second and third assistants in high school, $550; principals of districts, $950; senior school teachers, $500; secondary school teachers, $400; primary school teachers, $400; German school teacher, $800; colored school teachers, 300 and $400; financial agent, $1,100.

At the beginning of this school year (1869–70) the "Stemler" building, was completed and ready for occupation by the schools. Later in the year the city council purchased the Presbyterian mission Sunday school building on Monroe street, and the board opened in it a secondary school. The schools were all now accommodated in buildings owned by the city, except the three schools in the rooms rented of the Masonic Hall association. In the summer of 1870 School District No. 9, of Springfield township, including the unincorporated village known as South Zanesville, was annexed to the city. The board of education assumed control of the two schools of that district, and attached them, for the time being, to the Third district of the city schools. In November of this year the village of West Zanesville was annexed to the city, adding four more schools to the number already under control of the Board. The teachers formerly in charge of these schools were all re-employed by the city board of education, and their salaries adjusted to the schedule in force in the other city schools. The schools of the Seventh and Eighth wards were constituted the Fourth district, and placed under the principalship of David Harris, who had been for many years teacher and principal of the West Zanesville schools. In May, 1872, the incorporated village of Putnam was annexed to the city, constituting the Ninth ward. The Board of Education assumed only a nominal control of the schools of this

ward until the close of the school year, deeming it best for their interest to make no attempt at that time to adjust them to the system of the other schools. By this annexation, seven schools were added to the city school system—the number of teachers prior to these annexations being forty-five, and immediately subsequent thereto, sixty.

During the year 1873, the city council—at the request of the board of education—erected a brick school house, containing six rooms, in the Sixth ward, one in the Seventh ward, containing four school rooms, and an addition to the Eighth ward school building containing two school rooms. The cost of these three improvements, with the grounds upon which they were placed, was about $30,000. It has been attempted in this sketch to indicate the condition and growth of our public school system by giving such statistics as were attainable, at the close of each period of five years. The following is a summary for the school year 1874–75: Enumeration of youth of school age in the city, 5,370. Enrollment: High school, 159; attendance, 126; senior schools, 194; attendance 138; secondary schools, 789; attendance 594; primary schools, 1,510; attendance 1,025; German-English, 209; attendance 153; colored schools, 202; attendance 124. total, enrollment, 3,063; attendance, 2,160. The number of teachers employed was: High school, principal 1; assistants, 4. District schools: principals 5, senior teachers 5; seconday teachers, 18; primary teachers, 24; German-English teachers, 4; colored teachers, 4; music teachers, 2; writing teacher, 1. Total 68. The following was the schedule of salaries: Superintendent of instruction $2,000; high school, principal, $1,350; commercial teacher, $1,080; first assistant, $900; second and third assistants, $700. District schools: principals, $850; senior teachers, $550; secondary teachers, $450; primary teachers, $450; German-English, $450 and $800; colored teachers, $450 and $720; music teachers $450 and $600; writing teachers, $950.

In September, 1875, two new schools were opened in the Jackson street building, Eighth ward—a new building erected by the board of education, during the previous summer, at a cost of about $6,000, including the lot. At the opening of the school year 1875–76, the principalship of the high school, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. R. S. James, who had been principal three years, was filled by the election of W. D. Lash, who had been an assistant in the same school three years. At the opening of the school year 1876–77, drawing was added to the course of study for all grades, and Miss Gertrude Stone was appointed special teacher of this branch, at a salary of $800 per annum. The Diamond building on Underwood street, having been abandoned for school purposes, was sold September, 1877, by the board, for $1,800. To render the grounds about the Moore building more ample, the Board purchased an adjoining lot for the sum of $700, improved it, and made it a part of the school grounds. This purchase was made September, 1877. After eight years of service as superintendent, A. T. Wiles resigned his position in June, 1878, and W. D. Lash, who had been principal of the high school for three years, was made superintendent, and has filled the office ever since. H. A. Axline, superintendent of the Dresden, Ohio, public schools was appointed principal of the high school.

For several years the study of music had been discontinued. In June, 1878, by order of the board, music again became a regular study in all grades. J. D. Luse was elected special teacher of this branch, at a salary of $800 per annum. During the summer of 1878, an addition of two rooms was made to the Rural building, at a cost of $1,182, and a school of senior grade opened in the building. At about the same time a two-story brick building was erected on Moxahala avenue, at a cost of $1,553, for the accomodation of the colored schools of the Ninth ward. The old building on Moxahala avenue and the one on the Cooper Mill road were abandoned when the new building was occupied, and both were subsequently sold. At the opening of the school year, 1878, the board of education directed that a colored high school be organized in the Ninth Street building. The directions of the board were carried out, and Chas. S. Harrison appointed principal at a salary of $600. Miss Gertrude Stone resigned her position as teacher of drawing at the close of the schools in June, 1879. Drawing was subsequently dropped from the course of study. December 29th, 1879, the principalship of the high school was made vacant by the resignation of H. A. Axline. Mr. C. R. Long was elected to the position. The following is the summary of the schools for the year ending August, 1880 :

Enumeration of youth of school age, 5,571. Enrollment: High school, 173; attendance 132; senior schools, 225; attendance, 190; secondary schools, 799; attendance, 617; primary schools, 1,500; attendance, 1,046; German-English schools, 197; attendance, 156;

colored schools, 220; attendance, 142. Totals; enrollment, 3,144; attendance, 2,283. Number of teachers: special teachers, 2; high school, principal, 1; high school, assistants, 4; principals of districts, 5; senior teachers, 5, secondary teachers, 18; primary teachers, 26; German-English teachers, 4; colored teachers, 5; total, 70. Schedule of salaries: Superintendent of instruction, $1,200; principal of high school, $1,000; teacher commercial department, $800; two assistants, high school, $600; one assistant, high school, $500; principal of districts, $650 to $700; senior teachers, $500: secondary teachers, $425; primary teachers, $425; colored high school, principal, $600; colored school, senior teacher, $600; special teachers, $900.

Additional school accommodations being needed in the Seventh ward, the board purchased lots on Grant street, May, 1880, for the sum of $800, and had erected thereon a brick building of two rooms, at a cost of about $2,800, in which schools were immediately opened after the completion of the building. During the year 1880–81, the board remodeled and enlarged the Madison Street building, at a cost of about $4,000. The crowded condition of the schools in this ward rendered the addition necessary June 28th, 1881, the office of supervising district principal was abolished, and the entire supervision of the schools placed in the hands of the Superintendent. The board also directed that a Normal School be opened for the training of teachers to be employed in the public schools of the city. This school was opened in September, 1881, the number of students being limited to twenty. The course of study adopted was substantially as follows: I. Training in Methods of Imparting Instruction in Primary Grades. II. Mental Philosophy and the Science of Education. III. General Review of all the Common Branches, with Special Attention to Methods. IV. Special Instruction in Music and Penmanship. V. Practice in Teaching. Two schools of primary grade were placed in charge of the principal to be taught by the students of the normal school, under her personal supervision. Each student was required to be in the practice room not less than four weeks. Miss S. R. Chandler, for many years supervising principal of the first district schools, was appointed principal of the normal school at a salary of $800. December 26th, 1881, J. D. Luse resigned his position as special teacher of music, and B. C. Davis, was elected to fill the vacancy.

For many years, the school accommodation in what is known as the McIntire district was inadequate. The old building on Market street was unfit for use. Rooms not suited to school purposes were being rented in the Masonic Hall building. The old High School building, at the head of Main street, was very much out of repair, and almost unfit for school use. The three colored schools on the east side of the river were poorly provided with rooms. The demand for a new building was pressing. Efforts made to have the McIntire Academy building enlarged had failed. Several attempts to purchase suitable lots for a school building had also proven fruitless. January 13th, 1881, a special committee was authorized to purchase the lot on corner of Sixth and North streets, at a cost of $10,000. Plans and specifications for a building of twelve rooms on this lot were approved and adopted by the board, January 14th, 1882. This building, known as the High School building, was completed before the opening of the school year 1883-84. The cost of the building and improvements was $38,801.83. At the close of the schools, July, 1883, the board directed that the high school be transferred to the new building, and that transfers of certain other schools be made, whereby the rooms in the Masonic building were vacated, and the old Academy building, on Market street, abandoned. This building was afterward sold. The board repaired the old High School building, at the head of Main street, for the use of the colored schools on the east side of the river. These improvements were completed at a cost of over $1,000, and the colored schools transferred to the building, September, 1883. The building on Ninth street, made vacant by the transfer of the colored schools, was subsequently sold, being unfit for school purposes. At the close of the schools, June, 1884, C. R. Long resigned the Principalship of the high school, and J. M. Seright was elected principal.

The status of the schools at the close of the school year 1884-85 is given below: Enumeration of youth of school age, 6,129; Enrollment: High school 225, attendance 171; senior schools 309, attendance 245; secondary schools 903, attendance 747; primary schools 1,460, attendance 1080; German-English 146, attendance 119; colored schools 216, attendance 164; total enrolled 3,259, total attendance 2,526. Number of teachers: Special teachers 2, high school principal 1, high school assistants 5, senior teachers 7, secondary teachers 20, primary teachers 26, Ger-Eng. 3, colored 6, total 70. Schedule of salaries: Superintendent of instruction $1,800,

principal of high school $1,000, assistants in high school $600, senior teachers $525, secondary teachers $450, primary teachers $425, principal colored high school $750, German-English teachers $450 to $600, special teachers $900.

During the early part of the school year 1886-87, the board built an addition of two rooms to the Seventh ward building, at a cost of about $3,000. This addition was made necessary by the increase in the enrollment of pupils in the Seventh ward. At the close of the school year of 1885-86, J. M. Seright resigned the principalship of the high school, and L. L. H. Austin was elected to fill the position. At this time the new building had been furnished with single desks and the larger buildings had been fitted with steam-heating apparatus.

According to the superintendent's annual report for the school year of 1887–88, 1888–89, 1889–90, 1890–91, the school statistics for that period were as follows: Teachers: In the high school, 5; in the senior schools, 9; in the primary and secondary schools, 47; special teachers—(writing 1, music 1, German 1)—3; total, 70.

Whole number of different pupils enrolled: In the high school, 184; in the senior schools, 357; in the primary and secondary schools, 2,272; in the colored schools, 165; in the normal school, 6; total enrollment, 2,984; per cent. of enrollment on enumeration, 49; total enumeration of youth, September 1, 1888, 6,159; total enumeration of youth, September 1, 1889, 6,281.

Teachers: In the high school, 6; in the senior schools, 8; in the secondary schools, 23; in the primary schools, 30; special teachers—writing 1, music 1, total, 2; grand total, 69.

Whole number of pupils enrolled: In the high school, 230; in the senior schools, 360; in the secondary schools, 1,032; in the primary schools, 1,418; total, 3,040; total enumeration of youth, September 1, 1889, 6,281; total enumeration of youth, September 1, 1890, 6,419.

Teachers: In the high school, 7; in the senior schools, 9; in the secondary schools, 24; in the primary schools, 32; special teachers—(writing 1, music 1, German 1)—3; total, 75.

Whole number of pupils enrolled: In the high school, 238; in the senior schools, 369; in the secondary schools, 1,040; in the primary schools, 1,557; total, 3,204; total enumeration of youth, September 1, 1890, 6,419; total enumeration of youth, September 1, 1891, 6,504.

Teachers: In the high school, 7; in the senior schools, 10; in the secondary schools, 23; in the primary schools, 36; special teachers—(writing 1; music 1; German 1)—3; total, 79.

Whole number of pupils enrolled: In the high school, 269; in the senior schools, 410; in the secondary schools, 1,102; in the primary schools, 1,743; in the night school, 63; total, 3,587.

W. M. Shinnick, Jr., clerk, submitted to the board of education of the city of Zanesville, the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the board of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1891.

Sept. 1, 1890, Balance in Treasurer's hands		$23,011 96
RECEIPTS.		
1890		
Dec. 16, Advanced December Taxes	$15,000 00	
1891.		
Jan. 16. A. Kimble, rent	80 00	
Feb. 1. Sale of paper, blinds, etc	15 00	
Feb. 28. Balance December Taxes	16,203 55	
Mar. 10. Z. C. & M. Co. (Poor Fund)	1,000 00	
Apr. 20. Outside Tuition	120 00	
June 18. Advance June Taxes	15,000 00	
Aug. 18. Teachers' Examination ($4 00), Tuition (146 00)	150 00	
Aug. 27. Balance June Taxes	14,106 15	$61,674 70
		$84,686 66
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Repairs (ordinary)	4,612 59	
Extraordinary repairs to high school	1,553 50	
Incidentals	1,437 69	
Z. C. & M. Co. (Poor fund)	1,198 93	
Coal	1,313 82	
Furniture	1,391 08	
Advertising, Printing, etc	307 95	
Interest on Bonds	1,575 00	
Insurance	40 00	
High School Apparatus	214 60	
Tenth Ward Building	2,516 46	
Clerk's Salary	300 00	
Truant Officer's Salary	500 00	
Tuition acct., Supt, and Teachers' Salaries	42,802 74	
Janitors' Salaries	4,795 50	$64,559 86
Balance in Treasurer's hands August 31, 1891		$20,126 80
Outstanding orders		$541 45

When the compulsory school law was enforced by the board of education, it was found that many children affected by the law were unable to attend school on account of indigent circumstances. A night school was opened in October to accommodate this class. The school was continued in session five months, the limit of enforced attendance. The number of pupils enrolled was 63, the number belonging 43, and the average number attending 33.

The number enrolled was in effect limited to those between the ages of 14 and 16 years, who were compelled to attend school, but unable to attend the day schools for reasons given above. Many applied for admission who were not compelled to be in school but desired to avail themselves of the opportunity furnished by the night school for continuing their education. For want of sufficient teaching force, this class of applicants was denied admission. The work accomplished by the en-

D. H. Gaumer.

forcement of the compulsory law is best shown in the report of the truant officer, Mr. Claudy, for the period September 8, 1890, to June 12, 1891 : Total number of cases investigated, 830; children found idle and placed in school, 192; children found to be working, contrary to law, and placed in school, 103; children kept home by sickness, 4; children kept home by poverty, 3; children taught at home, 4; children found to be truant and returned to school, 69; children found to be truant and committed to the Boys' Industrial school, at Lancaster, 9; children transferred to the orphans' home, 2; children between the ages of 14 and 16 excused from attending school on the certificate of the superintendent and now in regular employment, 233; children under 14 withdrawn after 20 weeks' attendance and now in regular employment, 94; children withdrawn from school who have removed from city, 85; children mentally or physically disqualified from attending school, 32.

Following is the Roll of the Board of Education, 1838–92:

1838–39.—Uriah Parke, Ezekiel T. Cox, Henry Eastman.

1839–40.—Richard Stillwell, president; John A. Turner, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; Hugh Reed, George W. Manypenny, Allen Cadwalader.

1840–41.—Richard Stillwell, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; Hugh Reed, George W. Manypenny, Horatio J. Cox.

1841–42.—Geo. W. Manypenny, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; Hugh Reed, Horatio J. Cox, Jesse Keene.

1842–43;—Horatio J. Cox, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; Mark Lowdan, Adam Peters, John W. Foster.

1843–44.—Horatio J. Cox, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; Mark Lowdan, Adam Peters, E. E. Fillmore.

1844–45.—Horatio J. Cox, president; Uriah Parke, secretary: Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; Mark Lowdan, Adam Peters, E. E. Fillmore.

1845–46.—Horatio J. Cox, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; E. E. Fillmore, Leonard P. Bailey, Gottlieb Nattinger.

1846–47.—Horatio J. Cox, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Nelson W. Graham, treasurer; E. E. Fillmore, L. P. Bailey, Gottlieb Nattinger.

1847–48.—E. E. Fillmore, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; N. W. Graham, treasurer; L. P. Bailey, Gottlieb Nattinger, George Fracker,

1848–49.—E. E. Fillmore, president; N. W. Graham, secretary; H. J. Cox, treasurer; L. P. Bailey, Alexander Sullivan, William Schultz, Henry Blandy.

1849–'50.—E. E. Fillmore, president; Alex. Sullivan, secretary; L. P. Bailey, George A. Jones, George B. Reeve, William Schultz; H. J. Cox, treasurer.

1850–'51.—E. E. Fillmore, president; Alex. Sullivan, secretary; George A. Jones, L. P. Bailey, James L. Cox, George L. Shinnick, H. J. Cox treasurer.

1851-'52.—E. E. Fillmore, president; Alex. Sullivan, secretary; L. P. Bailey, George A. Jones, Jacob Glessner, George L. Shinnick, H. J. Cox, treasurer.

1852-53.—E. E. Fillmore, president; Alex. Sullivan, secretary; L. P. Bailey, James L. Cox. Jacob Glessner, George L. Shinnick; H. J. Cox, treasurer; G. W. Batchelder, superintendent.

1853–54.—James L. Cox, president: Alex. Sullivan, secretary; George L. Shinnick, Jacob Glessner, Michael Dulty, John M. James, H .J. Cox, treasurer. G. W. Batchelder, superintendent.

1854-'55.—Jacob Glessner, president; L. H. Bigelow, secretary; Michael Dulty, John T. Fracker, James F. Adams, Bernard Van Horne, H. J. Cox, treasurer, G. W. Batchelder, superintendent.

1855-'56.—L. H. Bigelow, president; L. P. Marsh, secretary; John T. Fracker, James F. Adams, William Schultz, William M. Shinnick, H. J. Cox, treasurer; Almon Sampson, superintendent.

1856-'57.—L. H. Bigelow, president; James F. Adams, secretary; William Schultz, William M. Shinnick, J. T. Fracker, A. C. Ross, H. J. Cox, treasurer; Almon Samson, superintendent.

1857-'58.—L. H. Bigelow, president; James F. Adams, secretary; A. C. Ross, William M. Shinnick, D. D'Yarmett, Adams Fletcher, Moses Dillon, treasurer; M. D. Leggett, superintendent.

1858-'59.—A. C. Ross, president; A. P. Blocksom, secretary, D. D'Yarmett, William M. Shinnick, Adams Fletcher, W. A. Graham, Moses Dillon, treasurer; M. D. Leggett, superintendent.

1859–'60.—Adams Fletcher, president; A. P. Blocksom, secretary; Wm. M. Shinnick; D. D'Yarmett; W. A. Graham; Alfred Ball; Moses Dillon, treasurer; M. D. Leggett, superintendent.

1860–'61.—Adams Fletcher, president; A. P. Blockson, secretary; W. A. Graham; Wm. M. Shinnick; A Ball; F. A. Thompson; Moses Dillon, treasurer; M. D. Leggett, superintendent.

1861–'62.—Adams Fletcher, president; A. P. Blocksom, secretary; Wm. M. Shinnick; A. Ball, F. A. Thompson; Thomas Lindsay; Moses Dillon, treasurer; M. D. Leggett, superintendent.

1862–'63.—Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; A. P. Blocksom, Wm. M. Shinnick; Thomas Lindsay; M. C. Mitchell; Moses Dillon, treasurer; C. W. Chandler, superintendent.

1863–'64.—Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; A. P. Blocksom; Wm. M. Shinnick, Thomas Lindsay; M. C. Mitchell; A. H. Brown, treasurer; A. Fletcher, financial agent.

1864–'65.—Adams Fletcher, president, F. A. Thompson, secretary. Wm. M. Shinnick, Thomas Lindsay, M. C. Mitchell, John R. Price, A. H. Brown, treasurer; A. Fletcher, financial agent.

1865–'66.—Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; Thomas Lindsay; J. R. Price; C. C. Russell; W. M. Herriott; A. H. Brown, treasurer; A. Fletcher, financial agent.

1866–'67.—Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; Thomas Lindsay; J. R. Price; C. C. Russell; W. M. Herriott; W. A. Graham, treasurer; A. Fletcher, financial agent.

1867–'68.—Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; J. R. Price; C. C. Russell, W. M. Herriott, M. C. Mitchell; W. A. Graham, treasurer; A. Fletcher, financial agent.

1868–69.—Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; J. R. Price, C. C. Russell, M. C. Mitchell, George W. Gheen, George W. Griffee, Theobald Stemler; W. A. Graham, treasurer; A. Fletcher, financial agent.

1869–70.—Adams Fletcher, president; C. C. Russell, secretary; J. R. Price, M. C. Mitchell, George W. Griffee, Theo. Stemler, F. A. Victor, J. W. Conrade; W. A. Graham, treasurer; A. Fletcher, financial agent.

1870–71.—Adams Fletcher, president; C. C. Russell, secretary; George W. Griffee, Theo. Stemler, F. A. Victor, J. W. Conrade, William H. Hurd, Isaac Piersol; J. R. Slack, treasurer; A. Fletcher, financial agent; A. T. Wiles, superintendent.

1871–72.—George W. Griffee, president; C. C. Russell, secretary; J. W. Conrade, W. H. Hurd, Isaac Piersol, Richard Hocking, William Lilienthal, Jesse Atwell, S. Jacobs Moore, William Geiger; W. M. Shinnick, treasurer; A. T. Wiles, superintendent.

1872–73.—George W. Griffee, president; William H. Hurd, secretary; Isaac Piersol, Richard Hocking, William Lilienthal, C. W. Chandler, Jesse Atwell, S. Jacobs Moore, C. C. Russell, Matthew Calhoon, J. V. Smeltzer; W. M. Shinnick, treasurer; A. T. Wiles, superintendent.

1873–74.—George W. Griffee, president; W. H. Hurd, secretary; C. C. Russell, Richard Hocking, William Lilienthal, Jesse Atwell, Matthew Calhoon, J. V. Smeltzer, Henry Shrimpton, Daniel Dugan, J. C. Gillespie; W. M. Shinnick, treasurer; A. T. Wiles, superintendent.

1874–75.—George W. Griffee, president; William H. Hurd, treasurer; Richard Hocking, Matthew Calhoon, J. V. Smeltzer, Henry Shrimpton, Daniel Dugan, Andrew L. Pierce, J. C. Gillespie; A. T. Wiles, superintendent and clerk.

1875-76.—James C. Gillespie, president; William H. Hurd, treasurer; Richard Hocking George W. Griffee, William Lilienthal, James A. Cox, Henry Shrimpton, Daniel Dugan, A. L. Pierce; A. T. Wiles, superintendent and clerk.

1876-77.—James C. Gillespie, president; Chas. C. Goddard, treasurer; James A. Cox, Wm. Lilienthal, Alfred Ball, Martin V. Mitchell, Andrew L. Pierce, John L. Turner, Eugene Printz; A. T. Wiles, superintendent and clerk.

1877-78.—Eugene Printz, president; James A. Cox, clerk; James C. Gillespie, treasurer; Jacob Crotzer, Martin V. Mitchell, Wm. Lilienthal, Alfred Ball, Homer C. White, John L. Turner; A. T. Wiles, superintendent.

1878-79.—Martin V. Mitchell, president; Jas. A. Cox, clerk; Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., Chas. J. Brenholts, Alfred Ball, Homer C. White, John L. Turner, James C. Gillespie; A. T. Wiles, superintendent.

1879-80.—Chas. J. Brenholts, president; Jas. A. Cox, clerk: Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., George R. Humphreys, Martin V. Mitchell, H. D. Munson, Sr., John L. Turner, James C. Gillespie; W. D. Lash, superintendent.

1880-81.—Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., president; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; Jas. A. Cox, Wm. Lilienthal, Geo. R. Humphreys, Martin V. Mitchell, H. D. Munson, Sr., John L. Turner, Jas. C. Gillespie; W. D. Lash, superintendent and clerk.

1881-82.—H. D. Munson, Sr., president; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; Dr. S. F. Edgar, Wm. Lilienthal, Dr. J. S. Haldeman, Martin V. Mitchell, John L. Turner, James C. Gillespie; W. D. Lash, superintendent.

1882-83.—James C. Gillespie, president; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer,

treasurer; Dr. S. F. Edgar, Chas. J. Brenholts, Dr. J. S. Haldeman, H. J. Baker, H. D. Munson, Sr., Jacob Zinsmeister; W. D. Lash, superintendent.

1883–'84.—Dr. J. S. Haldeman, president; Wm. M. Schinnick, Jr., clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; Dr. S. F. Edgar; Chas. J. Brenholts; H. J. Baker; H. D. Munson, Sr.; Jacob Zinsmeister; James C. Gillespie; W. D. Lash, superintendent.

1884–'85.—H. D. Munson, Sr., president; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; Dr. S. F. Edgar; Chas. J. Brenholts; Dr. J. S. Haldeman; George Rishtine; Jacob Zinsmeister; James C. Gillespie; W. D. Lash, superintendent.

1885–'86.—Dr. S. F. Edgar, president; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., Clerk, G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; Chas. J. Brenholtz, Dr. J. S. Haldeman; George Rishtine; Henry B. Parsons; Jacob Zinsmeister; Thos. E. Richards; W. D. Lash, superintendent.

1886–'87.—Thos. E. Richards, president; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; Dr. S. F. Edgar; Chas. J. Brenholts; Dr. J. S. Haldeman; George Rishtine; Henry B. Parsons; Jacob Zinsmeister; W. D. Lash, superintendent.

1887–'88.—Henry B. Parsons, president; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., clerk; Jacob Zinsmeister, treasurer; Jas. T. Irvine; Chas. J. Brenholts; Dr. J. S. Haldeman. George Rishtine; Dr. S. F. Edgar; Thos. E. Richards; Dr. W. P. Wells; W. D. Lash, superintendent.

1888–'89.—Dr. J. S. Haldeman, president; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., clerk; Jacob Zinsmeister, treasurer; Dr. S. F. Edgar; James T. Irvine; Chas. J. Brenholts; George Rishtine; H. B. Parsons; Thos. E. Richards; A. J. Andrews; W. D. Lash, superintendent.

1889–'90.—Dr. J. S. Haldeman, president; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., clerk; Jacob Zinsmeister, treasurer; Dr. J. T. Barton; James T. Irvine, Chas. J. Brenholts, George Rishtine, Theo. McCaddon, Samuel L. Wiles, A. J. Andrews; W. D. Lash, superintendent.

1890-91.—Dr. J. S. Haldeman, president; Geo. Rishtine, vice-president; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., clerk; Jacob Zinsmeister, treasurer; Dr. T. J. Barton; Jas. T. Irvine; Herman Achauer; Lewis Smith; Samuel L. Wiles; J. Hope Sutor; W. D. Lash, superintendent of instruction.

1891–92.—George Rishtine, president; J. Hope Sutor, vice-president; Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., clerk; Jacob Zinsmeister, treasurer; Dr. T. J. Barton; James T. Irvine; Herman Achauer; J. N. Carr; Frank O. Munson, Samuel L. Wiles; W. D. Lash, superintendent of instruction.

Prior to 1839, the public schools of Zanesville were operated under the general school laws of the state. The first general school law was enacted by the general assembly of 1824-25. It provided for the election of three directors for each school district, and for a levy for school purposes of one-half a mill on the dollar of taxable property. This law was amended in 1829 so as to authorize county commissioners to levy a school tax of three-fourths of a mill. In 1837, the county commissioners were authorized to levy one and a half mills, and in 1838 two mills. In 1839, the county commissioners were authorized to reduce the school levy to one mill. The special law for "the support and better regulation of the schools of the town of Zanesville," passed in 1839, made no provision for a levy by the board of education of a tax for school purposes, but provided that the town council should, upon requisition of the board of education, appropriate annually a sufficient amount of funds to defray the contingent expenses of the schools, for rent, fuel, repairs, &c. The tuition fund was still raised under the provisions of the general law. The funds so obtained were not sufficient to meet the requirements of the schools, and the deficiency was made up by tuition fees, varying in amount in different years.

There were at this time two school districts in Zanesville township, outside the corporate limits of the town, that shared equally with the borough in the funds arising from taxation. In 1848, the board of education of the town secured an amendment to the law whereby the taxable property of the borough was made returnable separate and apart from that in the township outside the borough. In 1849, a law was enacted by the general assembly for the "support and better regulation of public schools in cities and towns," the twelfth section of which authorized boards of education to determine the amount of tax to be levied for all school purposes, except the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings, *provided* that such tax should not exceed four mills upon the dollar of taxable property. In 1851 this section was, by special act, made applicable to the city of Zanesville. The last enactment relieved the city council of the duty of providing for the contingent expenses of the schools, leaving with that body only the duty of purchasing sites and erecting buildings. Under the special law of 1839, modified by the several amendments named above, the schools of Zanesville were conducted until the enactment of the present general school law.

Besides these amendments directly affecting the law under which the schools of Zanesville were conducted, it was further modified by provisions contained in the city charter, and subsequently by those of the municipal code, as well as by amendments to the general school law of the state. These acts and amendments were so conflicting and contradictory, and so inconsistent with the original Zanesville school law of 1839, that it became a very difficult matter to determine what were the legal rights and duties of the board of education, and to what extent the powers of the city council extended to the educational department of the city, and led to much embarrassment in the relations of these two bodies. These embarrassments have been removed by the provisions of the general school law of 1873, which vests the title of all property formerly held by the city council for school purposes, in the board of education, and authorizes the board of education to provide for tuitional and contingent expenses by the levy of a tax not exceeding seven mills on the dollar of taxable property, and, if necessary, to borrow money upon bonds for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings.

In addition to the funds arising from taxation, the board of education received from the trustees of the McIntire estate, from 1856 to 1865, a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the schools taught in the McIntire building, since which time they received annually, from the same source, the sum of $8,000 until the opening of the school year 1878–79, when the trustees of this estate reduced the amount for tuitionary purposes to $7,000, and directed that the sum of $1,800 be expended in books and clothing for poor children. In June, 1880, the contract with the board under which this amount of money was annually received from the McIntire estate was rescinded. The trustees, however have annually given to the board of education the sum of $1,000 to be expended in books and clothing for poor children who attended the public schools. The action of the trustees of this estate in withdrawing this amount of money from the support of the public schools was made necessary by the expenditure of money by them in establishing a children's home. A tract of land now within the corporate limits of Zanesville, was purchased and improved, and elegant buildings, including a school house, with all necessary conveniences for caring for small children, were erected. This institution is known as the John McIntire children's home. Prior to the withdrawal of this money by the McIntire trustees, the local levy for school purposes, made by the board of education, was three and one-half mills. The loss of this amount from the school funds, the building of new school houses, and the furnishing of other buildings with steam-heating apparatus, and new furniture, made it necessary for the board to increase the levy, which, for the year 1886–87, was five and one-half mills. The limit fixed by the state law is seven mills.

In addition to the public schools there are a number of private institutions most prominent of which are the following: Putnam Female Seminary, inaugurated in 1835 and incorporated in 1836; Zanesville Business College, established in April, 1866; St. Thomas Catholic School, organized in 1856; Trinity Lutheran School, opened about 1860; St. Nicholas Catholic School; Radef Schulem Hebrew School, and Putnam Academy, a military school for boys, Rev. E. E. Rogers principal and proprietor, now in its second year.

Closely allied with the educational history of Zanesville is that of its old and valuable library. The Zanesville Athenæum is the crowning result of numerous zealous efforts and had its inception in a movement for the formation of a reading society in 1827. December 19, that year, a meeting was held for that purpose. Alexander Harper presided; Alfred Martin was secretary. Richard Stillwell, Allen Cadwallader and C. B. Goddard were appointed a committee to draft articles of association. These articles show that it was a library association pure and simple, governed as most library associations are governed, charging an annual membership fee of $5 with the proviso that one already a member might secure to a member of his family, a minor fourteen years old or over, the privileges of a member on payment of an annual fee of $2. These regulations were amended February 16, 1829, to the code now in force. The association was incorporated December 22, 1828. The following were signers and stockholders with voting privileges: Charles B. Goddard, H. L. Pierce, George B. Reeve, David Reed, S. H. Culbertson, Isaac Dillon, Amos G. Baldwin, A. C. Howard, John Milson, Jr., Henry Granger, William Blocksom, Stephen Burwell, Daniel Convers, Josiah Spalding, Samuel Russell, Jacob Stout, Adam Peters, W. R. Putnam, W. C. Pelham, C. C. Convers, J. V. Cushing, A. Cadwallader, J. Belknap, John Sherrard, Robert Fulton, W. A. Adams, James Reeve, W. L. Jackson, Samuel Hall, T. Flaunerer, Joseph Robertson, J. Molleston, Charles Hill, Richard Stillwell,

Nap. Morehead, E. Cadwallader, Jonas Stanberg, Alexander Harper, C. C. Gilbert, D. Brush, James Raguet, David Spangler, George W. Jackson, R. Doster, Charles S. Wilson, James Granger, Irwin Reed, George Reeves, J. H. Moorehead, B. Van Horne, John A. Adams, Joseph Caldwell, Alfred Martin, Robert Richmond, M. D. Wheeler, Washington Moorehead, George Golden, L. P. Bailey, George H. Flood, M. Dulty, R. W. Rhodes and one hundred others. The first officers of the association were Alexander Harper, president; Alfred Martin, secretary; J. V. Cushing, treasurer; Seth Adams, librarian; R. Stillwell, A. Cadwallader, C. B. Goddard, B. VanHorne, W. A. Adams, directors. Work was begun by the purchase of several of the leading magazines and newspapers of the day. In 1830 the county leased the grounds where the present court house stands, and they erected thereon a building at a cost of $3,500, where they remained until 1874, when they removed to their present commodious quarters at 30 and 32 South Fifth street. At present the Library has a revenue of about $2,000 annually, and contains about six thousand volumes. The income of the Athenæum is $1,000 annually from the McIntire estate, to which are added rents and $4 annually from each stockholder. The present officers are Dr. E. C. Brush, president; J. R. Stonesipher, secretary and treasurer; Miss M. A. Stillwell, librarian.

Chapter XII.

BENCH AND BAR.

PRINCIPALLY, the following interesting sketch of Muskingum county's judicial history from 1804 to 1877 is taken from the address of Hon. Moses M. Granger, of Zanesville, delivered at the dedication of the Muskingum county court-house, on the 1st of May, 1877: The county's birthday was March 1, 1804. On April 25, 1804, the first session of the court of common pleas was held in David Harvey's tavern. Ohio had borrowed a judicial system from Pennsylvania, and, grouping several counties in a "circuit," assigned it to one president judge. He was required to be a lawyer, and was elected by the state legislature. That body also chose from among the electors of each county three citizens—not lawyers—and called them associate judges. The president and two associates made up a quorum; in the absence of the president, the three associates could sit as a court. Special sessions could be held as often as needed by the associates, and they disposed of the great body of the ordinary work now done in the probate court. The state, in 1804, embraced three circuits. The second contained Adams, Fairfield, Franklin, Gallia, Muskingum, Ross and Scioto counties, and the 25th of April was by law named for the beginning of the first term of common pleas in Muskingum, being the third Monday in the month. The supreme court consisted of three judges, and was required to hold one term each year in each county, and the said third Monday, April 25, 1804, was fixed for the beginning of the first term of the supreme court in this county. There is no record extant of any session of the supreme court, but the president judge of the common pleas circuit that year was Levin Betts. The county offices contain no docket or record of any kind touching that session, and it is very probable that it was merely a formal one. Abel Lewis was by the court appointed clerk *pro tem.* of the court of common pleas, and over his signature the earliest writ issued from the common pleas of which any record exists went out on June 6, 1804, being a capias *ad respondendum* at the suit of Samuel Courier, husbandman-carter, *versus* James Sprague. Wyllis Silliman was attorney for plaintiff, and Philemon Beecher, of Lancaster, appeared for the defense. The action was in slander; damages claimed, $500; the slander charged being the use of the words, "You are a thief, and I can prove it." The declaration was in the old verbose form. Verdict for the plaintiff; damages, $3. This verdict was rendered in November, 1804, and so far as the records show was the first one in the county. Lawyer Silliman evidently was dis-

pleased with his client, for on November 20, same month, he sued out another capias as attorney for the very James Sprague from whom he had just recovered the $3, and arrested his former client, Samuel Courier, husbandman-carter, in a suit for $100 debt. Lewis Cass defended this suit, and at August term, 1805, obtained a verdict, and James Sprague had to pay the costs. Following is the composition of the first petit jury in Muskingum common pleas: 1, William Montgomery; 2, Isaac Prior; 3, John Reasoner; 4, Joseph Neff; 5, Thomas Cordray; 6, David Herron; 7, William Dusenberry; 8, William Reasoner; 9, Daniel Campbell; 10, Joseph Stotts; 11, David Enslow; the twelfth man did not appear.

The record is not signed, and it cannot be stated with certainty what judge presided, but it was probably Levin Betts. Nothing can be learned as to his history. Muskingum remained in his circuit less than a year. It is probable that he resided near or west of the Scioto, as the most populous part of his circuit was Ross county, which had a large influence in the legislature by which he must have been elected.

The act of February 22, 1805, transferred Muskingum to the Third circuit, composed of the counties of Belmont, Columbiana, Jefferson, Muskingum, Trumbull and Washington, and thereby Calvin Pease became the president judge. He was even then, although he had been for some years on the bench, only twenty-seven years old. A New-Englander, sharp, energetic and witty. He resided in Trumbull county, and "administered the law to all the inhabitants of the state east of the Muskingum river," and performed his duties as judge "with much ability and integrity." He ceased to be judge of this court at the close of 1807, but became one of the judges of the supreme court of the state in 1816, and at the same time John McLean, who for so many years adorned the bench of the highest national court, was chosen a member of the same court. Judge Pease afterwards practiced law in Trumbull and adjoining counties. It may be well to here add a list of the common pleas judges who have presided in the county: 1804, Levin Betts; 1805–1808, Calvin Pease; 1808–1822, William Wilson; 1822–1836, Alexander Harper; 1836–1846, Corrington W. Searle; 1847–October 17, 1851, Richard Stillwell; October 17, 1851–February 9, 1852, Corrington W. Searle; 1852–September 16, 1854, Richard Stillwell; September 16, 1854–October 20, 1854, John E. Hanna October 20, 1854–19th October, 1855, Charles C. Convers; October, 19, 1855–25th October, 1856, Corrington W. Searle; October, 25, 1856–9th February, 1862, Lucius P. Marsh; February 9, 1862–10th December, 1866, Ezra E. Evans; December 10, 1866–9th October, 1871, Moses M. Granger; August 3, 1869–3d August, 1874, Frederick W. Wood; October 9, 1871, William H. Frazier; August 3, 1874, Lucius P. Marsh; Judge Frazier was re-elected in 1876 without opposition.

William Wilson, third president judge of the Muskingum common pleas, was born in the year 1770, at or near Goffstown, a village about fifteen miles south of Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. The son of a farmer, he was educated at Dartmouth college. The following sketch was written by James R. Stanbery, Esq., of Newark:

"Having studied law in his native state, he removed to Johnstown, New York, where he practiced a short time, and then came to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he married. He was appointed president judge of the court of common pleas in the year 1808, when Licking county was organized, and presided in the courts of the district of which Licking was then a part, until the year 1822. In October, 1822, he was elected to congress. He served as member of congress for one term, and was re-elected, served a second term, and died in 1827, and is buried at Newark, Ohio. The counties composing his judicial district included Fairfield, Licking, Knox, Muskingum and others. His characteristics as a man were peculiar, and he was while he lived, noted for his liberality, and had the confidence and regard of all his neighbors. He was foremost in all public enterprises of his day, and consulted in all matters of public interest. He was very easy of approach by all, and had a popularity which always secured him public position when he aspired to it. His knowledge of his profession is said not to have been profound, but his administration of justice was satisfactory, and up to the requirements of the time in which he lived. He believed in keeping the peace and ridding the community of obnoxious offenders in a small way by what now might be considered a more summary process than attends "the law's delay." There was once on a time in the history of the village in which he lived, then containing a sparse population, such men as were known as wife beaters, and the citizens upon one occasion (as recollected by the writer who was then a boy), had convened to punish such an offender; after diligent search for him, they found him concealed in his cabin, and had prepared a rail upon which it was proposed to mount him.

By common consent of the crowd before administering the punishment, concluded that Judge Wilson should first be consulted as to its propriety. The residence of the judge was sought, who being aroused from his bed, and advised of the object of the visit, which was in the night, promptly approved of the decision of his neighbors, and after furnishing the necessary luxuries, headed the procession and carried the offender to be dealt with as had been decided. When the ride was extended far enough, the victim being rested and refreshed from time to time, the judge delivered him a lecture, and directed him to leave the neighborhood and never again revisit it. That man never came back."

"Judge Alexander Harper," says Judge Granger, "was born February 5, 1786, I think in the North of Ireland. I cannot give you the date at which he became a member of the bar of our county; but the oldest existing docket shows him engaged in cases at August term, 1813. From 1817 to 1822, he had with him in a firm styled Harper & Doland, John Doland, who about 1824-5, moved to Perry county. In October, 1820, Mr. Harper was elected to represent Muskingum in the state house of representatives, and re-elected in 1821. In 1822, he was chosen judge.

"On retiring from the bench in 1836, Judge Harper followed the precedent set by Judge Wilson, and was elected as our representative in congress, and as such served for four terms, 1837-39; 1843-47; 1851-53. He died December 1, 1860. His long life in our midst made him so known that many who hear me can describe him far better than I. When I came to the bar he was just leaving it. I can recall only one instance in which I heard him argue a cause. He was defending a man nearly as old as himself, who under great provocation had shot and killed a man in, I think, Jefferson township. Judge Harper, as known to me, was always even-tempered and kind in manner. His old client, to whom I refer, as he sat behind his counsel, showed a face so gentle, so unmarked by passion, that I yielded ready credit to his many neighbors who testified that when not influenced or overcome by liquor, his temper and conduct had always been peaceful. Judge Harper, old as he was, spoke with much of the fire of his early days, and so carried court and jury with him that the verdict was manslaughter, and the sentence the mildest permitted by the law. Another of my few remembrances connected with Judge Harper, is the fact that when in 1851, the Whig congressional convention was about to meet to name a candidate whose election was sure, the general sentiment of the district awarded the place to the judge. This fact always seemed to me very creditable to him. After fourteen years' service as judge, and six years in congress, to be so called upon as a candidate in a district where undoubted party success would naturally invite competition before the convention, seems good proof that in his long public service, Alexander Harper had shown himself capable and honest. No one in our present bar was in practice while Judge Harper was upon the bench; hence neither you nor I can learn further details of his judicial career. Such men as Thomas Ewing, the elder, Philemon Beecher, Henry Stanbery, Charles B. Goddard, and others appeared before him year after year, and his circuit comprised a number of important and influential counties. Under these circumstances, after seven years of services, the general assembly, in 1829, re-elected him; while therefore, details are absent, the outlines prove him a worthy judge.

"His successor, Corrington W. Searle, was a resident of Newark, when in 1836, he was chosen to office. He soon removed to Zanesville, and remained in or near our city until his death. Born in Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, of Connecticut parentage, he came in early manhood to Ohio, studied law in the office of Wyllis Siliman, and was admitted about 1820. Called to the bar in a newly settled state, while libraries were scarce and scant, and books costly and difficult to procure, the circumstances under which Ohio law practice needs must be carried on, reinforced his vigorous intellect and keen perception and so familiarized him with the great foundation principles of law that for him their application to any given state of facts was an easy task; and he rarely failed to rightly and speedily solve the most complex legal problems. A correct thinker, he never wasted words in giving expression to his thoughts; every word used occupied a fitting place and carried some portion of the sense intended to be conveyed. His observation was keen; he well understood the men who, as litigants, lawyers, jurors, or witnesses came before him. As a judge, his decisions, were clear, concise and accurate; as a lawyer, his examination or cross examination of a witness resulted in presenting to court or jury every fact spoken of in as favorable light for *his* side of the case as well judged questions could produce. As an advocate, his manner was quiet but impressive, and united with his correct reasoning and clear style, gave him great influence with court and jury. Becoming tired

of judicial work, he resigned at the close of the year 1846, and began practice in the law office vacated by Judge Stillwell. As shown by the list heretofore given, he was subsequently twice recalled to the judgeship during vacancies by resignations. Judge Searle presided for the last time October 25, 1856. After that date he undertook no new cases, and seldom appeared in court. He lived on his farm, about a mile south of Putnam, until, shortly before his death, he removed to Zanesville, and died there December 1, 1865.

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Searle, the legislature selected Richard Stillwell, at the session of 1846–47. Before the ensuing term of court, he became seriously ill, and so continued for an entire year. He wished to resign, but the bar were urgent that he should remain in office. He first sat as judge, in this county, on the 4th day of April, 1848. In October, 1850, he was chosen to represent the county in the convention which formed our present constitution, and in October, 1851, was elected judge of common pleas, for the sub-division composed of Muskingum, Morgan and Noble counties; the first judge chosen for us by popular election. In September, 1854, he resigned and resumed practice. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1797, and was brought in childhood to our county by his father, Daniel Stilwell, who sat as associate judge of common pleas, in 1817. "Young Stillwell," says Mr. Granger, "studied law in Zanesville, with Gen. Herrick, and was admitted to the bar about 1819. His name first appears as engaged in a cause at July term, 1819. He was soon afterward made prosecuting attorney, which office he ably filled for many years. He soon acquired a large practice, and thenceforward held a leading position in our bar. His mind was active and his temperament nervous. Himself an able lawyer and a zealous worker, he had small patience with the ill-prepared, the careless, or the idle, and ever sought to prevent unnecessary delays in the trial of causes. But he was quick to detect real merit and to encourage the young lawyer who evinced industry, study and professional ambition. Like his predecessor, Judge Searle, he was well grounded in legal principles and ready and apt in correctly applying them to the facts in the case; and also, clear and concise in his charges and decisions. He was judge in my student days, and I well remember how wonderful it seemed to me, that so soon as the arguments closed, he could, as he did, turn to the jury and with scarce a pause, referring to no book, and rarely ever to the papers in the case, tell them pointedly how, *if* the facts were so and so, their verdict must be for the plaintiff; or *if* so and so, for the defendant. He never troubled them with legal theorems, or quotations, or disquisitions, and sent them into their room 'all at sea' to puzzle out the application of extracts from law books to what facts seemed to them proven; he, as it were, translated general statements of legal propositions into the language of the facts in the case; and when the jury agreed as to the *facts* their difficulties were at an end." Both Searle and Stillwell, loved the old common law and its system of pleading, and were reluctant to part with even its objectionable technicalities. This was very natural. It had been the study of their youth; the work of their lives had been controlled and measured by it, and the change came when they had reached that age which sees most readily the possible perils of that which is new, and is almost blind to the imperfections of that which had long been familiar. Resuming practice in the fall of 1854, with his son-in-law, Capt. John C. Hazlett as his partner, he engaged far more actively than did Judge Searle, and continued until his last sickness. He died February 2d, 1862.

On September 16, 1854, John E. Hanna, of Morgan county, was commissioned by Governor Medill, to fill the vacancy until a successor could be elected. He sat as common pleas judge for three days, and attended as one of the district court judges, at September term, 1854. In October, Charles C. Convers, was elected by the people, and on October 20th was commissioned, and Judge Hanna's brief term came to an end. John E. Hanna was born December 19, 1805, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In 1815, his father came to Harrison county, Ohio., and there the son began to read law with Chauncey Dewey, in the spring of 1823, and was admitted to the bar on September 27, 1825, at New Philadelphia. He located at McConnelsville, in April, 1826. In 1840, February 18th, he was by the legislature chosen president judge of common pleas for the then Eighth circuit, composed of the counties of Athens, Gallia, Lawrence, Meigs, Morgan, Washington and Scioto, and served seven years. On his retirement from the bench, he resumed practice at the bar. As he is still amongst us, known and liked by all, I shall leave to some future chronicler the summing up of his career. Long may he live, as cheerful and kindly as he is now. I know no man who has passed the measure of

three score and ten who walks with so firm and springy a step as does he to-day. Few who are a score of years his junior can equal it."

Charles C. Convers was born in Zanesville on the 26th day of July, 1810; son of the same Daniel Convers who in his youth had brought the first mail from Marietta, and grandson of Benjamin Convers and Josiah Munro, both members of "The Ohio Company." He studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Charles B. Goddard; came to the bar in 1831 or 1832; practiced for many years in the firm of Goddard & Convers; represented the county in the state senate in 1849 and 1850; was speaker of the state senate during the interesting session of 1850–51; was a candidate on the Whig ticket for supreme judge in 1851, but the Democrats carried the state; was elected common pleas judge in October, 1854, and judge of the supreme court in 1855. He was sworn into office as judge of the supreme court in February, 1856, but the disease that was to cause his death had already seized upon him, and there being no hope of his recovery he soon resigned. He died September 10, 1860.

Judge Convers differed in many ways from his predecessors. Already in his school-boy days schools and colleges had been established in the state; the university at Athens had already graduated Thomas Ewing and others. His father gave to his son freely all accessible educational advantages — supplementing school, college and office instruction by sending him to the Harvard law school, then in its earlier and palmy days. There he heard the lectures of Story and Greenleaf, and had for fellow-students such men as Benjamin Robbins Curtis and Charles Sumner—since famous, the one upon the bench and at the bar of the supreme court of the United States, the other in the national senate. An eager and diligent student, he became, it may be safely said, more "learned in the law" than any other Ohio lawyer of his day. This devotion to study; this vast reading not unnaturally prevented him from grasping the controlling principles of the law as firmly as his predecessors had done. Accustomed to books—possessed of one of the most complete law libraries then in the state—he, as it were, by an insensible process of growth, came to rely upon books and precedents rather than on reasoning from legal principles. His mind readily perceived distinctions, and his retentive memory kept ever present the variations and exceptions to which every rule is subject. His great conscientiousness made it seem a duty to accompany every annunciation of a legal proposition from the bench, in an opinion or a charge, with a statement of the modifications, variations and exceptions to which it might be subject. This habit, while so creditable in motive, while it gave signal proof of his legal erudition, and conveyed much information profitable to the attentive student or lawyer, occasionally embarrassed juries, who naturally could not remember enough of such detailed instructions to properly apply them. This character of mind caused him to prefer the hearing and determination of equity cases to sitting as a *nisi prius* judge with a jury.

"I had the profit and pleasure of studying law in his office," says Judge Granger, "and ever have and ever will remember him with honor and affection. A cultured gentleman, refined and courteous, he sought to foster in his students a love for the law as a science and an ambition to elevate the *esprit du corps* of the bar." Of slight frame physically, his constitution, temperament and habit gave him as an advocate the manner of the scholar rather than that of the orator, but his *earnestness*, his argumentative power, backed by his thorough acquaintance with the law and facts of his case, made him very influential with court and jury. His reputation as a lawyer of great learning and ability gave him a practice more extensive, considering the territory covered, than that enjoyed by any other resident member of the Muskingum bar. His retainers in cases for argument in the supreme court came from counties in all parts of Southeastern Ohio, and his name appears in the Ohio reports during the last half of his practice oftener, perhaps, than that of any other Muskingum county lawyer.

The vacancy caused by his resignation as common pleas judge was filled, as already stated, by Judge Searle, who held under appointment of the Governor until the election and qualification of Judge Marsh, in October, 1856. "As for the remaining Judges, Marsh, Evans, Granger, Wood and Frazier, they yet live and may be seen and known of you all. Some future historian of your county and its courts may tell another generation of their work."

Thus much as to the lawyer-judges of the Muskingum common pleas. For half a century —1802–1852—beside the lawyer or president judge sat three associate judges, who were chosen by the state legislature from the electors resident of the county and served terms of seven years each unless sooner removed by death, resignation or "for cause."

"As no minutes or journal of 1804 is in existence, I cannot tell you" says Judge Granger, "who sat with Judge Levin Betts. Mr.

E. H. Church, an old resident, well known to you, tells me that David Harvey sat at April Term, 1804, but he cannot recall the names of the other two." In 1805, the journal shows that Jesse Fulton, Richard McBride and William Mitchell sat with Judge Pease. After the first appointments, such provision was made by law that the terms of the associates expired in different years, so that but one would go off the bench at a time. Thus Richard McBride was succeeded by David Findley, and then they came thus: Ebenezer Buckingham, Stephen C. Smith, Daniel Stillwell, Robert Mitchell, Robert McConnell, David Young, Thos. Ijams, Edwin Putnam, Mathew McElhinney, William Blocksom, James Jeffries, William Cooper, Jacob P. Springer, Horatio J. Cox, Wilkin Reed.

As already stated, these associate judges formed a necessary part of the court at all times, and alone, as a general thing, transacted all business pertaining to an orphans' or probate court. Yet each of them had a right to vote upon every decision; and for a whole year, in 1847, while Judge Stillwell was sick, the associates—Springer, Cox and Reed—held the court, Judge Springer presiding. And between 1847 and 1852 there was much litigation between Jacob Baker and Michael D. Gittings, and as Judges Searle and Stillwell had been of counsel neither could sit as judge; so the same associates alone heard and determined such of said causes as were passed upon prior to February, 1852.

At the last term held under the old Constitution—in January, 1852—a month before their court was to expire, a question arose that for the first time, so far as is known, resulted in the overruling of the opinion of the president judge by his associates. Numerous indictments under the liquor law of 1851 had been presented by the grand jury. The prosecuting attorney, now and for many years past a distinguished lawyer, had omitted a certain averment. Judge Searle, in deciding a motion to quash one of these indictments, following what had become a custom when such question came up, announced an opinion sustaining the motion, as the judgment of the court without first consulting the associates. This occurred in the forenoon. The question involved had been much discussed, not only in court but among the people, and temperance men were anxious that the prosecutions should be sustained. Judge Cox, on the opening of court in the afternoon, announced an opinion against the motion to quash; Judge Reed declared that he concurred with Judge Cox, whereupon Judge Searle said: "The court being divided the motion is over-ruled." Hearing this, Judge Springer added: "I agree with the associate Judges." Judge Searle quietly entered the decision on the docket, and soon after declared the court adjourned *sine die*, and the old court with the old constitution was dead. The question involved survived, and Judge Stillwell at the next term decided it in the same way as the associates had done; but the supreme court agreed with Judge Searle, by a vote of three judges to one.

The list of associate judges contains the names of many men well known for their experience, good sense, good judgment, and integrity. No one of them was ever "removed for cause." No charge of misconduct was ever even preferred against any of them. For half a century they administered the laws regulating the administration of estates, partition of lands, etc., sensibly and justly. These duties and others, some of a kindred nature, and others touching upon common pleas jurisdiction, have since February, 1852, been discharged by the probate court.

In this court the following named judges have held office in this county: Mahlon Sims, 1852–58; William T. Mason, 1858–64; R. W. P. Muse, 1864–70; Henry L. Korte, 1870–73; Reuben H. Morgan, 1873–75; Henry L. Korte, 1875. Of these judges, Sims alone is dead. When elected he was a farmer in Hopewell township. He was re-elected, served out his term; was chosen a justice of the peace in Springfield township, and died about September, 1862. Judge Mason, a farmer of Meigs township, served also two terms. Judges Muse, Korte and Morgan were lawyers. Under the old constitution, every year a term of the supreme court was held in Zanesville, and in turn all the judges of that court sat in "Old 1809."

So also, since 1852, the sessions of the district court have brought here in turn every supreme judge, save Judge Day, and the common pleas judges of the Second and Third subdivisions of the Eighth judicial district. None of these can properly be said to have belonged to the county courts; their number forbids any attempt to even name.

Attention is now directed to "the bar." "I think," says Judge Granger, "Wyllis Silliman was the first lawyer who 'settled' in Muskingum county. Mr. Church says that he was present at the April term, 1804." With or very soon after him came Lewis Cass, his brother-in-law, and in 1805 Silliman, Cass and Herrick were the only resident lawyers. Philemon

Beecher, William W. Irwin and Elijah B. Mervin, of Lancaster, and Mathew Backus, of Marietta, attended that term. It was held in the "hewed log dwelling house, built by James Herron, enclosed but not finished"—the same house heretofore referred to, located south of Main and on the west side of Sixth street. In 1809 Samuel W. Culbertson became a resident lawyer in Zanesville.

At August term, 1813, two new names appear, Alexander Harper and Ebenezer Granger. As Granger had seven cases at that term he must have resided here a year or two prior to it. In 1817, John C. Stockton and Appleton Downer, have causes for the February term, and at February term, 1818, appear the names of Charles B. Goddard and Thomas Ewing—Ewing being of the then Lancaster firm of Beecher & Ewing. April term, 1819, shows the names of Arius Nye, John Doland, and Charles R. Sherman; and July term, 1819, Richard Stillwell. Nye removed to Marietta, was afterward president judge in Washington circuit, and was noted for his eccentricities. Doland, about 1825, moved to Somerset. Sherman from 1823 to 1827, was one of the supreme judges. He resided at Lancaster. Gen. Sherman and Senator Sherman are two of his sons. October term, 1819, shows the names of Smith, Vinton, and Emerson. Vinton lived in Gallipolis, served many years in congress, and was Whig candidate for governor in 1851; 1820 presents the names of Adams and Stanbery. William A. Adams is still living in Covington, Kentucky. He lived in Zanesville until after 1843. The Stanbery, I suppose, was William—long a resident of Newark, an elder brother of the half-blood of Henry Stanbery. In 1821, appeared the names of C. C. Gilbert, Peter Odlin, and J. B Orton. Gilbert married a daughter of Wyllis Silliman. He died November 18, 1844. His sons, Gens. C. C. Gilbert and Samuel A. Gilbert, are well known to you. Odlin went to Dayton, and became a politician of note in Montgomery county, afterward prominent in the legislature.

In 1822, and thence for half a dozen years, David Spangler practiced in Muskingum. He settled in Coshocton, and for many years led the bar there.

"I began this list," says Judge Granger, "hoping to extend it to the present time, showing the successive accessions to our bar, but I found that time would neither permit me to collect, nor impart the information required for such a purpose. I therefore, substitute brief mention of some of our more noted lawyers. Our bar began well. Wyllis Silliman, Lewis Cass and Samuel Herrick were the first three. Of Gen. Cass I have already spoken. Wyllis Silliman was born in Stratford, Connecticut, October, 8, 1777. In early manhood he emigrated to Western Virginia, and during the heated struggle for the presidency between Adams and Jefferson, in 1800, he there edited a strong Federal newspaper. Judge Burnet (one of Ohio's early supreme judges) wrote of him as follows: 'By a very great exertion of energy and talent he had been able for some time to sustain himself in the midst of a highly Democratic population, but, as the catastrophe of that struggle approached, party violence became too strong for resistance, or endurance, and he found it prudent to make a hasty retreat to Marietta. I shall never forget the pleasure with which I took him by the hand as a persecuted patriot, at our first meeting in Marietta. Mr. Silliman's talents secured to him at once a full share of the practice of that county, where, after a short residence, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Deborah Webster Cass, daughter of the veteran Maj. Cass, who was literally a hero of two wars.' This marriage was at Wakatomaka, near Dresden, on January 14, 1802." In 1803, the first Ohio legislature chose Wyllis Silliman, Francis Dunlevy and Calvin Pease president judges of the three common pleas circuits, but Mr. Silliman either did not accept or very soon resigned the appointment, as our records show Judge Levin Betts on our bench in the spring of 1804.

In 1805 Judge Silliman was appointed register of the Zanesville land office, and held that office as late as 1811. He moved, in 1807, to the premises fronting the northern bend of the National road as it leaves Main street at Ninth street, so well known in recent years as the home of Dr. A. H. Brown. The old house, not the remodeled one of to-day, was for many years the noted dwelling of Zanesville, as the Silliman homestead. There, in 1817, President Monroe, accompanied by Gen. Jacob Brown (then commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States), Gen. McComb, the victor of Plattsburg on Lake Champlain, and Gen. Lewis Cass, breakfasted while on a tour through the then West. In October, 1825, Judge Silliman was chosen to represent our county in the state senate, and sat for two years. During his term as state senator he came near being elected to the United States senate, Senator Ruggles succeeding in securing a re-election by a close vote after a heated contest. During President Jackson's second term he appointed Judge Sil-

liman solicitor of the treasury. In 1836 he removed to Cleveland, thence to Wooster, and then to Cincinnati. But he returned to Zanesville, and died there at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles C. Gilbert, on the 13th day of November, 1842. Judge John H. Keith, long resident at Chillicothe, but a practicing lawyer at Zanesville for some eight or ten years, sketched Mr. Silliman as a lawyer and advocate as follows: "In my judgment, he was the greatest natural orator that I have ever had the good fortune to hear. * * * Mr. Silliman's early education was defective. He was a desultory reader of everything that came in his way. His legal attainments were not of a very high order. Indeed, he was of no use in a cause until it came to be argued. I never heard him examine a witness, or knew him to draw a pleading; all these were left to the junior counsel in the cause. He reserved himself to the highest—the advocacy branch of the profession. He was careless and illogical; entirely indifferent to his appearance. He looked as if his clothes had been pitched on him. He had not a particle of self-esteem or vanity, and was as sportive and playful as a boy. In all criminal cases, in breach of promise and seduction cases, he was uniformly retained, and no case seemed perfect without him. I heard him speak in every variety of case, and after I was called to the bar I was sometimes associated with him in causes as junior counsel. His voice, his manner and style of speaking, are just as familiar to me as if I now heard and saw him. But it was in great criminal cases, where life and liberty were involved, that he especially put forth his giant powers. Mr. Silliman was stout and well-formed, above middle height. Two of his sons came to the bar—George Wyllis, who died at sea while returning from Europe, and Charles Oscar, who after some years' practice in Missouri, emigrated to California, where he now resides at Watsonville, Santa Cruz county. His grandsons, Gens. C. C. and S. A. Gilbert, I have hereinbefore named.

"The other of our original legal triumvirate was Samuel Herrick. He was born in Amenia, Dutchess county New York, April 14, 1779; read law under Judge Thomas Duncan, at Carlisle, Pa., and came to the bar June 4, 1805. He appeared at August term, 1805, of Muskingum common pleas, was appointed prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county in 1810; also, in the same year, United States district attorney for Ohio, in 1812, succeeding Cass as prosecuting attorney of this county, and retaining all these offices, in 1814 becoming prosecuting attorney of Licking county. In May 1814—during the war—he was made brigadier general of the Fourth brigade, Third division, Ohio militia; represented our district in congress from March, 1817, to March, 1821. In 1829, President Jackson again appointed him United States district attorney for Ohio, but on June 29, 1830, he resigned that office and retired from practice. He lived at 'Hill-Top,' his farm about two miles south-east of Zanesville until his death, about the first day of March, 1852. General Herrick was a successful lawyer, and this list of the offices held by him shows that he must have been a man of energy and ability, or he could not have commanded the approval of the judges who appointed him to be prosecuting attorney; of the presidents who nominated him to the district attorneyship; and of the people who elected him to represent them in congress. For twenty years he was active and prominent in our community. I believe no son of his survived him. Two of his grandsons, Edward H. and Charles Allen, served as officers of volunteers in the war of the rebellion, and Edward entered our profession and now lives at Kansas City, Missouri.

"As already stated, Samuel W. Culbertson, in 1809, increased the bar of Muskingum to four. He was born in Pennsylvania, came to Zanesville shortly after his admission to the bar, and continued in active practice from 1809 to the time of his death, in June, 1840. For years he owned and resided on North Fifth street, on the premises now occupied by Mr. Daniel Applegate, and used as his office the small brick building that yet stands at the corner of the alley next north of the post office. His death was sudden—the result of apoplexy, and left him sitting in his office chair. So far as I can learn, Mr. Culbertson never held any public office. His practice was large and extended over the greater part of Southeastern Ohio. In person he was tall, neither thin nor fat, and in mind quick, alert and keen. He well understood human nature, and was remarkably successful in the examination of witnesses, and in influencing juries. His speech was affected by a lisp, but such was his manner that the apparent defect was often a help to him. In all the county towns from New Philadelphia south and southeastwardly to the Ohio the older lawyers still delight to talk with Zanesville men about "Sam. Culbertson," and to repeat anecdotes touching his cases. Perhaps I can take time to tell one that will illustrate his readiness. A client of Culbertson had sued a client of Gen. Goddard for ren-

dering impure the water of a well by changing a drain. Witnesses differed as to the effect of the drain upon the water of the well, and Gen. Goddard exhibited to the jury some of the water in a glass and descanted upon its clearness and purity, and seemed about to carry the jury with him. Culbertson, in reply, boldly picked up the glass, reminded the jury of the General's argument, and then placing the glass upon the table, took a dollar from his pocket and clapping it down by the side of the glass, cried out, "Gentleman of the jury, I'll give General Goddard that dollar if he'll drink that glass of water." He knew that his opponent was too dignified to accept such a banter, and won a verdict. Mr. Culbertson's second son, Alexander S. B. Culbertson, came to the bar and practiced in this county at first with his father and afterwards alone, and died here. One of his daughters married Joshua Mathiot, who was a member of the Muskingum bar for eight or ten years subsequent to 1824, and then removed to Newark, and until his death, in 1849, was a leader of the Licking bar, and for a time a congressman.

"In 1810, Ebenezer Granger, an elder brother of my father came to Zanesville. He was born in Suffield, Connecticut, on July 6, 1781; studied law at Washington City, under Gideon Granger, the then postmaster general. On July 31, 1815, he married Eliza Seaman, sister of the half-blood to Henry Stanbery. After an active practice of about ten years, he died September 17, 1822. As his death occurred years before I was born, I can only speak of him from hearsay. Old lawyers whom I have met in the course of my own practice in Southeastern Ohio, led to speak of him to me because my surname was the same as his, have often told me that he was a studious, well-read able lawyer, sure, if his life had been prolonged, to take a high place in the profession, and that he was a man of honor and integrity. Towards the close of John McIntire's life, Mr. Granger was his attorney, and to him was assigned the duty of composing the epitaph of that founder and benefactor of our city. It may interest you to hear it read. It was inscribed upon the plain stone that first marked the grave, and is repeated upon the monument that a few years ago was substituted for the old and worn-out slab. It is as follows:

"'Sacred to the memory of John McIntire, who departed this life July 29, 1815, aged fifty-six years. He was born at Alexandria, Virginia; laid out the town of Zanesville, in 1800, of which he was the Patron and Father. He was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of Ohio. A kind husband; an obliging neighbor; punctual in his engagements, of liberal mind and benevolent disposition, his death was sincerely lamented.

"'As o'er this stone you throw a careless eye,
(When drawn perchance to this sad, solemn place,)
Reader, remember—'tis your lot to die;
You, too, the gloomy realms of death must trace.
When yonder winding stream shall cease to flow,
Old ocean's waves no longer lash the shore,
When warring tempests shall forget to blow,
And these surrounding hills exist no more,
This sleeping dust, reanimate shall rise,
Bursting to life at the last trumpet's sound,
Shall bear a part in nature's grand assize,
When sun, and stars, and time no more are found.

"Thomas Ewing, the elder, and Lewis Cass, while the one was senator, and the other secretary of war, in President Jackson's time, because of their regard for the friend and associate of their first years at the bar, of their own motion named Robert S. Granger, Ebenezer Granger's only child, to a cadetship at West Point. He there graduated in 1838, in the same class with Irvin McDowell and William J. Hardee, and as I have already stated rose to the rank of major-general by brevet at the close of the war with the rebellion.

"From 1817 to 1864,— forty-seven years,— Charles Backus Goddard was a member of our bar. He was born at Plainfield, Connecticut. His father, Calvin Goddard, lived the greater part of his life at Norwich, Connecticut, and was a judge of the supreme court of that state. Charles B. Goddard came to Ohio in 1817. He traveled from Pittsburg to Marietta in a small open row-boat; stayed a few weeks in Marietta, and then, by the advice of Mr. David Putnam, selected Zanesville as his home. He went to Gallipolis in company with Thomas Ewing, and was there admitted to the Ohio bar. Settling in Zanesville, he married Harriet Munro Convers, daughter of the Daniel Convers heretofore mentioned, on June 6, 1820. He soon acquired a large practice in the Muskingum valley, and continued in active professional labor to near the day of his death, which was the first day of February, 1864. In 1838-39, he represented Muskingum in the house of representatives of Ohio, and from December, 1845, until the spring of 1849, in the Ohio senate, of which last named body he was speaker, during the session of 1847-48. He was major-general of Ohio militia for a number of years. I believe he held no other public office. He was well read in both general literature and in law; indefatigable in work; earnest, dignified and forcible as an advocate; he relied more on reasoning from principle than precedents. A competitor

of Ewing, Hunter, Stanbery, and others of like repute, he was 'a foeman worthy of their steel.' He possessed a high sense of honor, and ever sought to elevate the ethical standard and *esprit du corps* of the profession. He was generous and hospitable. He outlived all his early associates and rivals in the Muskingum bar; was in continuous practice much longer than any other; for many years he stood at our head, a leader worthy of the regard and respect of our whole community. An accurate portrait of him hangs in the library of the Zanesville Athenæum.

"I will outline the life of but one more of our honored dead. John Caldwell Hazlett, son of Robert and Lucy Hazlett, was born in Newark, Ohio, September 24, 1831. His parents moved to this place in his childhood. He and I were schoolmates in Zanesville, and for a year, in 1847–48, collegemates at Kenyon, Gambier, Ohio. He afterward went to the Kentucky Military Institute, at Blue Lick Springs, and there graduated with honor, in 1851. He at once began the study of law under Judge Stillwell, and came to the bar in December, 1853. He, for short periods, practiced first as my partner and then with Judge Searle, but having married Ellen, second daughter of Judge Stillwell, on December 19th, 1854, the judge retired from the bench and resumed practice with his son-in-law. In October, 1855, Mr. Hazlett was elected prosecuting attorney for this county, and was re-elected in 1857 and 1859. During the night of Sunday, April 14–15, 1861, President Lincoln's call for 75,000 three months' volunteers was telegraphed over the country, and ere Monday's sun went down, Capt. John C. Hazlett's company was almost, if not quite, full. He reported with it at Columbus, and by the Thrusday following, as already stated, was passing by rail through Pennsylvania, en route for Washington, with his company and regiment. He was present at Gen. Schenck's 'reconnoissance by rail' at Vienna, and afterward fought in McDowell's battle of Bull Run. Returning home in August, at the muster-out of his three-months' men he at once recruited a company for 'three years or the war,' and with it entered the second Ohio volunteer infantry. With this regiment he served in Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Alabama, taking part in the battles of Perryville and Stone River. At the last named fight he received the wound that caused his death; he died June 7, 1863. Capt. Hazlett was of slight frame, about five feet nine inches in height; of a quick, nervous temperament; possessed of an active and strong mind; well read, both in general literature and in law; he was ambitious of distinction, and evinced a capacity and an aptitude for the law, that, backed by energy, perseverance and attention to business, could not have failed, if his life had been prolonged, to win for him a brilliant reputation and an assured position in the front ranks of the profession. As a prosecutor his success was marked—although he conducted, either alone, or assisted only by some newly admitted tyro, even during his first term, a number of complicated and difficult causes against counsel of distinction, great ability, and much experience. It is sad to miss this comrade as we open this temple of justice. Would that he were here with all the powers of his youth strengthened by time and use! a competitor to excite us onward in all the nobler contests at this bar; a comrade whose wit and intelligence would add zest to our assemblies; a friend on whose help we could rely at need.

"Others of our dead are worthy of remembrance here—but space forbids the attempt to speak of all. I must content myself with such mention as I have already made and invoke among my brethren of the bar and the people here, who know them, kind recollections of the many others of Muskingum's deserving lawyers who no longer live. Let me speak briefly of some who have gone out from us, and, by their achievements in the forum, on the bench, or in public life, have made us glad to count them as once members of the bar. Henry Stanbery, attorney general of Ohio from 1846 to 1852; attorney general of the United States 1866–68, named by President Johnson for a seat upon the bench of the national supreme court: a lawyer of national reputation, standing in the first rank; was born here, studied law here; was admitted in 1825, and tried some of his first causes in 'Old 1809.' Noah H. Swayne, a national Supreme Judge, since 1862, resided at Coshocton and practiced regularly in this county for several years, beginning in 1825. Hugh J. Jewett, our county's senator in 1853–55: defeated as a Democratic candidate for congress, in a Republican district, by only sixty-four votes in 1860; nominated for governor of Ohio by the Democrats in 1861, he substituted for a platform disapproved by the 'War Democracy,' a letter of acceptance full of outspoken, patriotic devotion to the Union. A congressman from the Columbus district in 1873–74; long a prominent railroad president, and now and for some years past, the trusted president of the New York and Erie railway; lived here for many years, and was in active practice from about 1848 to 1857.

"Samuel Sullivan Cox, whose long service in congress (from 1857 to 1865, as representative from the capital district, Ohio, and since 1871, from New York city,) and his prominent position as a leader in the Democratic party, have given him a national reputation, was born in Zanesville, in October, 1824. His father, Ezekiel T. Cox, was for many years clerk of our county courts, and the son assisted his father in the discharge of the office duties. He graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1846; was admitted to the bar about 1848, and practiced at Zanesville until 1853. Washington Van Hamm, who began practice here in 1833, and was a common pleas judge, at Cincinnati, from 1857 to 1862, was born and grew to manhood here. William Wartenbee Johnson, who was common pleas judge in the Lawrence district, from 1858 to 1867, and is now a judge in the supreme court commission of Ohio, was born in Muskingum county, educated at Muskingum college, and studied law in the office of Judge Convers, at the same time with myself. He was admitted to the bar while still a resident of our county.

"Our bar has grown old enough to permit fathers to see their sons practicing by their sides. Let me read you a list of the names of sons of Muskingum lawyers, who have also been members of this bar: George Wyllis Silliman, A. S. B. Culbertson, Charles A. Harper, James R. Harper, Daniel Convers Goddard, Charles C. Goddard, George Abbott James, W. C. Blocksom, Charles H. Blair, Orlando C. Marsh. In addition to those named as worthy of special note, I add here the following: Elijah Hayward, who practiced in this county in 1836, and subsequent years, was one of the judges of the supreme court of Ohio, in 1830. Royal T. Sprague, a member of our bar about 1838, became chief justice of the supreme court of California. His wife was a daughter of Judge William Blocksom, one of our associate judges. Cooper K. Watson, of 1842, was afterward a congressman from the Tiffin district, a judge of common pleas in the Huron district, and member of the constitutional convention in 1873–74. Cydnor B. Tompkins (1836) and Edward Ball (1860,) were congressmen from Muskingum district, each serving four years. James M. Love, who practiced here about 1843, has been for many years United States district judge for Iowa. Such an examination as I have made amongst these records of the work of your predecessors, both saddens and encourages. One after another—sometimes several together—they came upon the stage of professional life, each full of hope and expectation as to the future. The silent records picture to us the parts they played. Some few succeeded, realizing perhaps as nearly as mortals may, the hopes of their youth. More attained positions mediocre, yet respectable; some merely failed; some few were worse than failures, showing themselves not mere incapable or unsuccessful lawyers but bad men. I will name no one of these. If any yet live their offending is known and remembered by themselves and by some others. It is enough for this ocasion to say that the bar of Muskingum during the first seventy-two years of its life has not escaped the lot of all associations of men: that it has had unworthy members.

"But is this allotment—to one success, to others failure, the result of chance? Not so! Cause and effect are plainly traceable. It seems to me that if the young beginner but ask himself at the outset, 'What should a client desire in his lawyer?' the easily discovered answer to the question must indicate not only the means, but also the probability of success, if the questioner knows himself. Ability (not necessarily first class—average ability will do well); legal knowledge (knowledge of principles, of the frame work of the law); judgment (that most reliable of all called 'common sense'), caution, *alias* prudence; application (this includes preservance, diligence, persistence); and last of all, best of all, under all, around all, above all, permeating all, integrity. These qualities, characteristics, habits, combined, *will* ensure success. Their entire absence *will* ensure failure. Between these extremes more or less of success or failure will be the lot of one and another as he approaches or recedes from this so seldom understood, yet so easy to-be-understood, standard.

"And now but a word or two more. Entering this new and beautiful temple of justice, we have thus recalled the lives of our predecessors; let us profit by these recollections; let us in our future ever try to so demean ourselves as lawyers and as men, as to improve upon our own past, and to equal, if possible to excel, our predecessors in all that is right."

The following list contains the names of those lawyers who have resided in Muskingum county as members of its bar. For that portion of it embracing the years 1804–77 the compiler acknowledges indebtedness to Judge Granger: 1804, Lewis Cass, Wyllis Silliman; 1805, Samuel Herrick; 1809, Samuel W. Culbertson; 1810, Ebenezer Granger; 1812, Alexander Harper; 1814, E. B. Mervin; 1817, Appleton Downer, Charles B. Goddard, John C.

Stockton; 1819, John Doland, Richard Stillwell; 1820, William A. Adams, Charles C. Gilbert; 1822, David Spangler; 1823, Benj. Reeve; 1825, Leonidas L. Hamline, George James, Joshua Mathiot, Noah H. Swayne, Henry Stanbery; 1827, Alexander S. B. Culbertson; 1828, John H. Keith; 1829, George W. Silliman; 1830, John T. Arthur, George W. Jackson, William P. Moorehead, William R. Putnam; 1831, George H. Flood, Charles Stetson; 1832, Charles C. Convers; 1833, G. Nelson Cuming, Virtulon Rich, Washington Van Hamm; 1834, Joseph Moorehead, John R. Mulvaney, Isaac Parish; 1835, Wyllis Buell, Edmund C. Cusack, John Evans, C. R. Hendee, Josiah Lovell; 1836, James Boyle, Napoleon A. Guille, Elijah Hayward, Cornelius Moore, Cydnor B. Tompkins; 1837, John Dillon, Mathew Gaston, Welles Hawes, William T. McKibbin, W. D. Wilson; 1838, W. W. Backus, Samuel Chapman, Cautious C. Covey, John W. Foster, I. B. B. Hale, Andrew R. Jackson, Royal T. Sprague; 1839, ——— Camp, Charles Mathews, Chauncey A. Pardey; 1841, Franklin Gale, P. S. Slevin, Alexander Van Hamm; 1842, Thomas M. Drake, James Henderson, J. B. Longley, Cooper K. Watson; 1843, Henry Beard, Howard Copeland, James M. Love, David H. Lyman, John Percy, Charles R. Rhodes; 1844, W. B. Abbott, Augustus P. Blocksom, Ezra B. Eastman, John O'Neill, Frederick A. Seborn; 1845, Edmund Brush, Theodore Convers, Daniel Convers Goddard, James R. Harper, Rowland D. Noble; 1846, T. Cleveland, Samuel Cochran; 1847, William H. Ball, Hugh J. Jewett, George W. Manypenny, Corrington W. Searle; 1848; J. M. Buell, Alfred Brown, James H. Munroe; 1849, E. A. Bratton, Samuel S. Cox, Lucius P. Marsh; 1851, Thomas J. Taylor, —— Buchanan; 1852, William W. Johnson; 1853, Moses M. Granger, John C. Hazlett, Robert W. P. Muse, Hiram Skinner, Abner Starkey; 1854, Chas. K. Wright; 1855, R. D. Chalfant, John Haynes, John Q. Lane, Homer Thrall, A. O. Wagstaff; 1856, John H. Ash, Alexander S. Cox, Robert H. Gilmore, James A. Parker, Seth Weldy; 1857, Mordecai Bartley, Henry C. Brown, J. Delafield Du Bois, W. C. Gaston, Charles C. Goddard, Thomas Potts; 1858, John A. Blair, Daniel B. Gary, William D. Hamilton, W. R. Henderson, George Abbot James, Washington Miller; 1859, Peleg Bunker, Ezra E. Evans; 1860, Edward Ball, Daniel B. Linn, Albert W. Train; 1861, John W. Beall, John G. Chandler, William Ewing, Stephen A. Guthrie, George Randall; 1862, Joshua G. Madden, Thomas J. Maginnis; 1863, Solon Fisk; 1864, Alfred E. Fillmore, Lyman J. Jackson, William Okey; 1865, Fenton Bagley, John W. King, James E. Palmer; 1866, Edgar W. Allen, ———Barclay, Charles W. Chandler, G. L. Phillips, Frank H. Southard, Milton I. Southard; 1867, Albion J. Andrews, Charles A. Beard, William H. Hall, Gilbert D. Munson; 1868, W. L. Bane, Allen Miller, W. A. E, Rhodes; 1869, B. M. Dilley, John Mason, Charles E. Randall; 1870, Charles H. Durban, Reuben H. Morgan, Andrew L. Peairs; 1871, William C. Blocksom, John R, Stonesipher; 1872, Orlando C. Marsh, George Porter, Benjamin F. Power, Tileston F. Spangler, A. H. Stilwell, Charles M. Vandenbark; 1873, Henry A. Axline, Eugene J. Brown, Henry L. Korte, William A. Taylor; 1874, Charles H. Blair, J. W. Garside, Henry C. Van Voorhis; 1875, Herman F. Anchauer, H. S. Crozier, Frank B. Williamson, Robert N. C. Wilson; 1876, J. T. Crew, Frederick S. Gates; 1877, William V. Cox, John W. Martin, Robert H. McFarland, Henry R. Stanbery.

Following is the present list of members of the bar as kept in the office of the clerk of common pleas: Herman F. Anchauer, John J. Adams, Edgar W. Allen, Albion J. Andrews, Fenton Bagley, William H. Ball, Charles A. Beard, George Brown, William E. Blocksom, Norwood S. Chandler, Joshua T. Crew, William H. Cunningham Jr., Frank A. Durban, Ezra E. Evans, William J. Finley, Alfred A. Frazier, David B. Gary, Fred S. Gates, Charles C. Goddard, Moses M. Granger, John S. Hollingsworth, Isaac Humphrey, William H. Johnson, John W. King, Daniel B. Linn, John W. Martin, W. J. Massey, Henry S. Woody, Gilbert D. Munson, Thomas J. McDermott, Robert H. McFarland, George H. Miller, J. M. McHenry, John O'Neill, Benjamin F. Power, Frederick A. Seborn, Arthur J. Sheppard, Frank H. Southard, Tileston T. Spangler, Henry R. Stanbery, John R. Stonesipher, C. E. Swingle, Thomas J. Taylor, Charles M. Vandenbark, Henry C. Van-Voorhis, Simeon M. Winn, C. E. Workman, Harry C. Shepherd, John B. Worley, Clement A. Maxwell, William S. O'Neill, George K. Browning. George Porter, admitted in 1872, died a few years ago. Fred B. Hofman, of Columbus, practiced at this bar for a time until recently. H. L. Korte, a resident practitioner, who was probate judge, is now living in Columbus. E. Parker Pyle is now practicing his profession in the West. Albert W. Train, who began practice here in 1860, died in 1891.

President Judges—Common Pleas.—Levin Betts, 1804–05; Calvin Pease, 1805–08; William Wilson, 1808–22; Alexander Harper, 1822–36; Corrington W. Searle, 1836–47; Richard Stillwell, 1847–51; Corrington W. Searle, 1851–52.

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Simeon M. Winn

Judges of Common Pleas.—Richard Stillwell, February 19, 1852, September 16, 1854; John E. Hanna, September 16, 1854, October 20, 1854; Charles C. Convers, October 20, 1854, October 19, 1855; Corrington W. Searle, October 19, 1855, October 25, 1856; Lucius P. Marsh, October 25, 1856, February 9, 1862; Ezra E. Evans, Feb. 9, 1862, December 10, 1866; Moses M. Granger, December 10, 1866, October 9, 1871; Frederick W. Wood, August 3, 1869, August 3, 1874; William H. Frazier, October 9, 1871 (re-elected October 1876); Lucius P. Marsh, August 3, 1874; W. H. Ball, August 3, 1879; George L. Phillips, August 3, 1884 (re-elected in 1889); James W. Campbell, 1884; W. B. Crew, 1891; William Chambers, 1892.

Associate Judges of Common Pleas.—In February, 1804, David Harvey, William Wells and John Campbell, were commissioned as the first three associate judges for Muskingum county. William Wells resigned before taking his seat, and on March 15, 1804, Jesse Fulton was appointed to fill the vacancy. David Harvey resigned June 19, 1804, and on June 29, 1804, Richard McBride was appointed in his place. John Campbell resigned December 4, 1804, and on December 13, 1804, Giles Hempstead was appointed. On February 7, 1805, the legislature elected Jesse Fulton, Richard McBride, and Seth Carhart.

David Harvey, February 17, June 19, 1804; William Wells, February 18, February 25, 1804; John Campbell, February 20, December 4, 1804; Jesse Fulton, March 15, 1804–15; Richard McBride, June 29, 1804–13; Giles Hempstead, December 13, 1804, February 7, 1805; Seth Carhart, February 7, 1805, did not accept; William Mitchell, February 27, 1805–15; David Findlay, 1813–20; Stephen C. Smith, 1815–18; Daniel Stillwell, 1815–22; Robert Mitchell, 1818–33; John Reynolds, June 27, 1822, to 1830; Robert McConnell, January, 1822, August 6, 1827; David Young, January, 1823, to June 27, 1832; Thomas Ijams, January 1823, 1830; Edwin Putnam, August 6, 1827–42; Mathew McElhinney, 1830–37; William Blocksom, 1833–40; James Jeffries, 1837–44; William Cooper, 1840–47; Jacob P. Springer, 1842–52; Horatio J. Cox, 1844–52; Wilkin Reed, 1847–52.

Prosecuting Attorneys—Lewis Cass, 1804–12; Samuel Herrick, 1812–18; John C. Stockton, 1818–20; Richard Stillwell, 1820–37; Wyllis Buell, 1837, to April, 1839; Cautious C. Covey, April, 1839, to November, 1839; Napoleon A. Guille, 1839 to 1851; William H. Ball, 1851, to April, 1853; John O'Neill, April, 1853, to January, 1856; John C. Hazlett, January, 1856, to October, 1861; John Haynes, October, 1861 to October, 1864; Lyman J. Jackson, October, 1864, to January, 1866; Moses M. Granger, January, 1866, to December, 1866; Albert W. Train, December, 1866, to January, 1868; Milton I. Southard, January, 1868, to November, 1872; Daniel B. Gary, November, 1872, to January, 1874; Albion J. Andrews, January, 1874; John R. Stonesipher, 1878; Fenton Bagley, 1880; Benj. F. Powers, 1882; Simeon M. Winn, 1888.

Probate Judges—Mahlon Sims, February 9, 1852–58; William T. Mason, February 9, 1858–64; Robert W. P. Muse, February 9, 1864–70; Henry L. Korte, February 9, 1870–73; Reuben H. Morgan, February 9, 1873–75; Henry L. Korte,——1875.

Judge Korte was appointed on the 24th day of March, 1875, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Morgan. In October, 1876, he was elected for the full term which expired February 9, 1879. George L. Foley, 1879, (now filling third term).

Supreme Court—The first regular term of supreme court held in Muskingum county, began September 9, 1805. Present Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, judges. The following list shows the clerks of the supreme court for Muskingum county: Abel Lewis, 1805–12; John C. Stockton, 1812–17; Daniel Chambers, 1817–21; John Peters (*pro tem.*), 1821; Ezekiel T. Cox, 1821–28; John Willson Jr., 1828–34; Ezekiel T. Cox, 1834–52.

Clerks of Common Pleas—Abel Lewis, 1804–12; John C. Stockton, 1812–17; David Chambers, 1817–21; John Peters (*pro tem.*), 1821; Ezekiel T Cox, 1821–28; John Willson, Jr., 1828–34; Ezekiel T. Cox, 1834–41; George W. Manypenny, 1841–46; Anthony Wilkins, 1846–52; Charles C. Russell, 1852–64. Russell, in October, 1863, was elected for a fifth term to expire February 9, 1867, but resigned in April, 1864. John Hoopes, 1864–67; Gemmill Arthur, 1867–70; George W. Blocksom (*pro tem.*), 1870; Edgar Allen, 1870–73; Frederick W. Geiger, 1873–79; Howard Aston, 1879; Vincent Cockins, 1885; John A. Green, 1891.

Chapter XIII.

AGRICULTURAL AND KINDRED SOCIETIES, STATISTICS, ETC.

WHAT is denominated mixed husbandry, describes the farming operations of Muskingum county. The farms are generally small, there being few extensive landowners in the county. Tenantry exists only to a very limited extent. The consequence is the largest product of the field in stock, cereals, vegetables and fruits is secured. The valleys of the Muskingum and Licking rivers are equal to any in fertility in the state. In the production of corn in 1873, according to the report of the commissioner of statistics of Ohio the general average of the Muskingum valley is greater than that of any other valley in Ohio, except one. All the vegetables, grains and fruits of the climate are here produced. In the vicinity of Zanesville, the lands are chiefly devoted to gardening and farming on a small scale. More remotely from the center, stock-raising and farming in the usual acceptation of the term are followed, and considerable portions of the land are given up to timothy and red clover. Muskingum is one of the largest sheep-growing counties in the state—in fact among the most extensive in the Union. Cattle of the Devon and Durham breeds here raised have taken numerous first premiums at the Ohio state fairs and at various county fairs of this and adjoining counties. During the last few years increased attention has been given to the breeding of the best strains of horses, and at the present time, both for the turf and the road, Muskingum county boasts a class of horses among the best blooded in the United States. In this particular, no expense has been spared, and wherever, throughout the Union, a horse possessing superior qualities has become known, his stock is here found. In horse-raising, Muskingum county, at this time, in the quality of stock raised, does not rank inferior to any county in the state, and the interest taken in it is constantly increasing. There cannot be a doubt that all the conditions of soil, water and climate are here abundantly supplied for stock-raising, and every farmer thus engaged realizes a good profit on his labor and investment. Orchards are abundant. Grape culture is most successful. Numerous vineyards have been planted. At the State horticultural fair of 1872, was seen the finest collection of fruits ever exhibited in Ohio, and of those fruits those of Muskingum county received the first premium. The Ohio state fair was held at Zanesville, in the fall of 1859.

Fifty-seven years ago 300 acres of bottom land on the north side of the Muskingum, opposite Zanesville, extending a long distance up the river was one vast wheat field. This large area was seeded in wheat by a then prominent man named Taylor. All this then immense crop was harvested with the old fashioned cradle and sickle. Twenty-five stalwart cradlers, one behind the other, each followed by a raker and binder, were seen in that field in July, 1835. In the West it is no unusual thing to sow a thousand acre field in wheat, but it is a "picnic" to cut, bind, thrash, clean and sack the entire crop ready for market by horse or steam power applied to modern agricultural machinery. To harvest such a crop by the best methods known at the time of which mention has been made would have required a small army of laborers.

An interesting paper written by Mr. Z. M. Chandler of the Ninth ward, Zanesville, gives figures of value here. He says: "In 1829 I saw good merchantable side pork sold on the levee at New Orleans at $12 per thousand pounds, to be used as fuel on a steamboat. Corn to justify shipment next to wheat was the most important article of trade. As there was no other means of disposing of the surplus corn, whisky was manufactured, up to about 1840, in large quantities, and shipped South. Prices of farm products up to about the year 1839, when important changes took place in this market, owing to the completion of the Ohio canal, ranged about as follows: Wheat from twenty-five to sixty cents per bushel. Flour sold at the mills at $2 per barrel, and corn sold as low

as twelve and one-half cents per bushel. Heavy pork for packing sold at $1.50 to $2.50 per hundred. Beef sold at from one to three cents per pound. Good milch cows were sold at $6 to $12. The latter price was seldom obtained before 1840. Good butter was from five to 10 cents a pound. Horses at that time were in price about equal in proportion to other articles of trade. Whisky was sold at from twelve and one-half to sixteen and two-thirds cents per gallon. Chickens sold at seventy-five cents to $1 a dozen, eggs at from three to five cents a dozen."

Early in 1840 prices were as follows: Wheat fifty cents, flour $3 a barrel, corn twenty cents, oats twelve cents, rye thirty cents, eggs four cents per dozen and chickens fifty cents to seventy-five cents per dozen. Produce was plentiful, but wheat was the only article that brought ready cash and the farmers were careful to save it to pay taxes and interest on their mortgages. In November, 1843, wheat sold for fifty cents a bushel; produce was low, but the crops were good. Flour was $3.25, corn eighteen and three-fourths to twenty-five cents, pork one and one-half to two cents.

These prices ruled in 1846: Wheat, fifty cents; flour, $3.25; pork, $2.50; beef, one and a half to two cents; corn, twenty cents; eggs five to eight cents per dozen; chickens, seventy-five cents a dozen; turkeys, thirty-one to thirty-seven and a half cents each; wood, $1 per cord; coal, three and a half cents per bushel. At prices paid for labor in the workshop, the workmen earned two bushel of wheat per day and other produce in proportion — say five bushels of corn or fifty pounds of beef or pork per day. In the harvest field, one bushel of wheat was paid for a day's work, which was a universal custom.

The pioneers brought with them fruit and garden seed. So soon as a clearing was made the seeds were planted, that food might be raised for the families. The apple, quince, peach, plum and cherry seeds were soon grown in nursery and thence taken to every new clearing. From these nurseries came the finest fruit, such as the Putnam russet, Rhode Island greening, Newtown pipin, Seek-no-further, Summer sweet, Early Chandler, Burlingame pears, with a few other varieties, black and red Murello, Mayduke and other cherries. Seedling peaches and grapes soon followed.

Valuable information concerning the first fruit orchards in the Muskingum valley is to be found in the following interesting sketch of the eccentric "Johnny Appleseed," by Dr. H. S. Nye: "The first peach seeds planted in Ohio were in the garden of Maj. John Doughty, in the stockade at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum river, in 1786, and they bore fruit about 1790. One variety was cultivated in the county many years after. Israel Putnam and Captain Jonathan Devol planted nurseries on the Muskingum, above Marietta, from 1790 to 1800, from which trees were planted in all the new settlements and from which came the fine fruit, Rhode Island greenings, Newtown pippins, Putnam russets and Seek-no-furthers. The Burlingame pear originated from a seed found in a trunk brought from Massachusetts by Christopher Burlingame, one of the pioneers, and is still cultivated. It is a constant, hardy bearer, and much valued by the cultivators. The Rome Beauty originated in Belpre. A man from Rome township, Lawrence county, in buying trees from a nursery in Belpre, found a shoot from the stalk below the bud or graft and separated it with root, planted, nursed and trimmed it till it bore such fine fruit that he named it Rome Beauty. Mr. Corpse, of Beverly, originated a fine tree and called the fruit Corpse Seedling. It is quite a good apple, dark crimson color, white flesh, medium sized early winter and a good keeper. 'Johnny Appleseed,' properly John Chapman, was born in Massachusetts. As early as 1780 he was seen along the banks of the Potomac in Eastern Virginia. He was a very eccentric man. Esteem, benevolence and kindness of heart were his characteristics. He lived on bread and milk when he could get them, traveled about a great portion of his time, would not kill any animal or insect, never used a gun; was Swedenborgian in religion; thought himself a messenger sent into the wilderness to prepare the way of the people, and really did do that in many ways. He gathered apple seeds little by little from the cider presses of Western Pennsylvania, putting them carefully in leathern bags, and transporting them, sometimes on horseback or muleback, to the Ohio, and by boat to the mouth of the Muskingum, and up the river, planting seed in wild, secluded spots along its numerous branches. Later in life he continued his operations further west, even to Indiana. When his trees were ready for sale he left them in charge of some pioneers to sell for him at a 'fippenny bit' apiece or to give to applicants who were too poor to buy them. Some of his nurseries were in the Walhonding valley. Many of his orchards were scattered over Knox, Richland, Ashland, and other counties further east. One nursery was located in Indianfield, or Owl Creek, Knox county. Some of his trees are still growing

(1881). His residence was near Coshocton prior to and during the war of 1812. His operations in the Muskingum valley were quite extensive. It was his highway of travel to and from the Pennsylvania cider presses. While he continually extended his nurseries further west, he kept up those he had established in the valley, and frequently visited them on his journeys back and forth. One nursery was in Newcastle township, Coshocton county. The spot is now pointed out, and an immense apple tree of his planting is referred to in a published history of that township. He was a regular minister of the church of New Jerusalem and carried books and tracts relating to his religion and read them and gave them away to people where he stopped. He owned and donated lots to persons in Mount Vernon, in 1828. Besides apple trees, he extensively scattered vegetable seed, dogfennel, pennyroyal, may-apple, horehound, catnip and wintergreen to be used as medicines. In 1836, he began operations in Indiana, having a sister living there. In the spring of 1847, being fifteen miles from one of his nurseries on the St. Joseph river, word came to him that cattle had broken in and destroyed his treees. He started immeately for the place. When he arrived he was much exhausted in strength, for by this time he was old and feeble. He lay down that night never to rise. A fever set in and in a few days he died and was buried in David Archer's graveyard, two miles north of Fort Wayne. Thus ended a most wonderful life, devoted to raising and disseminating apple trees from Pennsylvania through Ohio to Indiana, as well as other plants, and preaching and practicing his benevolent Christianity throughout a large portion of our western country."

Among those who gave attention to fruit-growing, in Muskingum county in earlier days, were John McIntire, John Matthews, Isaac Van Horne, John Townsend, William Culbertson, Isaac Dillon, Charles Gilbert, Seth Adams, Rev. C. Springer and others. Later leading horticulturists have been Thomas McLees, C. Hall, Levi Scott, N. F. Claypool, James Heenan, Martin Hoosan, John Granger and Henry Gray.

Following are Muskingum county's latest available agricultural statistics: There were 22,723 acres sown to wheat in 1889, and 275,434 bushels were produced. In 1890, 27,139 acres were sown to this crop. In 1889–'90 1,234,465 bushels of oats were produced. In 1890, 2,008 bushels of barley were produced. About 28,440 acres were planted to corn that year and about 1,000 acres less in 1890. The total product in corn was 984,999 bushels shelled. In 1890, 22,600 pounds of broom corn were raised The hay output was 49,099, the hay average having been 42,496; 5,434 acres were devoted to clover and 5,897 tons were grown; the bushels of seed aggregated 3,173; 202,066 gallons of milk were sold for family use; of butter, 832,817 pounds were made in home dairies and 200 pounds in factories and creameries. In 1889, 1,710 acres were planted to potatoes and 143,403 bushels were produced. In 1890, 1,520 acres were planted. In 1890 the number of eggs produced was 656,270 dozen. About 2,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1890. Of sweet potatoes, 3,617 acres were produced. Fruit statistics: Acres occupied, 7,022; bushels of apples produced, 200,440 bushels; peaches, 32,173 bushels; pears, 2,720 bushels; cherries, 2,396 bushels; plums, 181 bushels. In 1889 the county produced 664,906 pounds of wool. Then were owned within its limits 8,651 milch cows and 63 stallions. In the following figures are exhibited the number of horses, cattle, mules, etc., returned to the auditor of state's office by the Muskingum county auditor, for the years 1889 and 1890: Horses, 1889, 11,503; 1890, 11,880. Cattle, 1889, 25,862; 1890, 25,792. Mules, 1889, 350; 1890, 338. Sheep, 1889, 129,469; 1890, 120,823. Hogs, 1889, 15,155; 1890, 18,378.

The Muskingum County Agricultural society was organized January 21, 1848, under an act of the Ohio legislature for the encouragement of agriculture passed about two years earlier. The following named were the first officers: Cornelius Springer, of Springfield township, president; George W. Gibbons, of Wayne township, vice-president; James L. Cox, of Zanesville, treasurer; Uriah Park, of Zanesville, secretary. There was a board of managers thus constituted, all the members of which are long dead: Caleb Hall, of Blue Rock township, Mathew Gillespie, of Springfield, township; Philo Buckingham, of Wayne township; Benjamin Wheeler, of Zanesville, and Isaac Dillon, of Falls township.

The first formal exhibition or fair under the auspices of this society was held in the fall of 1848, but informal exhibitions of the agricul tural interests of the county were held in two or three previous years. The first exhibition was held in the old market house. The premium list amounted to $400. The first fair grounds were situated in Springfield township and comprised about twenty acres of land since the property of Howard Stanbery. These grounds proving too small, a more commodious tract situated about half a mile south of the former site, on the old Cooper Mill road, was

purchased, and necessary buildings were erected thereon. During the war the fairs were not held for several years, and the fair grounds were turned into a military camp known as Camp Goddard, in honor of Gen. Charles B. Goddard. The officers in 1865 were James Buckingham, president; Valentine Best, treasurer, and F. A. Seborn, secretary. December 23, that year, the board of directors organized and elected the following officers: Valentine Best, president; W. P. Imlay, vice-president; James Buckingham, treasurer; F. A. Seborn, secretary. The present officers are M. R. McClelland, president; J. H. Crooks, vice-president; J. D. Mercer, secretary; C. A. Meriam, treasurer. Members of the board: B; N. Jones, Sonora; J. H. Swart, Zanesville; James Brant, Zanesville; James E. Tanner, Zanesville; T. D. Adams, Dresden; J. H. Crooks, Zanesville; J. D. Mercer, Carlwick; J. T. Roberts, White Cottage; Fuller VanVoorhis, Chandlersville; W. A. Baldwin, Zanesville.

The Muskingum County Horticultural society was organized January 15, 1869, and adopted the following

CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. This society shall be known as the Muskingum County Horticultural Society.

SEC. 2. The object for which this society is organized shall be the advancement of horticultural knowledge.

SEC. 3. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of three members; all of whom shall be elected at each annual meeting upon the second Thursday of December of each year, and serve until their successors are elected.

SEC. 4. The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall preside at all meetings of the society and the executive committee. In the absence of both, a presiding officer shall be appointed by the meeting.

SEC. 5. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the society and attend to all necessary correspondence; he shall also receive all moneys due the society and pay over the same to the treasurer.

SEC. 6. The treasurer shall receive from the secretary all moneys of the society, pay out the same upon the order of the secretary, countersigned by the president; shall keep account of all receipts and disbursements, and report the condition of the finances annually.

SEC. 7. The executive committee shall have a general supervision of all matters pertaining to the welfare of the society; it shall have power to call special meetings, when, in its judgment, it shall be necessary.

SEC. 8. Any person may become a member of the society by the payment of 50 cents. Membership shall be annual and cease with the expiration of the current year for which the fee has been paid.

SEC. 9. All elections of the society shall be by ballot, conducted by two tellers appointed by the presiding officer.

SEC. 10. This constitution or any by-law may be altered or amended at any regular meeting upon a vote of two-thirds of the members present—notice of such amendments having been submitted in writing at the previous regular meeting.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1. The regular meetings shall be held at members' residences by invitation; in summer, on the second Thursday of each month, at 1 o'clock P. M. The winter meetings shall be held at the convention room in the court house unless otherwise provided for.

ART. 2. It shall be the duty of all officers to attend every regular meeting of the society, and at the close of their official terms to hand over all books and papers in their possession to their successors.

ART. 3. The committee on fruit shall have charge of all fruits on exhibition, and at the close of each meeting shall return the same to the exhibitors.

The constituent members and officers were as follows: William Imlay, president; S. Jacobs Moore, vice-president; William J. Townsend, secretary; W. A. Graham, treasurer. Board: A. McFarland, James Turner, Silvers Porter and William A. Burroughs; and S. R. Moore, G. C. Townsend, M. Dulty, H. G. Andrews, James K. Peabody, A. M. Huston, C. C. Hollingsworth, Jeff. Van Horne, H. G. O. Cary, Jacob Mercer, A. K. Culbertson, Charles J. Werner, Dr. H. S. Nye, J. W. Andrews, George H. Vroom and Alex. Grant. Officers for 1892: George C. Townsend, president; P. Cashbaugh, vice-president; S. R. Moore, recording and corresponding secretary; Theo. Dietz, treasurer; Johnson Beattie, J. S. Marcellus, G. K. McFarland, executive committee. Special committees: Fruits—J. Beattie, George Kime, C. B. Sweetland, Jesse Atwell. Vegetables—Theo. Dietz, Mrs. Carter, A. F. Vest, Charles Galligher. Flowers—A. R. Edwards, Mrs. J. Beattie, Mrs. Marcellus, Miss Lida E. Moore, Miss Julia Brown. Nomenclature—S. R. Moore, George Kime, W. J. Townsend, C. B. Sweetland, J. S. Marcellus. Orchards—J. Beattie, George Kime,

G. K. McFarland, William M. Wyley, Joseph Love. Entomology—B. F. Leslie. Ornithology—Dr. H. S. Nye. Small fruits—Peter Cashbaugh, G. McFarland. Ornamental planting—S. R. Moore. Vineyards—C. B. Sweetland. Table—Mrs. S. J. Moore, Mrs. J. S. Marcellus, Mrs. B. F. Leslie, Mrs. J. Beattie, Mrs. Peter Cashbaugh, Mrs. Theo. Dietz. Regular meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month. All are invited to attend. This is a county institution, and you are certainly interested, if you have the interests of your county at heart, whether you be raiser or consumer. Please give your name, influence and encouragement.

Chapter XIV.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

LISTS of county and court officials, and representatives in the legislature and in congress contain the names of many Muskingan county men, who have risen to political distinction. Special mention of a few will be of interest here. The lamented James A. Garfield was once a teacher in Blue Rock township, this county. Lewis Cass was prosecuting attorney 1804-12, member of the legislature in 1806, governor of the territory of Michigan, minister to France, United States senator from Michigan, secretary of state and secretary of war. Wyllis Silliman was chosen president judge of common pleas court in 1803, was register of the general land office in 1805, helped move the state papers from Chillicothe to Zanesville in 1810, was a representative in the Ohio legislature in 1828, was appointed solicitor for the United States treasury by Andrew Jackson, and performed other important public duties. Samuel Herrick was prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county in 1810, was United States district attorney in 1810 and in 1819, succeeded Lewis Cass as prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county in 1812, was prosecuting attorney for Licking county in 1814, and was member of congress from this district 1817-21. Alexander Harper was representative in the Ohio legislature, 1820-1821, president judge of the court of common pleas 1822-36, and member of congress 1837-39, 1843-47 and 1851-53. Appleton Downer was member of the legislature in 1831. Charles B. Goddard was representative in the legislature 1838-39, state senator, 1845-48 and speaker in 1847-48. John C. Stockton was clerk of the supreme and common pleas courts of Muskingum county 1812-17, prosecuting attorney 1818-20 and representative in the legislature in 1827. Thomas Ewing ("Old Tom"), state senator in the 29th general assembly, was a member of the Muskingum county bar, and was a favorite political speaker here in his time. Richard Stillwell was prosecuting attorney 1820-27, president judge of the common pleas court, 1847-51, judge, 1852-54 and member of the constitutional convention in 1850-51. Corrington W. Searle was president judge of the court of common pleas 1836-47 and in 1851-52, and judge in 1855-56. Joshua Mathiot was member of congress 1841-43. Henry Stanbery, who was attorney general of Ohio 1846-52, and attorney general of the United States 1866-68, was a member of the Muskingum bar. The same may be said of his elder brother, William Stanbery, who was attorney general of the United States, and in 1824-25 a member of the Ohio senate from Licking county. So, also, was Judge Noah H. Swayne, who was representative in the 28th general assembly from Guernsey county in 1829 and was appointed associate judge of the United States supreme court in 1862. Alexander B. S. Culbertson was Ohio representative in 1827. John H. Keith was representative in the state legislature 1832-33 and speaker of the house at the 32d session. Charles C. Convers was state senator in 1849-50, and speaker in 1850 and judge of the court of common pleas in 1854 and 1855. Napoleon A. Guille was prosecuting attorney 1839-51. Royal T. Sprague became chief justice of the supreme court of California. Philadelphus Van Trump was member of congress from Fairfield county 1867

-73. James M. Love became United States district judge in Iowa. Arius Nye removed to Marietta and was president judge of the common pleas court of Washington county, and represented that county in the legislature and state senate. Nathan Evans was member of congress, Hugh J. Jewett was state senator in 1854-55, member of the house of representatives in 1868-69 and in 1873-75. George W. Manypenny was clerk of the common pleas court 1841-46, member of the board of public works 1850 and commissioner of Indian affairs in 1880. John O'Neill was prosecuting attorney 1853-56 and member of congress 1863-65. Daniel Convers Goddard was appointed master commissioner for three years in 1845. William H. Ball was a member of the legislature in 1872 and became judge of the court of common pleas in 1879. Lucius P. Marsh was judge of common pleas 1856-62 and from 1874-79. Samuel Sullivan ("Sunset") Cox, born in Zanesville, October 1, 1824, was appointed deputy clerk of common pleas at the age of fourteen, and was a member of congress from the Columbus district 1857-65 and later from New York. Moses M. Granger was city solicitor of Zanesville in 1865 but resigned in 1866; became prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county in 1866 and resigned that year; was appointed judge of common pleas to fill a vacancy in 1866 and in 1867 was elected for a full term, but resigned in 1871, and in 1872 was made reporter of the supreme court, but resigned in 1874. Robert W. P. Muse was probate judge 1864-70. John Haynes was prosecuting attorney 1861-64. Charles C. Goddard, who has the most extensive law library in Zanesville, has been called to several important positions. Ezra E. Evans was judge of the court of common pleas 1862-66. John A. Blair was member of the legislature in 1856-58. Daniel B. Gary was prosecuting attorney 1872-74. Daniel B. Linn was state senator 1866-70 and a member of the state board of equalization in 1871. Edward Ball was sheriff 1839-43, member of the legislature 1845-9 and 1868-70, and member of congress 1853-57. Albert W. Train was prosecuting attorney 1866-68. Simeon M. Winn is the present prosecuting attorney. Milton I. Southard was prosecuting attorney 1868-72 and member of congress 1873-79, and has filled other official positions. Frank H. Southard is also prominent politically. Fenton Bogley was prosecuting attorney in 1880-81. Edgar W. Allen was clerk of the common pleas court 1870-73. James B. Sheppard was a member of the legislature of the state in 1874-75. William C. Blocksom was city solicitor of Zanesville in 1875-79 and mayor in 1879-80. Reuben Morgan was probate judge 1873-75 John R. Stonesipher was prosecuting attorney 1878-80. Herman F. Achauer was member of the legislature in 1877-78. Henry L. Korte was probate judge 1870-73 and 1875-78. Henry R. Stanbery was city solicitor 1879-80. William H. Cunningham, Jr., was city solicitor in 1881. For further valuable information supplementing this the reader is referred to the chapters detailing the history of the bench and bar of Muskingum county, and containing full and accurate lists of all officials of Muskingum county and of the city of Zanesville.

Following are accounts of several incidents of a political and semi-political character which cannot but interest every citizen of Muskingum county, regardless of age or political affiliation.

July 4, 1840, occurred the "great Whig barbecue" in Zanesville, the following description of which is extracted from a letter from F. W. Howard (an eye-witness), of Roseville, to his brother in Boston, dated July 5, 1840: "Yesterday was the proudest day that old Muskingum county ever witnessed. A free barbecue had been prepared by the people of this county, and yesterday was selected for the meeting. * * * Twelve thousand people assembled here. Never before have I seen so much enthusiasm manifested on any occasion. * * * I arrived in Zanesville on my favorite pony just as the sun was peering over the horizon. The whole town was wide awake. At Main street a scene burst upon my sight such as I never before witnessed. Banners in great numbers, with mottoes, were stretched across Main street; flags, banners, log cabins, etc., were gaily suspended from nearly every Whig house on the street. The people had begun to arrive in small squads. At nine o'clock they began to arrive by the hundreds, bearing banners, flags, eagles, brooms (to sweep the Augean stables clean), Buckeye log cabins one foot or more in size, canoes, etc., etc., etc. Brush Creek (my township) came in with a large delegation, and Newton township behind it, the procession making a splendid appearance. They and other township delegations carried several banners of my own painting. A description of some of them will doubtless be interesting to the reader:

BRUSH CREEK, O. K.

Give me a sub-treasury and a standing army of 200,000 men. The people expect too much from government. M. Van Buren.

Boys, do You Hear That?

MEIGS.

Often outnumbered; never conquered.

OHIO PRICE CURRENT.

OLD BANK PRICES.		BANK REFORM PRICES.	
Wheat,	$1.25	Wheat,	.44
Oats,	.50	Oats,	.12
Butter,	.25	Butter,	.06
Labor,	1.00	Labor,	.50

Our Sufferings are Intolerable.

PERRY.

W. H. Harrison and O. H. Perry; one captured an army, the other a fleet.

P. S., December, 1840: 'We have met the enemy, and they are ours.'

SALT CREEK.

The Whigs of Salt Creek have no fears of Salt River.

"The Roseville delegation carried a banner, a picturesque landscape, to illustrate an incident in the battle of Tippecanoe. The log school-house stands in the foreground of a new clearing, among the stumps and logs. A small stream of water, spanned by a primitive bridge, gives beauty to the scene. The express rider from the army, with galloping steed, carrying news to the settlements, has just passed, exclaiming: 'Harrison has whipped the British and Indians!' The old Irish school-master, with hat in hand, and the larger boys, with the smaller ones following, all rush pell mell out of the door. The master is looking behind, exclaiming: 'Boys, do you hear that? Hurrah for Harrison! No more school to-day!' * * * With these came a large log cabin drawn by four gray horses, with a blue flag on every one of them. The men inside were merry fellows, singing songs and drinking hard cider. The door was wide open and the latch-string out and of a size that could not be pulled in. * * * Then came several township delegations with banners and flags and with all kinds of devices and mottoes. One delegation had a live fox carried on a pall in a canoe. The canoe was painted black, with oars on each side and a rudder at the stern. The mottoe was 'For Salt River;' the name, 'Little Magician.' * * * We saw the Guernsey county delegation and another log cabin, then another township delegation, and then another one, and yet one or two more. Then came Tom Corwin's buggy, drawn by thirty-one yoke of oxen—a grand sight. It was built on large timber wheels and would carry over one hundred persons. The seats were extended over the wheels and were arranged like those of a circus. Then came a large ball, thirteen feet in diameter, drawn by four beautiful gray horses and representing the twenty-six states of the Union, with a motto for each. It was brilliant in colors and reached to the eaves of the two-story houses. As it turned the corner of the street, all the time revolving on its axis, and its brilliant colors flashing in the sunlight, it resembled some huge meteor. * * * The procession was now formed to march out to Mount Tyler to partake of refreshments and hear the addresses of Murphy and Tom Corwin, the latter our candidate for governor, the 'wagoner boy,' so called. We were one hour in forming, and our line of march was through Market street down to Second, and into Main street again. As our part came into Main street, I had a good view of the whole. Every window as far as the eye could see, and the house tops in general were filled with the fair sex and others waving their handkerchiefs to the thousands below. Nine thousand ladies waving their white flags inspire enthusiasm. They are all Whigs. God bless them! In our march we stop in front of a three-story building filled with them. Each division stops to give them a cheer, and they give us national songs. From the time we entered Main street until we left at the other end, there was one continual cheer and waving of flags. The old soldiers were there; some of whom fought in the revolution, and some under Harrison. As some of them were getting into carriages, a Locofoco said: 'There go two more d—d tories!' and it caused quite a row. A small log cabin was carried by our delegation, and a little girl at a window cried out, 'O give me that little log cabin; do give it to me!' The reply was, 'You must get a little man first.' It was afterwards given to a lady who sent it to friends in New Jersey."

In the latter part of August, 1844, during the Henry Clay-Polk campaign, a few enthusiastic young Whigs of Zanesville conceived the idea of erecting on the courthouse square a handsome liberty pole that should excel anything of the kind ever erected in Zanesville or elsewhere. The committee adopted the plan of a ship's mast submitted by the late Capt. Kearney, a seafaring man. A poplar tree, contributed by the late W. B. Culbertson, who lived a few miles down the river, was cut down and hauled to a place at the rear of the courthouse, where a number of Zanesville carpenters and painters put it in shape. Perry J. Moore superintended this labor, as well as the raising. Meantime political excitement ran high. The Locofocoes threatened that the pole should never be erected, and it was

guarded by T. F. Baker, who had been a soldier under Gen. Harrison, who staid by it, rifle in hand, not only while it was being made ready, but for many nights after it was raised. September 9, 1844, there was a big Whig mass meeting at Zanesville, and the pole was raised the previous afternoon in the presence of several thousand persons, many of whom had come from distant parts of the county, some of them from adjoining counties. The word was given by the late Gen. Charles B. Goddard, and up went the pole, amid the wildest cheers. Then a United States flag, made by the ladies of Zanesville, and by them presented to the young Whigs, was produced and received with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. It is said this flag was of silk, and the material of which it was composed cost $125. When it had been run up about 100 feet the cord became foul and the flag could be neither raised nor lowered. Some malevolent Locofoco had caused the trouble. Edmund Brush, father of Dr. Edmund C. Brush, of Zanesville, had had some facility in climbing masts, having had some seafaring experience, and he soon made his way up to the flag and placed the cord right, amid the huzzas of the crowd. While the flag was being run up, the Whigs sang the following song, contributed for the occasion by the late D. J. Culbertson and W. T. McKibben, members of the Zanesville Clay Club:

Come raise the flag! Come raise the flag!
As brothers let us join the band;
We'll raise it high, its folds shall fly,
Muskingum's sign to all the land.

Come raise the flag! Come raise the flag!
Of history the emblem bright;
Its cheering gleams like sunny beams,
Shall chase the murky clouds of night.

Come raise the flag! Come raise the flag!
And nail it high upon the mast.
It ne'er shall fall till every thrall
From freedom's heritage is past.

Come raise the flag! Come raise the flag!
Free to the winds its stars be given,
And freedom's friend shall see them blend
In beauty with the stars of heaven!

Come raise the flag! Come raise the flag!
By every breeze it shall be blown,
Thro' summer's heat, thro' winters' sleet
Till Clay as president we own!

Come raise the flag! Come raise the flag!
Let cheers salute its glorious form;
In mingled glow its colors show
A rainbow on the scattered storm.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Briggs, of Cleveland, and White, of Newark, and the evening's exercises were brought to a close by singing. The pole was 175 feet high, in three sections, joined like a ship's mast by cross trees. It was said to be the finest and best finished liberty pole in Ohio, and its cost was several hundred dollars. About ten feet from the base was a handsome grand stand accessible by an easy stairway to speakers and singers. The pole stood for several months an object of popular admiration and a monument to the enthusiasm of Zanesvillians in a cause that failed. The next day a great mass meeting was held at the old elm tree, North Sixth street. Around that old elm cluster many interesting memories. It was under that tree that Gen. William Henry Harrison delivered, in 1840, his famous speech, the last political address of his life. There too Tom Ewing and Tom Corwin delivered their greatest political speeches in the campaign of 1844.

There was a meeting of five men at the residence of H. C. Howells, in Putnam, June 24, 1833, which is of considerable interest in this connection. Mr. Howells was one of the five. The four others were Levi Whipple, A. G. Allen, Thomas Gurney, and M. B. Cushing. They met to "discuss the subject of slavery and oppression, with a view to attempt the organization of a society on the broad principle of total emancipation as soon as possible." On the following Saturday evening the following named persons met at Mr. Whipple's office, on (now) Muskingum avenue and organized a "Society for the Promotion of Freedom and Universal Rights," Levi Whipple, chairman; John Goshen, Thomas Gurney, Horace Nye, H. C. Howells, M. B. Cushing, John Quigley, Charles Matthews, William Joiner and A. G. Allen. A constitution presented by a previously appointed committee consisting of Messrs. Whipple, Howells and Allen, was signed by every one present except Messrs. Matthews and Goshen. July 4th, following, a public meeting was held in the Zanesville Presbyterian Church, at which the constitution was amended and the name of the association was changed to "The Muskingum County Emancipation Society to Promote the Abolition of Slavery and Oppressive Laws." Though it was not numerously signed in the city, this constitution was soon endorsed by the signatures of 220 persons in different parts of the county. A monthly concert for prayer for the abolition of slavery was established October 26 following, It was first held in the Stone academy and later for many years in the basement of the Presbyterian church in Putnam on the evening of the last Monday in each month. A colored adults' bible-class was formed, and later a Sunday-school for colored

people, the classes of which later were merged with those of the regular Sunday-school from which they did not separate until the colored people organized churches and Sunday schools of their own. In the winter of 1834 petitions were signed in the county and forwarded to the state legislature, praying for the consideration of the condition of Ohio's colored population particularly that they might be permitted to testify in the courts and have the benefit of the school fund; and to congress, asking for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and of the slave trade between the states. Prior to this time a colonization society had been formed and now, to considerable extent, the two organizations differed and some active opposition had developed between them; but late in 1835 the members of the two societies united in a petition both to the Ohio legislature and to the national congress renewing the requests made by friends of emancipation a year before. It was about this time that Jacob Stout, a member of the society, was fined $50 for employing a colored man, Mark Turner, and, taking exceptions to this decision, the society employed Messrs. Goddard & Convers in his defense. A state convention was appointed to be held in Putnam, April 22, 1835. During the preceding March, Theodore D. Weld, afterwards distinguished as an abolitionist orator, accepted an invitation to deliver some addresses here. His efforts created great excitement and roused much opposition to the society. Opponents of abolition disturbed the meetings, and April 11, a committee was appointed to confer with the prosecuting attorney relative to having Mr. Weld protected in his right of free speech. Richard Stillwell, afterwards Judge Stillwell, then filled that office. The convention was broken up by riotous persons from "over the river, who threatened to burn the dwellings of Mayor Nye, Mr. A. A. Guthrie and Mr. Howells. There being no municipal government in Putnam, these dwellings were guarded by their owners and their owners' friends. When the Ohio Anti-Slavery society again assembled here, in May, 1839, the feeling of hostility against the movement had to a degree decreased, but the announcement of the appointed meeting seemed to fan the flames of opposition to fury again. Several inflammatory documents were circulated, among them a dozen headed "Resurrection of Abolitionists in Putnam." This was characterized by the most scathing vituperation and of a quality to arouse the evil passions of lawless persons. Abram France allowed the horses of delegates to stand in his stable, and for that offense his barn was set on fire on the night the convention adjourned. The next night the barn of Mr. Whipple was fired for the same reason. One of the rioters, named Michael Casey, was arrested but was rescued *en route* to the jail, at the lower bridge, by an armed body of his sympathizers and taken to Zanesville. This event led to the determination of a mob to burn Putnam, and with that avowed determination it rushed shouting down Third street and through the bridge. They were driven back by a force of armed police under command of Mayor L. M. Chandler, of Putnam, but retreated reluctantly with deep curses upon the "abolition town," or, as some called it, "nigger" town.

An incident of the "underground road" days that concerns Roseville will be found of interest. This related in T. L. Gray's "Reminiscenses of the Early Days of Slavery." Mr. Gray says, in regard to some fugitives that had arrived, he was fearful of keeping them about, so he took them a mile into the country to Mrs. Affadilla Deaver's and there left them. Mrs. Deaver was going to Zanesville to market the following day and volunteered to take them along. She put straw in the bottom of the wagon for the fugitives to lie on and covered them over with a quilt, loaded her marketing and started, taking no one with her in sight except her son Hiram, a lad of twelve. At the foot of Nigton's hill, near Roseville, the wagon mired and she found herself in the predicament of being stuck fast in the mud and not daring to unload. In a short time Messrs. Wigton, Dills, Walker and Erwing came to her assistance and pried the wagon out of the mud for her, without even so much as asking what it contained. They were all pro-slavery men, and Mrs. Deaver often expressed wonderment as to what they would have thought "had they known they had been wading round in the mud and prying out two big niggers," thus aiding them in gaining what they regarded as unlawful freedom.

The Cincinnati *Times-Star* gives the following sketch of ante-war time happenings here: "Edward W. Cox of the Denison house, was a liberal contributor to the underground railway that scooted slaves to Canada. J. Wesley Gazaway, father of the present minister of Allen temple of this city, was in charge of the Zanesville station. One day Mr. Cox, who resided near Zanesville, was informed that three slaves, the property of Cincinnatus Neal, of Parkersburg, Va., were in the vicinity, and that two English detectives were on their track. Mr. Cox got all the information he could from

his unsuspecting informant and gave the tip to Mr. Gazaway in the night time. The latter started from home to look for the slaves, for he knew full well where they would stop. Two days after that, Mr. Gazaway placed in Mr. Cox's hand a telegram announcing the safe arrival of the slaves in Canada. Soon after the breaking out of the war, Mr. Cox, who had been appointed a clerk by A. V. Barringer, commissary of subsistence, for the post at Parkersburg, moved his family to that place. There was a bitter feeling existing against northern people, but finally a kinship was identified between Mrs. Cox and the old settlers, and the erstwhile Yanks were received into the best society. Mr. Cox, who had found great difficulty in procuring a place of residence, moved into one belonging to Col. W. L. ('Mudwall') Jackson, a brother of the famous Gen. T. J. ('Stonewall') Jackson. Directly opposite lived Cincinnatus Neal, whose slaves had been spirited away, as related above. One evening while Mr. Cox and his wife were enjoying their hospitality, the host told them a story of how three of his slaves had run away before the war, and although they were tracked to Zanesville by the best English talent, still all trace of them was lost at that point. Mrs. Cox looked at her husband with a horrified expression and Mr. Cox laughed outright. Mr. Neal looked puzzled, but Mr. Cox managed to explain himself, and Mr. Neal never knew that the very man he was entertaining was a big factor in making it possible for those identical slaves to escape." Edward W. Cox is a son of the late Judge H. J. Cox, who, previous to 1856, was one of the leading business men of Zanesville. J. Wesley Gazaway, in his day, was known to all the people of Zanesville.

A lady who was formerly Miss Sarah E. Fawcett, of Zanesville, has in a letter, given the following interesting incident: "When a Mr. Thurston came there from the South to raise recruits for the Texan army, it created much excitement, and the community being largely southern the public sympathy was with the Texans. Capt. Burroughs enlisted in the cause and soon raised a large company to join Gen. Houston, to fight the Mexicans and for Texan liberty. We girls thought so much of Capt. Burroughs and his bravery in leaving a nice home and business and pleasant associations to risk his life in the defense of liberty, that we resolved to present him and his company with a flag. We passed round a subscription paper and soon raised about $50. I think this was about 1835-36. We bought the material and made a very handsome flag. It was of heavy deep-blue silk, about three yards in length and proportionately wide, trimmed with heavy yellow or golden silk fringe, and bore a spread eagle painted in gilt with a ribbon in gilt suspended from its beak, bearing the motto: 'To the hero of San Jacinto.' The flag staff was of black walnut with brass mountings topped out with a brass tomahawk, with the inscription: 'To Capt. Burroughs and his braves.' I had the honor of holding up one corner of it when it was presented. * * The flag was made at my aged grandmother's house on Third street. * * There were a dozen of us girls that every afternoon for a week met in our front room and worked on the flag until it was finished; the gentlemen, too, often joined us to give advice and help us, particularly with the painting and staff, which they managed entirely. The presentation was made from the door steps of the residence of Col. James Ragnet, on Fifth street, and Miss Mary Love made a beautiful and appropriate speech. Capt. Burroughs replied with an excellent speech, saying that the beautiful flag presented to him should never be dishonored and that if he were spared to return he would bring it back covered with glory. He did bring it back, and it looked, too, as if it had been through many a hard battle. As I remember, some of the girls who stood on the steps with Miss Love were Belinda Thompson, Elizabeth Love, Sarah E. Fawcett, Eliza Galligher and I think Mrs. Ragnet, as she was always ready to help in any emergency. The street was crowded with people from Main to Market when Capt. Burroughs marched up with his brave company.

Vote of Muskingum county 1890: Secretary of state—Ryan (R), 5,542; Cromley (D), 5,590; Lockwood (P), 334. Congressional vote—Slade (R), 5,511; Owens (D), 5,638; Caton (P), 323. Probate judge—George L. Foley (R), 5,736; Benjamin F. Powers (D), 5,421; H. Jordan (P), 253. Commissioner—Thomas McLees (R), 5,252; S. M. Rutledge (D), 5,830; Joseph Roberts (P), 284. Sheriff—John H. Drake (R), 5,361; William H. Bolin (D), 5,868; B. I. Felton (P), 264. Prosecuting attorney—William J. Massey (R), 5,486; Simeon M. Winn (D), 5,659; G. W. Walker (P), 234. Infirmary director—Charles T. Willey (R), 5,712; John Wise (D), 5,427; Isaac McIntire (P), 301.

Chapter XV.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

FEBRUARY 4, 1825, an act was passed by the legislature of Ohio to provide for the internal improvements of the state by navigable canals. The original intention of the legislature was to make the Ohio and Erie canal, extending from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, and the southern end of the Ohio and Maumee canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton; and, provided Congress made provisions to assist in the work, to extend the last named canal to Lake Erie. The Ohio and Erie canal can scarcely be said to have been completed until 1831–32, nor the Miami and Maumee canal until the locks at Cincinnati were finished in 1834. Muskingum county's navigable streams early gave her commercial prominence and the Ohio canal, then the great route for trade for the State, was connected with the Muskingum river at Dresden. A side cut or branch canal about two and a half miles in length, from the main canal to the river was necessary to perfect the plan. In 1871 the work was so far advanced as to allow the passage of boats, but it was not until a year later that the Muskingum *improvement was completed.

Railroads have revolutionized much in Ohio, but perhaps in no place has the change been greater than in this city. Prior to 1850 her natural advantages placed her without a peer in the state, but since railroads were introduced much of the commerce that once fell to her has been diverted to other channels, and to-day she stands as only the key to Southeastern Ohio where once she ranked as the first city in the state. Her first line of railroad —the Central Ohio road—was begun in 1850 and extended to Newark, a distance of 26 miles; in 1853 the line was opened to Columbus, and in the latter part of 1854 the line was in operation to Bellaire. This road in 1866 came into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company and became a part of that grand trunk line connecting New York and Chicago. The Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley road, which was first built as the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville road, was put into operation at about the same time as was the Steubenville & Indiana road, which is now known as the Pan Handle.

The vast area of lands known as Northwest Territory having been ceded March 1, 1784, to the general government, congress passed an ordinance on May 20, 1785, to have these lands surveyed into townships, and placed the work of direction in charge of Thomas Hutchins. Seven ranges, bounded on the east by Pennsylvania and south by the Ohio, were surveyed and a part of the land located. No further sales were then made till July 1, 1801. The settlement of Marietta had been made in April, 1788, and it needed all the sterling qualities of intellect, wealth and courage to enable the colonists to bear their privations. For months they were destitute of salt, and lived upon fresh meat, milk, and vegetables, and bread made of corn pounded fine in a mortar. It was rumored that up the Muskingum, at some point, were salt springs, but the Indians kept their secret till in August, 1795, a released prisoner stopping at Olive Green gave their location. A party went out at once, and during an absence of a week secured a gallon of salt, made in a camp-kettle.

In the summer of 1796 a company was formed, consisting of fifty shareholders, who paid one dollar and a half each, thus securing a capital of seventy-five dollars, to buy castings and erect a furnace to make salt at Duncan's Falls. Twenty-four kettles were bought at Pittsburg, transported by water to the foot of the falls, and thence packed on horses seven miles to the salt-licks. A well was dug near the edge of the creek, fifteen feet deep, down to the rock which formed the bed of the stream. Through crevices in this rock salt water exuded to the surface. The trunk of a hollow sycamore, three feet in diameter, was settled in the well and so bedded in the rock as to exclude fresh water. A double-range furnace, twelve kettles in each, was built, a small

*See chapter IX.

shed was placed over the works, and a cabin crected to lodge the workmen. A sweep and pole were employed to raise water from the well. The company was divided into ten classes of five men each, who served two weeks at a time, with regular watches night and day. Wood was chopped and hauled by aid of a yoke of cattle. The manufacture was equal to 100 pounds of prepared salt in twenty-four hours. Counting the value of labor and the cost of outlay, the price of the salt was about $3 per bushel. It was of poor quality, of a dark color, and impregnated with muriate of lime. The gain to the people was the substitution of labor in place of money, which latter was very scarce. The company continued its organization for four years and then dissolved. The property finally passed to the state, and was leased at a stipulated rent to various parties

Borings for salt water along the Muskingum river, and the Licking, Moxahala, and Salt creeks, have uniformly been successful, though, in instances, not profitable to evaporate. About sixty salt-wells have been sunk, but few of them are operated, The water is evaporated by using coal, and while some wells have yielded 7,000 barrels annually, others have not produced half the amount.

Men employed in laying the foundation to Power House No. 2, discovered on December 4, 1891, the old salt well which will be remembered by many of the older inhabitants of Zanesville. The ground on which the power house stands has all been filled in, the supposition being that at one time the bed of the river extended over to the hill. When the surface was several feet lower than it is now, a well was sunk and salt water discovered. No use was ever made of the briny water, but the well was kept open for a number of years and that section was designated as "by the old salt well." In after years, with the construction of the Central Ohio railroad, a large fill was made here and the old well was covered up, and had been entirely forgotten until its discovery on the date mentioned. The well had been true to its mission, though covered from sight, and continued to yield the same salty water.

When the large basin was constructed at the power house into which the take-in pipe empties its flow it was discovered that salty water in some way found its way into it. A thick wall was constructed, but the difficulty was not remedied until a brick wall was laid next to it and the whole cemented. In early days the manufacture of salt was one of the principal industries along the Muskingum river. Most of the mills have been allowed to decay, and the industry has almost been forgotten. At Big Bloom, however, a few miles above Malta, one of the mills is still in operation, and the output is second in quality to none in the world. Even this is about to be abandoned, and with its retirement the last evidence of the once important industry will disappear. It is peculiar that this salt water is found so near the banks of the river. The well at the power house is only a few feet from the present bank of the river which is now much further from the hill than it was prior to the construction of the railroad. Below the city, wells situated almost on the river bank give forth salt water, while near by are springs of fresh water.

In Madison township, on the old King farm, is a salt spring where hunters used to lie in wait for deer, and within a very few feet is another spring of pure fresh water. At the power house is a salt well, at the market house is a fresh well, and on the bank between the river and canal at the foot of Third street is another salt well. The relative positions in which salt and fresh water are found in the Muskingum valley is certainly peculiar. Another fact is that the wells in the northern portion of the county are much weaker than the ones in the southern portion, and are not so rich in the mineral. Just a short distance below the mouth of Wills creek, in Madison township, is a well which was sunk by a syndicate and in turn came near sinking the syndicate, as the water was not rich enough to justify the manufacture of salt from it. The well at the power house is much richer, but the maximum is reached in the wells in the southern portion of the county. At Big Bloom, where the only mill in the Muskingum valley is now in operation, the water is very plentiful and yields a large quantity of salt. In the improvements now in progress on the Muskingum river by the government, it was deemed necessary to raise the dam four feet just below this factory. Salt has become so cheap that it is probable it will not be deemed profitable to go to the expense of constructing another factory. If this should prove the case, it will not be many years until the people will learn with astonishment that salt was at one time produced in this county.

No class of men deserve a record upon the page of history more than do the pioneers of religious teaching. The following is a partial record of a few of that noble, self-sacrificing band: John Goshen came to Springfield in 1805, and in 1806 he obtained an associate in the person of John Meeks. The former was a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal

church, and united with divine worship on the Sabbath skillful workmanship in building mills and bridges on other days. Rev. Meeks traveled an extended circuit named the Hockhocking; it embraced Newark, Lancaster, and a large portion of the Muskingum valley. In 1806, Rev. Robert Manly, heretofore mentioned, was a preacher in the county. Rev. Jesse Stoneman, a Methodist itinerant, traveled the valley as early as 1802, and was more or less known to the early settlers of Muskingum.

Wills Creek circuit was organized in 1808, and Rev. James Watts was preacher in charge. Rev. Joseph Thrap settled in the valley of the Licking, ten miles from Zanesville, some time in 1810, and was known as an indefatigable worker. James Quinn labored in and about Zanesville more than half a century ago, and knew the hardships of the road and the troubles of the appointments. Rev. David Young entered the Methodist ministry in 1804, and was an extensive traveler for years; Zanesville was his home, and here he died in a ripe old age. Rev. Cornelius Springer became a minister in 1816, and may well be classed as a pioneer minister, since Muskingum has known him as her citizen for sixty-eight years.

Rev. Samuel Kaemmerer, of the Lutheran church, has been in charge of a church from very early down to comparatively modern times. William and George C. Sedgwick settled in Muskingum from Virginia about 1824. The former was settled over a country congregation of the Baptist denomination, the latter was a Baptist minister of Zanesville and the publisher of a small newspaper conducted in Baptist interests. Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge preached on occasions to the Episcopalians of the city Zanesville in or before the year 1818. He was the first Protestant Episcopal minister not only of Muskingum, but of Central Ohio. He was known as the author of a history of Virginia and Western Pennsylvania in connection with Indian wars. Bishops Chase and McIlvaine preached at times in Zanesville from 1827 to 1833 respectively, and about the former date N. G. Baldwin was settled as a regular pastor. Two local Methodist preachers of 1825 were Revs. Cox and Leslie. Rev. Nicholas Snethen preached in Zanesville in 1835. He became chaplain of congress, and was known as a reputable writer. Revs. J. W. Ragan and Joseph Trimble occupied pulpits in Zanesville in 1832 and 1833. They were regarded as captivating orators and talented thinkers. Rev. John A. Waterman was a pioneer preacher of 1817; preached ten years in Zanesville, and died in August, 1837. Rev. James Culbertson preached in the Presbyterian Church of Zanesville in 1825, and had for his audience the most respectable and influential of her citizens.

The Catholic church was early established in Muskingum. Among its prominent supporters were the Dugans, Taylors, Taggarts, and Hugheses. The first foothold in Ohio was in a few towns, of which Zanesville was one. Since that time Catholicism has steadily advanced, till it has a larger money investment in church edifices than any other denomination, and the number of its adherents is also equal to any. Of the earlier Catholic priests, the names of Fathers Young, Wilson, and Montgomery are familiar to old residents. Leonidas S. Hamlin, of New England parentage, came to Zanesville in 1825, and studied law, but never practiced. He entered the ranks of Methodism, preached powerful sermons at campmeetings, and occupied the pulpits of large cities. Was elected a Bishop in 1844, beating Rev. Henry Bascom on the slavery issue, and united editorial duties with those of the pulpit.

In the fall of 1803 the Hockhocking circuit was established by the Methodists, and Asa Shinn appointed the preacher. The circuit embraced all or a part of Fairfield, Licking, Delaware, Knox, Coshocton, and Muskingum. Shinn was expected to accomplish his circuit in four weeks, and to preach more sermons than it took him days to make the trip. Regular services were held at the house of Mr. Walmsley, near the mouth of Wakatomaka. Rev. Shinn wrote "The Plan of Salvation" and "The Rectitude and Benevolence of the Supreme Being." His death occurred January 11, 1853.

In the year 1810, Rev. James B. Findley was appointed on the Knox circuit, and held his first appointment at Dick's tavern, where many were swearing and drinking. A class was formed from the employes of Dillon's furnace, consisting of John and Jacob Hooper, J. Dentenhiffer, a convert, Mr. Cooper and wife, and Samuel Gassaway, a colored man.

The following account of the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1814, at Zanesville, will be found interesting: At the time appointed a procession was formed and marched to the court-house. Ceremonies opened by a prayer from Rev. Mr. Fuller. The Declaration was read by William Reynolds, Esq., and proceedings closed with an oration by Maj. David Chambers. Dinner was enjoyed at William Marshall's. Gen. Isaac Van Horne acted as president, and Gen. Samuel Her-

rick and Samuel Sullivan, Esq., as vice-presidents. Toasts were then drank with cheers and discharges from a six-pounder. No less than thirty toasts were offered, of which the following is a synopsis of the leading points illustrative of the times: 1st, The Fourth of July, 1776: the day on which the Whigs of America burst asunder the chains of British despotism; 2d, James Madison, President: the inflexible advocate of his country's rights, capable in peace and war to maintain them; 3d, Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President: the veteran patriot, unsullied amidst the storms of faction and the turpitude of treason; 5th, The War: Britain provoked and America declared it,—real Americans should support it to an issue; 6th, The Memory of General George Washington, the founder of the American republic, 7th, Thomas Jefferson, the Author of the Declaration of Independence: a patriot, enlightened statesman, and a philosopher; 9th, The Officers and Soldiers of the Army and Navy: freemen fighting for civil and religious liberty; 12th, British Federalists in America: more dangerous than all foreign enemies; 15th, Our Impressed Seafaring Citizens: for twenty years enslaved on British warships, chained in poisonous holds, flayed at the gangway, protections torn to shreds, their crime the claim of rights as Americans; 16th, Hon. James Caldwell, our Representative in Congress. Volunteer toasts were offered by Dr. H. Moore, Gen. Van Horne, Samuel Sullivan, Esq., Maj. D. Chambers, William Craig, Esq., Joseph M. Wood, and the last by Gen. Samuel Herrick, which was, "The Union of the States: banishment or solitary confinement to all those Americans who dare to raise their traitorous hands against it." Harmony and conviviality prevailed throughout, and the company dispersed well satisfied.

In the fall of 1816, Jacob Lewis shot and killed Samuel Jones, at the mouth of Symmes' creek, north of Zanesville. A jury met December 5th, that year, and indicted him for murder in the first degree. Samuel Herrick was prosecuting attorney; Calvin Pease and Joseph N. Couch were supreme judges; John C. Stockton and Herrick were for the state and Wyllis Silliman, Alexander Harper and S. W. Culbertson were counsel for the accused. After being out two days and nights, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jurors were Samuel Sullivan (foreman), D. Wilson, James Culbertson, William Craig, Gilbert Blue, Nathan G. Finley, Lewis Verdan, George Reeves, Michael Peters, John McCleary, Thomas Moorhead and William Blocksom. A solemn and lengthy charge to the prisoner concluded with the sentence that on December 31, "between the hours of ten in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead." One respite after another came from Gov. Worthington, who was opposed to capital punishment, and the sentence was finally commuted to imprisonment for life at Columbus. Zanesville was the scene of great excitement on the morning set for the execution, and people came from a distance of 50 to 60 miles to witness it. All day long hundreds thronged round the scaffold, which had been erected in the yard at the rear of the courthouse, but their morbid curiosity was ungratified. This is said to have been Muskingum's first murder trial.

The following, from the hand of Dr. R. E. Chambers, of Chandlersville, is reminiscent of an early excitement in this county: "In the year 1819 a physician of Putnam, now Zanesville, Ohio, on his return from Marietta, stopped at the village of Chandlersville for the night with Samuel Chandler, the tavern keeper. During the evening, the doctor, who was much interested in geology, asked the landlord, an intelligent man, and the owner of the salt well which had been operating for some two years, what appeared to be the character of the formation through which they had passed in boring for salt. The answer was that his knowledge was limited, but he well remembered that at the depth of about 125 feet they encountered a very hard rock, and were only able to cut from a half to an inch per day; that he remembered their finding particles in their sand pumping, that whilst they could not melt they found them malleable.

"The doctor was desirous of finding some of the sand pumpings, and proposed that the next morning they go to the well, and see if they could find even at that late period any of the exhumed formation of the depth below. Their search was rewarded. The doctor whose name was Conant, took with him to his home in Putnam, the sand pumpings found at the salt well, and with a crucible aided by a blowpipe, succeeded in melting the particles of the siftings, and from the molten particles he succeeded in making a button. He called to his aid another physician, and the siftings of the well passed through the crucible a second time.

"Fully satisfied of a silver find, these gentlemen, with others, were not slow in visiting Columbus, the legislature being then in session, and asking for an act of incorporation for a silver mining company, which was speedily granted. The value of shares was fixed at fifty dollars and such was the confidence in the ex-

istence of silver that the stock was soon taken and a company formed.

"Our present experience enables us to extract the precious metal from the bowels of the earth by the most improved machinery, but the pioneer had handed down to him the methods of the ancient Egyptians and did know how to apply the horse and the ox, with the aid of the tread wheel, and they were utilized.

"The important question that met the silver miner was to locate the silver bearing rock, (if in a rock), and to remove all doubts, it was proposed to use a scraper in the salt well. Though it was desired by the silver mining company to sink the shaft around the well hole, Mr. Chandler refused, as it would destroy his well. They agreed to sink the shaft forty feet from the well. The scraper was arranged so that the pressure down would close the springs and withdrawing would suffer the springs to scrape the side walls; in this way they would find at some point along the well the silver deposit, and it was thought that the rock that Mr. Chandler had described as so hard to drill through was the point at which the silver would be found. The shaft sinking was commenced. The work went on from day to day, and as the point of the expected find was nearing, the energy and watchfulness increased. For it was expected at the depth of 125 feet they would find the precious metal that was to prove a godsend to the hardy pioneer. But 125 feet did not reward his labors by a silver find, but he labored on in hope. Reaching the depth of 140 feet, and not finding silver, it was proposed to run a horizontal shaft in the direction of the salt well. This was objected to by Mr. Chandler, the owner of the well, and he warned them that if they destroyed his well he would bring suit for damages. Forty feet of a horizontal shaft broke into the salt well when the water came in in great profusion from the opening from above. This was overcome by the use of a canvas sack filled with flaxseed and forced into the opening above. It was then proposed to sink a well around the salt hole, which was done, and in so doing they passed through a seven-foot vein of coal, said by Mr. Hildreth of Marietta to be of good qualities. But it was not coal they were after, and fearing that the object of their search would not be found in that direction, they then tried the experiment of driving a well up the salt hole, when they by blasting dislodged the seed bag and the accumulated water rushed in at such a rate that the miners were reminded of the days of Noah, but were without his ark.

"The men were all safely drawn out, but in a few hours the shaft was filled with water to the depth of forty feet, and all tools, with a pump costing some $400, remain in the well to the present time. Suit was brought against the silver mining company by Mr. Chandler, and he recovered damages to the amount of $1,000, and hence he was charged with having silvered the mine.

"While the imperfect exploration did not establish the non-existence of silver, it did find the seven-foot vein of coal. The shaft was abandoned and the work given up, and from that time to the present the drill auger has not been used at this place, but soon, it is expected, that the diamond drill will be used to re-establish the fact of the seven-foot vein of coal, as a party of gentlemen have been entering into agreement with the citizens of this place and vicinity for that purpose, and propose to buy the coal if its existence is re-affirmed by the drill. So if we do not find silver in its purity, we hope to do so indirectly by the exhuming of coal."

Following is an exhibit of Muskingum county's population, according to each successive census from 1810 to 1890, inclusive: 1810, 10,036; 1820, 17,824; 1830, 29,334; 1840, 38,749; 1850, 45,049; 1860, 44,416; 1870, 44,886, 1880, 49,774; 1890, 51,210.

The population of the county in 1890 was distributed as follows: Adams township, 714; Blue Rock township, 1,070; Brush Creek township, including Cannelsville village, 1,413; Cannelsville village, 177; Cass township, 963; Clay township, including Roseville village, 1,021; Roseville village, 714; Falls township, 1,591; Harrison township, including Taylorville village, 1,250; Highland township, 795; Hopewell township, 1,579; Jackson township, including Frazeysburg village, 1,479; Frazeysburg village, 610; Jefferson township, including Dresden village, 1,288 Dresden village, 1,247; Licking township, 872; Madison township, 979; Meigs township, 1,446; Monroe township, 878; Muskingum township, 817; Newton township, including Uniontown village, 2,131; Perry township, 923; Rich Hill township, 1,301; Salem township, including Adamsville village, 872; Adamsville village, 335; Salt Creek township, 1,148; Springfield township, 1,231; Union township, including New Concord and Norwich villages, 1,820; New Concord village, 719; Norwich village, 234; Washington township, 1,038; Wayne township 1,582; Zanesville township (coextensive with Zanesville city) 21,009; Zanesville city, ward 1, 1,254; ward 2, 1,591; ward 3, 2,392; ward 4, 1,750; ward 5, 2,672; ward 6, 2,333;

COURT HOUSE, ZANESVILLE.

ward 7, 2,442; ward 8, 2,411; ward 9, 2,681; ward 10, 1,433.

Interesting figures from the assessors' reports to the probate judge show the number of births and deaths during the past year. As usual the sixth ward, of Zanesville, is ahead in the matter of furnishing new born residents, the births numbering 79. The ninth ward comes next with 76, while the eighth ward is a poor third with 48. In both the first and second wards there were more deaths than births. In the townships, Brush Creek reports the highest number of births, 50. In Jackson there were 34 births and 28 deaths. Cass reports 23 births and only 6 deaths, while in Jefferson there were 27 births and 27 deaths. The total number of births was 801 and the whole number of deaths 463. The following are the figures: Adams, births 13, deaths 8; Blue Rock, births 18, deaths 7; Brush Creek, births 50, deaths 23; Cass, births 23, deaths 6; Clay, births 23, deaths 11; Hopewell, births 13, deaths 12; Jackson, births 34, deaths 28; Jefferson, births 27, deaths 27; Licking, births 28, deaths 19; Meigs, births 19, deaths 8; Madison, births 16, deaths 13; Monroe, births 27, deaths 8; Muskingum, births 20, deaths 15; Salem, births 18, deaths 17; Springfield, births 26, deaths 14; Norwich, births 20, deaths 9; Newton, births 21, deaths 7; Rich Hill, births 18, deaths 8; New Concord, births 18, deaths 9; Salt Creek, births 13, deaths 8; Uniontown, births 9, deaths 4; Duncan's Falls, births 11, deaths 6; Wayne, births 22, deaths 18; Newtonville, births 14, deaths 6; first ward, births 5, deaths 7; second ward, births 7, deaths 11; fourth ward, births 23, deaths 13; sixth ward, births 79, deaths 34; seventh ward, births 35, deaths 28; eighth ward, births 48; deaths 28; ninth ward, births 76, deaths 41; tenth ward, births 27, deaths 10. Total, births 801, deaths 463.

Chapter XVI.

ZANESVILLE'S SETTLEMENT, EARLY BUSINESS, ETC.

EBENEZER ZANE and Elizabeth his wife, at the date mentioned therein, executed a deed, of which the following is a copy, of land described to Jonathan Zane and John McIntire.

"This indenture, made this nineteenth day December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, between Ebenezer Zane and Elizabeth his wife, of the county of Ohio, and commonwealth of Virginia, of the one part; and and Jonathan Zane, of the county and commonwealth; and John McIntyre, of the county of Washington, in the Northwest territory, of the other part; witnesseth:

THAT the said Ebenezer Zane and Elizabeth, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and for divers other good causes and considerations them thereunto moving, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell, unto the said Jonathan Zane and John McIntire and their heirs and assigns forever, a certain tract or parcel of land containing six hundred and forty acres, lying and being in the said county of Washington, in the Northwest territory, on the Muskingum river, and bounded as followeth: Beginning at the northwest corner, at a post where a white oak, thirty inches in diameter, bears south twenty-one degrees, east twenty-three links distant, and an elm, six inches diameter, bears north eighty degrees, east twenty-two links distant, thence ran east ninety chains to a post where a butternut tree, sixteen inches diameter, bears north ten degrees east seven links distant, and one other butternut, fourteen inches diameter, bears south fifty degrees, east twenty-five links, thence south eighty chains to a dogwood sapling where an hickory, twenty-four inches diameter, bears north ten degrees east fourteen links distant, and one other hickory, eight inches diameter, bears south sixteen degrees west twenty-six links distant, thence west ninety chains to a post where a white oak, eight inches diameter, bears north sixty-four degrees east twenty-four links distant and an elm, four-

teen inches, diameter bears south ten degrees west six links, thence north eighty chains to the place of beginning. To have and to hold the said six hundred and forty acres of land with the appurtenances unto the said Jonathan Zane and John McIntire and their heirs and assigns forever as tenants in common and not as joint tenants. In witness whereof the said Ebenezer Zane and Elizabeth his wife hereunto set their hand and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

EBENEZER ZANE. [SEAL].
ELIZABETH ZANE. [SEAL].

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Isaac Zane and John Bryson.

"Washington county ss., Newton, December twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred, personally appeared Isaac Zane and John Bryson before Henry Smith, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Washington, and made solemn oath that the within named Ebenezer Zane and Elizabeth Zane acknowledged the within deed to Jonathan Zane and John McIntire to be their act and deed for the use therein mentioned.

HENRY SMITH,
Justice of the Peace.

Washington county ss., January 3, 1801. The foregoing deed is a true copy.

DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE,
Recorder.

Jonathan Zane and John McIntire proceeded to lay out a town. The plat of Zanesville was filed for record April 28, 1802. The town was laid out in the southeast corner of the Zane grant, and extended nearly to the Muskingum river on the west. The east line was the west line of Seventh street, the south line was the north line of South street, and the north line was the south line of North street. Lots 8 and 16 in the 13th square were by the plat appropriated for a market house, and lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the 12th square (the court house lot) "for other public uses." The first lot sold was to Noah Zane, who paid $30 for lot 1 in square 2—the first lot on the north side of Main street east of the canal. The deed bears date May 31, 1802. Shortly after the town of Zanesville was laid out Messrs. Zane and McIntire aparted the residue of Zane's grant. That portion immediately adjoining the town on the north and extending from Seventh street to the river became the property of John McIntire, and the part north of it, lying between a line drawn from Elm street west and the river was conveyed to Zane. In the partition of their property between McIntire and Zane all that part of West Zanesville lying east of Blue avenue was deeded to McIntire, and that west to Zane. The United States granted to Robert Underwood the third quarter of the first township in the eighth range of the United States military lands, containing 3,817 acres. In the southwest corner of this tract Underwood laid out a tier of eight lots of five acres each, extending from Seventh to Underwood streets and from a short distance north of Market street to the river, and another tier of five lots of ten acres each east of Underwood street and west of Downer street. A street was laid out east of these lots running north from Market street, a little west of where Blocksom street intersects Market, to the river, at a point later occupied by the Ohio Iron Company. Section 1, Township 16, Range 14, was granted by the Uuited States to Mathews, Whipple and Putnam. A corner of this section lies northeast of the river, but the bulk of it lies in that part of the city known as Putnam. The town of Springfield was laid out at the time and in the manner described below:

"Plat of a town described, situate, &c., at Spring Hill, on Muskingum river, in the county of Washington and Territory Northwest of the Ohio, laid out by Rufus Putnam, Increase Mathews and Levi Whipple, into house lots, out lots, &c., with certain appropriations and reservations, as hereinafter mentioned, viz.: In this plat the house lots are numbered from 1 to 147 and the out lots are numdered from 1 to 45. The house lots, except Nos. 8 and 9, and the fractional lots below Spring Hill, contain half an acre each, and the out lots contain the quantity noted in them respectively. The house lots numbered from 1 to 7 are three chains thirty-four links long by one chain fifty links wide. The lots numbered from 10 to 17 are three chains thirteen links long by one chain sixty links wide Lots 18 and 19 are three chains and three hundredths links long by one chain sixty-five links wide, and the remaining house lots below Spring Hill, numbered from 18 to 147, except the fractions, are two chains fifty links long by two chains wide. All the streets below Spring Hill are sixty feet wide and Front street is in many places more. The alleys passing through each block or square are sixteen and one-half feet wide. North street and the road leading toward Lancaster, are each sixty-six feet wide. The alley between out lot No. 1 and the house lots north and that between house lots eight, nine and ten, and between thirteen and fourteen are each thirty feet wide. All the other roads and alleys marked in the plat above described are forty-nine and a half feet wide. The road or street

leading from Spring Hill down to the street north of out lot No. 21 shall be made in the most convenient place, where the ascents will be easy and gradual. The alley dividing the blocks or squares of house lots below Spring Hill are for the particular accommodation of the proprietors of the lots in each square respectively, and may by the unanimous consent of the proprietors be shut up. All the other alleys, roads and streets delineated in the plat. are appropriated to the use of the citizens and the public in general under the restrictions and reservations hereinafter expressed. And the before named Rufus Putnam, Increase Mathews and Levi Whipple, proprietors of the lands delineated in the plat above mentioned, besides the streets, roads and alleys appropriated as aforesaid, do assign, appropriate and make over for the purpose of erecting such public buildings thereon as may be wanted for the use of the town or any religious societies established in it, or for the county or state, the following described tracts of land, containing about eleven acres and a half, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post or station in the plat marked A on Spring Hill, forty-nine feet and a half North of the northeast corner of house lot No. 17; thence running northwardly by the dotted line, as follows: North three chains, north forty-three degrees, west two chains seventy-three links, north seventy-seven degrees, west four chains twenty-six links north, north forty-seven degrees, west two chains fifty links, north twenty-two degrees, west one chain eighty-six links, north twenty degrees, east eighty-four links to a point or station at B, on the south side of North street; then west by North street to C, a point or station forty-nine feet and a half east of house lot No. 7; thence south to D, a point or station forty-nine feet and a half north of house lot No. 8; thence to the place of beginning; of which tract so much as shall not be occupied by public buildings of the description aforesaid shall remain a perpetual commonage. Furthermore all the land between the aforesaid dotted line A, B, and the river, and also all the open space between the out lot No. 17 and the river is designed to be left open or uninclosed for the present, but the before named proprietors reserve for themselves and assigns the exclusive right to occupy every part of this tract whenever they think proper for the purpose of erecting mills and other water works, for establishing manufactories, digging stone, iron ore, stone coal, or for any other purpose whatever, provided they shall never interrupt the communication from Spring Hill to that part of the town below by the road before described. Furthermore, the aforesaid proprietors reserve for themselves and assigns the exclusive right of establishing a ferry or ferries for crossing the Muskingum river from any other part of the town as delineated in this plat, and also for erecting wharfs and stores on the bank of the Muskingum, whenever it may be done, leaving Front street full sixty feet wide. Furthermore, all the streets and roads south of the street which intersects Front street, between house lots Nos. 31 and 35 and the road leading toward Lancaster, the aforesaid proprietors reserve the right of having inclosed, while the house lots and out lots in that quarter remain unsold, and shall not be obliged to open them until they are wanted for the accommodation of the respective purchasers in that quarter.

RUFUS PUTNAM. [SEAL.]
INCREASE MATHEWS. [SEAL.]
LEVI WHIPPLE. [SEAL.]

In presence of Wm. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper.

"Washington county ss. Personally appeared this twenty-seventh day of July, 1801, Rufus Putnam, Increase Mathews and Levi Whipple, signers and sealers of the within instrument, and acknowledged it to be their voluntary act and deed. Before me.

WILLIAM RUFUS PUTNAM,
Justice of the Peace.

Washington ss., July 27, 1801. A true copy of the original plat. Attest:

DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE,
Recorder."

Thus has been shown the original ownership of a good portion of what is now the city of Zanesville—at least of those portions which with their additions have gradually expanded into the Zanesville of to-day. The subdivision of these tracts and the additions which have been made to them are matters of record.

Another town laid out within the present limits of Zanesville, but which never had any corporate existence, was Natchez, so tradition has it, brought into existence in 1806 by Gen. Isaac Van Horne, and bounded about as follows:—"On the east by a line west of the Muskingum river, beginning not far from the Main street bridge, including part of the Pine street hill and extending near the intersection of the National road and the Licking river, and having that stream for its northern boundary and the Muskingum for its eastern boundary." This boundary included "the house built by Henry Crook, in 1797, on the north side of the bluff, near the north end of Pine street." Gen. Van Horne built the second habitation there and Isaac Zane reared a domicile "be-

tween Young and Spring streets, on the Thomas Drake location." Proprietorship seemed contagious in those days.

Born at Alexandria, Va., in October, 1759, we know but little of Mr. McIntire's early life, other than that he had learned the trade of shoemaking, until in 1789, when we find him at Wheeling, Va., where in December of that year he married Sarah M. Zane. In 1797–8 he, in conjunction with Ebenezer Zane, his father-in-law, and Jonathan Zane, Ebenezer's brother, cut out a road from Wheeling, Va., to Limestone (now Maysville), Ky., by the way of what is now Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe. For his share in this work he received with Jonathan Zane the military warrant for a tract of land one mile square at this point, and located his grant so that the southeast corner of the tract was at about the corner of what is now Seventh and South streets, and extending north and west a mile each way. In 1799 he, with his wife and household effects, moved here and laid out the town of Westbourn, now Zanesville.

He is described as a man who was a little below medium height, rather fleshy, full-faced, rather high forehead, blue eyes, brown hair, wore no beard, weighed between 150 and 160 pounds, and was of pleasant disposition, though quick of temper and strong willed. During the fifteen years of his life which he spent here, he laid out the plans for the future of Zanesville, and at all times was foremost in every undertaking. He laid out the town; he established the ferry at the foot of Market street; he opened the first hotel; he was chiefly instrumental in drawing the state capital here for the sessions of 1810–11 and 1811–12, and was one of the framers of the constitution of our state. Soon after this he embarked upon his gigantic scheme of canal building, which he was engaged in at the time of his death. The results of his labor were seen in after years by Muskingum's citizens, and to-day, after three-fourths of a century have rolled by and the third generation occupies the city he founded, the impress of his master hand is still seen, and verily his works live after him.

He died in his stone house, corner of Fountain alley and Second street, July 29, 1815, sincerely mourned and regretted by all who knew him. His remains were laid away in the old grave-yard at the head of Main street, back of where the old high school now stands. The spot was marked by a small marble tablet, bearing an appropriate inscription.*

Years later a heavy granite slab was placed over the grave, and this tablet with its inscription placed beneath it to protect it from the weather. On December 24, 1889, this tomb was opened and all that remained of Zanesville's patron was tenderly placed in a metal casket and removed to the vault which had been built for that purpose, at the home which bears his name. A week later the remains of his daughter, Amelia, were placed beside those of her father in the vault. Patron of the city, builder of its prosperity, frontiersman, landlord, ferryman, philanthropist, representative and leader among men, his memory shall be kept green while the printed page endures.

The first white settlement within the territory now occupied by the city of Zanesville, occurred in 1794, when Joseph F. Moore, Herman Blannerhasset and Dudley Woods came here and established a trading post. Their cabin was erected about where the office of the Pataskala mills now stands, in the Seventh ward. Here for several years they carried on a successful business with the Indians in furs, which were of a superior quality, and which they carried by canoes to Marietta and Pittsburg.

In May, 1796, congress passed an act authorizing Ebenezer Zane to make a road through Ohio from Wheeling to Limestone, (now Mayville, Ky.) For said service congress granted Zane the right to locate military warrants upon lands not to exceed one mile square each at the crossings of each of the three principal streams crossed, providing, however, that he should establish and maintain during the pleasure of congress a ferry at each of these said crossings. In 1797, Zane, with his brother Jonathan, and his brother-in-law, John McIntire, started out and blazed the road as specified. It was but a rude affair and consisted of blazing the trees along the way and clearing out an occasional dense undergrowth, to make the new road passable for horsemen.

Completing their labors, Ebenezer Zane gave to his brother Jonathan and John McIntire the tract located at the crossing of the Muskingum, —it being hilly and poorer than either of the other two tracts, and therefore thought to be the least valuable. As a ferry had to be established at once, Zane and McIntire gave it to William McCulloch and Henry Crooks for a period of five years upon the condition that they would at once move here and maintain it, which they did;—their ferry outfit consisting of two canoes with sticks lashed across them.

Jonathan Zane and John McIntire laid out a village upon the present site of Zanesville, which was named Westbourn. In May, 1800, McIntire moved here with his family, having

*See elsewhere for epitaph.

come on a flat boat from Wheeling. The flat boat used by him to make the trip was subsequently used as a ferry boat. In 1802, a regular postoffice was established here, and the postmaster-general named it Zanesville, Westbourn soon after being dropped as a name for the village, and the name of the postoffice being adopted in its stead. Zanesville soon became the most important point in Ohio, and emigration to this point was rapid. The prosperous settlement at this time boasted of a general store, but had no tavern, and travelers were compelled to spend their nights in a grog-shop of the town, being there allowed to spread their blankets upon the floor and sleep.

McIntire, for sake of public accommodation opened his cabin to the public and Zanesville at last had a hotel. The cabin was located at what is now the corner of Market and Second streets, a few rods from the river bank, in an open maple grove. It was a pleasantly shaded spot, and in full view of the falls, and McIntire was able to furnish his guests with good comfortable beds. He also had window glass brought from Wheeling, and it is but just to say that these accommodations, through in a log cabin, were such as to render the hostelry a most welcome resting place to the traveler, and at one time it sheltered a no less distinguished personage than Louis Philippe, king of France, and his party. This noted cabin remained until 1857, when it was taken down by William Culbertson at the order of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Co., and portions of it were preserved by that organization.

In 1802, David Harvey opened a tavern on the corner of Third and Main streets, which was the first shingled house in Zanesville. In 1804, the legislature established the county, and the commissioners appointed selected Zanesville for the county seat. At this time the town was a comparative forest, and, previous to the coming of the commissioners, the citizens turned out and cut the brush from the streets, and especially from the public square, to make it appear at its best advantage to the commissioners, as Coshocton and Dresden were no mean rivals at this time, and both were candidates.

In 1803, the unappropriated military tracts were brought into the market, and a land office was established here, and although the town was making rapid improvements, it was not until 1813 that all the lands were taken up. The nearest county seat at this time was Marietta, on the Ohio river. The first court held in the county met at Harvey's tavern in 1804, but a jail was erected soon after this, and also a wooden building—the lower portion of which was used as the sheriff's residence and the upper as a court room and a place of public meeting, both political and religious. This jail was set on fire by a prisoner and totally destroyed.

As early as 1807–8, the subject of the removal of the state capital to this point was being agitated. The seat of government was at this time located at Chillicothe, but for several reasons members of the legislature were dissatisfied, and it was known that a change of location was desired by them.

Muskingum's natural advantages for agriculture and manufacture, and Zanesville's prospects for becoming a large town, combined with her central position in the state, rendered it a desirable site for the state metropolis.

Believing that if the temporary capital could be secured here it would be made permanent, a delegation petitioned the legislature to remove the capital to Zanesville, setting forth that the county of Muskingum would, at its own expense, furnish suitable buildings for the legislature and state officers. Receiving assurances that their wishes should be gratified, the county at once began the erection of a new brick building before the old jail and court house. The building was designed for a double object: if the state house was a failure, it would still serve as a fine new court house. The county, however, was without sufficient funds to complete the structure, and it was not until the summer of 1810 that the citizens came forward and loaned the money to complete the buildings. A smaller building was also erected for the secretary of state and treasurer. The sessions of 1810–11 and 1811–12 were held in the new buildings, and for nearly two years Zanesville flourished as the state capitol. The permanent location having been decided upon, however, and the Chillicothe interest once more prevailing, the temporary capitol was returned to that point while suitable buildings were being erected at Columbus, and Zanesville resumed the modest dignities of a county seat; the state house becoming the county court house, and the secretary of state's office became the county jail, for which it was used until 1824, when the new jail was built and the office turned over to the county clerk and auditor for offices. In this capacity the buildings erected for the state house were used until in 1874, when they gave way to the present elegant temple of justice which was dedicated in May, 1877.

Although checked in her growth by the loss of the state capital, Zanesville still held as

among the first towns of Ohio, and as late as in 1835 she was ranked as second only to Cincinnati.

Elias Hughes and family came in the spring of 1798. On the 7th of April the wife of William McCulloch gave birth to a son—Noah Zane McCulloch. The McCulloch cabin stood about where the canal and the south side of Main street intersect. The trading post was rapidly assuming the dignity of a white settlement. October 7, 1798, the postmaster-general recognized the claim of the citizens to mail facilities, and by contract authorized the transportation of mail to and from this point and at the same time, in compliment to Mr. Zane, changed the name from Westbourn to Zanestown. Henry Crook came not long afterwards and lived with McCulloch until he completed his cabin, somewhere in what is now the seventh ward, during the winter of 1798–99. Mr. Crooks' brother Andrew and his wife and family joined him soon after. Until then Mrs. Henry Crooks had been the only white woman this side of Lancaster. Soon after came John Bland, Henry Smith and a man named Priest and their families from "the Kenawha country."

It was in 1799 that John McIntire built his cabin, already referred to, in a beautiful maple grove at the southwest corner of Second and Market streets. Of the structure, Mrs. Charles G. Goddard has said: "John McIntire cut down the trees and hewed nearly all the logs, shaped saplings into rafters, split scantling for door and window frames, etc. The window glass, the first used here, was brought from Wheeling, Virginia. The house was not finished until the spring of 1800, and was quite a mansion for those days. It is due to Mr. McIntire and lady to say that these accommodations, though in a log cabin, were such as to render their house to travelers' a home." Having established themselves in their forest home, they dispensed hospitality with a liberal hand, all within sound of the dinner horn being welcome to their table. Mrs. McIntire was a notable housewife and splendid cook. They were forced to entertain strangers passing through the new settlement until a hotel was opened. They had the honor of entertaining Louis Philippe when he was an exile traveling through the wilds of the United States. So impressed was he with Mrs. McIntire's personality and surroundings that, after he became king of France, he inquired of an American traveler about the lady who had entertained him so royally in the forests of America. Mrs. McIntire, having held herself in readiness, joined her husband in the fall of 1800. She, with her escorts, goods and chattels, came by the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, their means of transportation being boats dug out of solid logs. At night, the emigrants landed and camped on the banks of the river. The forest was full of wild animals, and perhaps an Indian might be seen lurking among the trees. But Mrs. McIntire was equal to the emergency, rather enjoying the adventure. She brought with her the side-board and "chest of drawers," now in the John McIntire children's home. The furniture was made by her brother-in-law, John Burkhart, a resident of Wheeling, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, an artist in his line of business.

John Green, later known as "General" Green, came in the fall of 1799 and lived with McCulloch during the winter. In April, 1800, he brought his family from Wheeling. They were accompanied by Abraham McCulloch. Green and McCulloch each had a four horse team. The latter brought a pair of hand mill-stones for grinding corn, and when the contrivance was in order he permitted his neighbors to use it, greatly to their convenience. Green's double cabin, a story and a half building, with a porch in front and a spacious hall through the middle, stood at the head of Main street opposite the present Silliman street. It was the scene of the celebration of July 4th, 1800, and ever after that Green's "tavern" was a noted place. John and George Matthews came from Wheeling in October, 1799, and built a mill for grinding corn. It was constructed on board a boat, was anchored at the foot of the fall on the east side of the river, near where the lower bridge now stands, and depended on the current for power. It was carried to Duncan's Falls by a freshet, but was brought back and was in service three years, when it gave place to a "tub mill" with one run of stones, located at Moxahala. Another soon followed at the mouth of Joe's run and a part of it may yet be seen at low water. William Well and Martin Luther Loud Slagor came in 1800. The latter erected a tavern cabin at the northwest corner of Sixth and Main streets, which he leased to Thomas Corderey, who kept open house there for several years. Slagor bought and established a garden, farm and dairy on a small tract of land, the locality of which has since become known as "Slagor Run." Mr. Ingalls built his cabin near John McIntire's. About 1800–01, John Houck established himself as a tailor in Zanestown. He was elected constable in 1804 and appointed deputy sheriff in 1806. Early in 1801 Dr. Increase Matthews and his brother John opened a store in a cabin at the northwest corner of Main

and Third streets. In 1803 the establishment was moved into what has since been called Putnam, at what is now 108 Muskingum avenue. The land now including the Ninth ward was sold at auction by government authority, at Marietta, and Dr. Matthews, raising John McIntire's bid of $4 per acre by 50 cents, secured it. He was encouraged and backed by his uncle, Gen. Rufus Putnam, and his cousin, Levi Whipple was associated with him in the deal. Later Gen. Putnam became a partner. How they laid out the town of Springfield has been related. The place was named from the spring known as "Lover's Fountain" and was subsequently re-christened Putnam in honor of Gen. Rufus Putnam. Levi Whipple built his cabin at the mouth of the Licking in 1801 and moved in with his family in the latter part of October, that year. Until 1804 he followed surveying and then engaged in the milling business. Robert Whipple built his cabin in Putnam during 1801 also, and in December Joseph F. Monroe completed a two-story log house at the southeast corner of Second and Main streets, which was the first two-story log house erected in Zanestown. About Christmas, that year, Isaac Zane completed his log cabin at 98 West Main street. Ebenezer Buckingham came probably in 1800 or 1801, some say later. He was a bricklayer and stone mason by trade. He became a state senator and was one of the first fund commissioners of Ohio after the adoption of the canal policy, and was of great public service. He conducted large business interests in Putnam and was drowned in the Muskingum.

Jeffrey Price came, with a young daughter in 1802 and for a time boarded with John McIntire. He kept a store at the southeast corner of Fountain alley and Fifth street, and selling out to John Matthews, in 1806, became postmaster of the town. About this time James Herron began to make brick here. His brother David, a hatter, came soon after, and the two were associated in the latter business. So too, came the blacksmith, Jacob Funk, whose shop was at the northeast corner of Main street and Court alley. Christian Spangler came in the spring of 1803 and put up a blacksmith shop at the northwest corner of Main street and Sewer alley. Spencer Lehew, Peter Mills, Paul Hahn and one Creighton came in 1804. Lehew located in the site of Col. Goddard's office. Mills opened a store a little west of the market house, and Hahn built a large cabin at the northwest corner of Fourth and Canal streets, which was used as a place for amusements.

In 1804 Samuel Thompson kept a grocery on the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets. General Lewis Cass came to the town that year, as did also Elijah Ross. Samuel Goff, a stonemason, came in 1805. In the spring of this year James Culbertson arrived, and on the southeast corner of Fifth and Market streets opened the second hatter's shop in town. N. Stone, a carpenter, and Daniel Stillwell and his family came that year, also, and Isaac Van Horne, Sr., came in company with his uncle, Gen. Isaac Van Horne, from Bucks county, Pa. He was a carpenter and five years later built a frame house at the northeast corner of Potter alley and Main street. That year also came William Craig, another carpenter, who bought a lot at "the crossing" of Fourth and Main streets and erected thereon a hewed log house. This man had a memorable career here. Justice of the peace in 1806, mayor of Zanesville in 1814, an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Ohio in 1814, in 1817 he was appointed collector of taxes and gave bond in the sum of $8,354.08, with James McGuire, James Hampson, James Herron and Jacob Linder as sureties, and, having collected the taxes, he ran away with them, leaving his bondsmen to settle with the commissioners as best they could. His wife followed him, and they located in St. Louis, Mo. Another who is said to have come in 1805, was Elijah Hart, who rented a cabin from Robert Spear near the foot of Main street, and died here in 1807. In 1806, Gen. Isaac Van Horne purchased a lot where the Zane house stands, and built and opened upon it a two-story frame hotel. In 1807 he erected another frame house at the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, which became known as the Wickham hotel. David J. Marple, from Bucks county, Pa., was a prominent, and for some years a useful citizen, during the early days. He became involved in financial dishonor and in 1822 went to Texas.

Col. George Jackson, who became member of the legislature and state senator, bought a frame house where the Masonic temple now is. He died in 1829. Judge Samuel Herrick, in 1809, built a substantial frame dwelling on the southwest corner of Third street and Fountain alley, and there lived until he removed to his farm in Wayne township. Later he returned to town and lived on the corner of Orchard and Underwood streets, where he died March 1, 1852, aged seventy-three. William Langley, cooper, and Richard Brookover lived with their families in a cabin in the rear of the Zane house. Later, Langley built a story-and-a-half log cabin in the northeast corner of Fountain alley and Second street, and for many years followed his trade there. Subsequently

he built on the northeast corner of Fountain alley and Fifth street. In Fountain alley was Richard Brookover's cabin. There he lived for a time, then moved elsewhere in the town. William Stinson, an early comer, engaged in freighting and died in 1838. Joseph Beard, a calico-printer born in England, came from Marietta. His son, William H., became private secretary to Governor Meigs, who, when appointed postmaster-general, took young Beard with him to Washington and gave him an important pooition. At the close of the war of 1812–14, he was chosen to convey the tidings of peace to General Harrison, then in command of the Army of the West, with headquarters at Chillicothe, then the capital of the state. In 1821, he had the contract for carrying the mail between Zanesville and Lancaster. In 1833 he retired to a farm, but died in Zanesville in 1870 aged 86. Hugh and Isaac Hazlett came early to Zanesville. They were merchants, both separately and in partnership. At one time they had a store on the southwest corner of Fountain alley and Fifth street, where they remained until 1808, doing a large business. William Montgomery came in 1806, and Daniel and Allen McClain built for him what some state was the first frame house in Zanesville, though the location is not given. In the summer of the same year came Samuel Chapman, from Marietta, and built for Benjamin Tupper a frame dwelling and store on Front street, now owned by Dr. Nye, which was the second frame house completed in the town.

John Alter, Sr., arrived in 1806, and moved into a log house about where Main and First streets intersect on the north. He was a chair maker, wheelwright and painter, and in time engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of spinning wheels. In the latter line William Calhoun soon opened a competitive establishment. During the same year Thomas Wickham, a carpenter, came from Wheeling, and built in West Zanesville, of stone from the bed of the river just below the present railroad bridge. Later he had a public house at the northwest corner of Main and Second streets. In 1817 he rebuilt a portion of the upper bridge that had fallen into the river. In 1806 there also came Jacob and Frederick Houck and John L. Cochran. Jacob Houck, a stone and brick mason, superintended the building of the "Old 1809" court house. Frederick, also a stone mason, made gloves in the winter months, and also buckskin breeches and vests. Cochran, a carpenter, became market master, collector of taxes and a councilman.

Dr. Robert Mitchell came in 1807 and built his cabin at 48 South Fifth street. William Launder, William Burnham and James Taylor came in 1808. Launder built a two-story log house on the site afterwards of E. S. Keene's brick residence. Burnham settled in Springfield and kept Burnham's tavern until 1811, when he removed to a frame building on the southeast corner of Main and Second streets, owned by Gen. Isaac Van Horne, and opened the "Golden Ram" tavern. In 1813 he moved into the old Harvey tavern at the southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets. He died in 1820. In 1808 John Alter, Sr., built a two-story log house on a lot which he purchased from Dr. Mitchell for twelve cane-seated chairs, valued at $75, and in that house John Alter, Jr., was born before the windows were put in. During this year James Linn built his cabin at 41 South Sixth street. In 1809 Alexander McLaughlin, from Pittsburg, Pa., built a brick house on the northeast corner of Sixth and Market streets, which at the time was the finest residence in this part of the country. In 1812 he sold it to Gen. Isaac Van Horne. Removing to Chillicothe in 1819, he came back in a few years and was influential in getting the state capital removed from Zanesville to Columbus. He once owned the land on which it is situated. James Hampson came in April, 1809, and erected the "Old 1809" court house under a contract that had been awarded him. He was a native of Berkeley county, Va., and became prominent here. John S. Parkinson came in 1810 and moved his family into a log house on the northeast corner of Fountain alley and Third street. The facts that have been presented concerning the early settlers of Zanesville have been condensed from the somewhat voluminous writings of Mr. Elijah H. Church, who took a peculiar interest in the developments of his native town and spared no pains in his attempt to preserve the personal reminiscences of its pioneers. To his thoughtful record the complier acknowledges indebtedness also for much that follows.

Pioneers in various branches of commerce and manufacture, some of whom have been mentioned on preceding pages and some of whom have not, were the following. For convenience the various avocations have been arranged in alphabetical order: Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. Hillier and Mrs. Christian Spangler baked bread and cake in Dutch ovens in 1807. A bakery was opened by L. Hatman in 1808. Louis Verdan bought him out and added candy manufacture. His successors were Smith & Nefley and Henry Willey. J. Skinner & Co. opened the first book bindery in

1816. They sold it to A. S. Pennington & Co., in 1817 and bought in back in 1819. The first brewery in Zanesville was opened by a Philadelphian, whose name is not recalled, and who sold it in 1807 to George Painter. It was located at the northwest corner of South and Fifth streets. In 1811 Painter sold it to Jacob Young, who abandoned the business in 1815. In November 1813, William Marshall opened a brewery on the site of Power House No. 3, James Boyd was his brewer and he made about 30 barrels per week. In 1815, Barton and McGowan purchased the concern and converted it into a distillery. In 1816 Joseph Lattimore built a brewery on the site familiar as the location of the pork-packing establishment of Miller & Co.

As late as 1802 burial cases were made of bark lined with leaves and dry grass and fastened together with withes. In that year, the first coffin was made here of boards, in which to bury the first wife of Increase Mathews. The second was made a little later for Gracie, daughter of Andrew Crooks. Both were made by Richard McBride. Early carpenters were Messrs. Lewis and Smith, who came in 1801. John Van Horne, William Craig, Thomas Morehead, David J. Marple, N. Stone, Daniel and Allen McLain, John A. Cochran, Samuel Chapman, Richard Brookover, Gilbert Blue, Joseph Hocking, James Hampson, William Blocksom, a Mr. Fracker and James Millis. Carpet weaving was first done here in 1812. In 1818 James Covington was doing carpet weaving a mile and a half west of Putnam. In the same year Moses Dillon erected woolen mills at the mouth of the Licking, and put in a patent loom for making all-wool ingrain carpets of a style known as the "rose and thistle" pattern. As early as 1809 Richard and George Reeve, Sr., were engaged in clockmaking on Third street. They made the old time tall case clocks,—one for Dr. Increase Mathews one for John McGuire, and one for L. P. Bailey. About 1815 the firm removed to 92 Main street, and they were subsequently succeeded by Harry Safford and Charles Dickinson. During that year Francis Cleveland and John Bliss were in the business on Main street opposite the court house. Charles Hall was in their employ and subsequently formed a partnership with A. C. Ross in the jewelry and watchmaking business. They were also expert copperplate engravers and made many of the old "shin-plaster" plates. The first distillery was built on Mill run, by Spencer Lahew, in 1808. In 1813 Barton & McGowan had a distillery on the site of Power House No. 3. In 1815 Valentine Best paid a tax of $566.79 for manufacturing whisky. Spencer Lahew paid a tax of $159.20; Joseph Sheets one of $550.40; and John Sidell one of $332.77. The location of the latter two is not remembered.

In 1819 Thomas L. Pierce started a foundry. Wood & Ebert started a blast furnace, a year earlier, at the mouth of Symmes' creek, where they made pig iron for a few years. Much of this was used in Pierce's foundry and by the Messrs. Reeves in their nail and bar iron works. The business was closed in 1822. The first glass works in Zanesville was duly chartered May 13, 1815, with a capital fixed at $50,000. The concern was known as the White Glass Works and was located at the southwest corner of Third and Market streets. Among the original shareholders were Isaac Van Horne, Samuel Sullivan, Samuel Herrick, Rees Cadwallader, David J. Marple, John Hamm and Ebenezer Buckingham. Samuel Sullivan was president of the company and John Hamm, secretary. Edmond Jones was acting superintendent. Elijah Ross made the blow pipes. In 1816 James Taylor and Alexander Culbertson built a window-glass house opposite the site of the first canal locks, a little south of Slager run. Mr. Culbertson operated there until 1823, when he died, after which Arnold Lippet, Thomas Murdock and Joseph Cassel operated the establishment one after the other.

Among early hatters were David Herron, James Culbertson, James Jennings and a Mr. Malesburg. In Culbertson's shop was made the first silk hat ever manufactured in Zanesville. Among the first to engage extensively in the manufacture of felt hats was Richard Gallagher, who had a shop at the southwest corner of Fifth street and Locust alley. He carried on the business here until 1832. He died that year in Louisville, Ky., while returning from a trading trip down the river. Walter McKinney opened a hat store at 171 Main street in 1817. At 202 Main street James Dutro opened a hat and fur store in 1820. Mathew Ferguson and J. B. Allen began business here in 1820 and 1827 respectively. Rev. Joseph Shepherd was making tombstones in 1812 on North Fifth street near Market. Early stone masons were David Bean, 1799; Ebenezer Buckingham, Sr., 1800; Samuel Goff, a few years later; and Jacob Houck, Thomas Goff, "Billy" Goff, Daniel Hatton, Elijah H. Church and John P. Coulton.

Brick was first made in 1802 by James Heiron. Later Brazilla Rice was in the business. Joseph Whitney burned brick in 1803. John Lee had a brickyard near North Underwood

street and there burned the brick used in the "Old 1809" court house. From about 1810 and later on, Capt. James Parkinson was an extensive brickmaker, on his farm on the Marietta, road, two miles and a half southeast of Zanesville. The pioneer floating mill of John Mathews has been referred to. According to E. H. Church, "In the fall of 1801 the Springfield company built a wing dam on the second falls, leaving the Zanesville shore open for boats to pass, and then built a grist and saw-mill. The contract was let December 9th, that year to John Sharp, for $200 cash and three gills of whiskey daily until the job was completed." The first large grist mill in this part of the country was the Moxahala mill, completed in 1803 or 1804 by John Mathews. It was located at the falls of Jonathan's creek, * * and people came from twenty-five and thirty miles around to this mill. In 1806 John McIntire built a mill race (north of Hatcher & Co.'s coffin factory) and a saw-mill. Daniel McLain and David Urie dug the race, which filled with sand every time the river was up, so that the mill was not a success. * * * During 1816, a company was formed, composed of Col. Andrew Jackson, Nathan Finley, Jeremiah Dare, Daniel Convers, Jeffrey Price, James Taylor, Thomas L. Pierce, Samuel Thompson, Christian Spangler, Isaac Hazlett and Alexander Adair, under the firm name of Jackson & Co., to build a mill. This company, in 1817, completed a mill on the west side of the Muskingum, just north of the mouth of Licking. It contained two runs of stones for grinding wheat and one for making corn meal. A saw-mill and a linseed oil mill were subsequently attached. The oil mill was operated by Richard Fairlamb. Jackson operated the principal mill until near the time of his death, 1836. It was a three story frame building, and the builders were Robert Fulton, Isaac Hazlett and Daniel Convers. It was torn down in 1840–41. In 1818–19 the Granger mill was built by James Granger, father of Hon. M. M. Granger, on a site near the head of the canal and the old dam, just north of the Cassel mill. The building was 80x50, three stories, and had four runs of stones and a capacity of 100 barrels per day. An addition of 99x30 and two stories was added in 1822 and two more runs of stones. Many farmers came 60 and 70 miles to mill, and sold their wheat for 25 cents per bushel to get money to pay for their land. This was the only market in southeastern Ohio. The Granger mill burned down August 9, 1829, and was not rebuilt. * * * The Ballantine & Clark mill was built in 1817 for a brewery, and in 1835 was converted into a flour mill and run as such for two years, when it stood idle until 1842. At that time William Beaumont rented it for one year. About 1845, it was converted into a white lead works, which was short lived. The building was burned in the spring of 1853."

Mr. Church says: "The first man in Zanesville to make a business of manufacturing nails was John Hough, who opened his shop at the foot of Main street in 1814." The Zanesville *Express and Republican* of December 8, 1819, contained the following: "R. & G. Reeve inform the public that their rolling mill and nail factory are in operation (located at the east end of the upper bridge), and that they have an assortment of rolled iron and nails, which they will sell as low and on as good terms as they can be purchased in the Western country." Of this enterprise, Mr. Church wrote thus: "Richard Reeve and George Reeve, Sr., constructed a rude machine for the manufacture of cut nails, which was operated by horsepower. This establishment was located on the south side of Main, near Sixth street, until 1819, when the machinery was removed to the corner of Main and River streets, where water power was used. The machine was similar to those now in use, but was not adapted to heading, which was done by hand. The iron used proved too brittle to work to advantage, and the business was abandoned in 1825–26.

Samuel Sullivan, of Philadelphia, early came here and, building a moderate-sized kiln, made red-ware, including cups and saucers and other household articles. October 9, 1811, James Keller engaged in the manufacture of cordage, rope and twine. In the Zanesville *Express* of January 13, 1819, appeared the following notice: "Rope Factory.—The subscriber has commenced the manufacture of cordage of all kinds, and will keep constantly on hand cables, well-ropes, bedcords, ploughlines, clothes-lines, sacking lacings, twines, carpet chain, fishing, chalk and trout lines. N. B.—Highest price paid for hemp delivered at my place, next door to J. S. Dungan's hotel, Main street." A. P. Westbroad was the advertiser. Mr. Church says: "In 1817 Capt. James Hampson had a salt well and furnace at the mouth of Mill run. The well was bored during that year; Samuel Clark, an energetic boy, helped to bore the well. Captain Hampson operated the furnace in 1820, and for five or six years later." December 5, 1817, Thomas L. Pierce advertised as follows: "Salt.—The subscriber will sell monopoly salt, of the very best quality, at a less price than E. Buckingham & Co., the apple and

goosequill merchants of Putnam." Here was competition carried into the realm of personal detraction. In 1818, Pierce and G. A. Hall sunk a salt well on the edge of the McIntire saw-mill race, near the south end of Second street, but the water was too weak to yield profitably. A salt well was put down in 1819 by Alexander Culbertson, at the site of the lower canal locks. This well was 300 feet deep, and a hollow tree three feet in diameter and ten feet long was used for a reservoir. The kettles used in boiling were made at the foundry of Thomas L. Pierce, who obtained the iron from Dillon's falls. Mr. Culbertson did not make a very large quantity of salt any one year, but kept the works in operation until his death. The price of salt at the works ranged from $1.32 to $1.35 per bushel. The *Express* of January 13, 1819, contains the following advertisement: "Salt at $1.50 per bushel at Ayres' salt works, eight miles below Zanesville, on the Muskingum river. We are now making thirty bushels a day and when our kettles are in operation (which we are now putting in) we shall make eighty bushels per day. All persons that have to cross the river for salt at our works shall be ferried free of expense." Signed, "Jacob Ayres & Co."

The following were early shoemakers here: One Smith came in 1800. John Cain came in 1802. In those days shoemakers worked from house to house. Joseph Church came from Bucks county, Pa., in 1807, and in the spring of 1808 opened the first boot and shoe shop in town. Solomon Deffenbaugh opened the second in 1808, and that year Timothy Gaylord came. In 1816 William and Aaron Kirk came, and about the same time William Luck and John Burwell. James Martin came in 1817, and later came Henry Ford, Peter Greaves, William Love, William Twaddle, James Milton, Jacob Walters, Henry Vincell, John Thompson, Thomas Hillier, Zacharias and Elijah Taylor, Jacob Stout, Elias Pike, William Forgraves, George Maneely and S. S. Mann. Daniel Prouty began the manufacture of soap and candles in 1811, on the river bank, between Fifth and Sixth streets. In 1815 the works were sold to N. & C. Wilson. Eber Merriam was engaged in making soap in 1815. Three years later the Muskingum Manufacturing Company, a stock company, was organized with Mr. Merriam, Ephraim Abbott and Nathaniel Wilson as stockholders. The concern made soap and pearlash, first at the foot of Market street, and later at the foot of Fifth street. In 1802 Reuben Jennings started the first tanyard, and two years later sold it to Levi Chapman. Moses Morehead and Joseph Robertson opened a tannery near the town in 1806. In 1814 Mr. C. Robertson sold his interest to his partner. James Culbertson (hatter), in 1809, started a tannery and did and extensive business until his death, about 1822, when the concern, located at the northeast corner of Fifth and Market streets, passed into the hands of his sons Alexander and Samuel.

Green's tavern was built during the winter of 1799, Cordery's tavern was early kept in the old Slager house at the northwest corner of Sixth and Main streets. Harvey's tavern, at the southeast corner of Third and Main streets, was opened in the fall of 1800, and was a famous hostelry in its time. Robert Taylor opened a tavern at the southwest corner of Ninth and Main streets in 1805. Two years later he removed to a frame house on a portion of the ground now occupied by the Clarendon hotel, where he made the "Orange Tree" sign famous. Paul Hahn opened a tavern in a new log cabin at the corner of Fourth and Canal streets, in 1805. In 1806 Nathaniel Roberts opened a public house in a frame building that had been built by William Montgomery the previous year, on the northeast corner of Sixth and Main streets. His sign was the "Rising Sun." It passed into the hands of C. Pratt, in 1808, and he named it the "Red Lion."

In 1816 it was known as the "General Washington house," and was kept by Thomas Flood. The first court ever held in the county convened in Harvey's tavern, as is elsewhere related. The legislature made the "Orange Tree" its headquarters in 1810–12. The "General Washington "was a favorite resort of Virginians and "democratic-republicans." The house erected on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets by Gen. Isaac Van Horne became known as the "Wickham hotel," and it continued to be so known even after it had been removed to the southwest corner of Main and Fourth streets. John S. Dugan, in 1818, built a three-story brick house near the southwest corner of Fifth and Main streets, and there established a hotel which, under his administration, was called the "Green Tree," and under the name of the "National hotel," was later kept by Harry Orndorff, of whom John Greiner has rhymefully written:

"His face was fair to look upon;
It never wore a scowl.
He loved to slice the juicy roast,
And carve the tender fowl.
His sausages from Hagerstown,
With cream and apple-stew,
Proved he knew how to keep the best
Hotel in O-hi-o."

Robert I. Gilman and John Levins built a

three-story brick hotel in 1806, on the site of the C. E. Munson residence, Putnam. It had a dancing hall and concert room. The first landlord was William Burnham, who, in 1811, removed to the southwest corner of Second and Main streets, where, in a building owned by Gen. Van Horne, he kept the tavern designated by the sign of the "Merino Ram." Benoni Pierce, in 1806, kept the hotel built by Gen. Van Horne on the Zane house site, and in that year was succeeded by James Reeve, who kept it as the "Western Star," until 1814. At the "Green Tree," kept by John S. Dugan, on the southeast corner of Fourth and Main streets, numerous distinguished guests were entertained, among them President Monroe, accompanied by Hon. Lewis Cass, and Gen. Brown, commander-in-chief of the United States army; and Gen. McComb, with two men in livery, were once quartered there. In that house in 1820, was given an entertainment for the benefit of the Greeks, who were in rebellion against the Turks, and there, too, Julia Dean, the afterward popular actress, made her *debut.* In 1807 Peter Speck, Benoni Pearce, Jacob Good, Andrew Moon, John Gardner, Charles Williams, Paul Hahn, Michael Hoffman, Thomas Knowles, George Heap and Thomas Ward were recommended as "fit and proper persons to keep public houses of entertainment at their respective places in Zanesville and Muskingum county."

George Dulty began business as a tin-and copper-smith in 1809, and his first, or about his first, job was making the ball that ornamented the top of the cupola of the "Old 1809" court house. In 1811 he was succeeded by his brother John, and went to Wheeling. Soon John followed him, and did not return until after the close of the war of 1812–14, when he came back to Zanesville and resumed business. J. L. Cochran engaged in business as a tobacconist on Main street, between Sixth and Sewer alley, in the spring of 1817. During that year, Thomas Adams, James Crosby and Thomas L. Pierce began to make scythes, sickles, axes, etc., in West Zanesville. Their wares were as good as the best, but there was a local prejudice against them, which the wily manufacturers ignored by shipping their products to Pittsburg and having them branded "Pittsburg Manufacturing Company" and thence shipped back to Zanesville and other Western towns, where they found a remunerative market. This business was abandoned, however, after a time. In 1818 John Mackey announced in the Muskingum *Messenger* that he had established himself as an auger manufacturer, "opposite the pottery of Judge Sullivan, in Zanesville." In 1819 William McCurdy was making augers, edge-tools, hoes, etc., at the corner of Fountain alley and Fifth street. Later he sold out to William Langley.

In June, 1810, the Putnam Manufacturing Company put in operation three wool-carding machines at their factory in Putnam. Two of these were for carding common and one for carding Merino wool. Jeremiah Dare was in charge. Mr. Dare and his family were later connected with this interest and will be referred to in a subsequent chapter. In October, 1817, George Brooke called the attention of the public, through the Zanesville *Express*, to the fact that he had "taken the clothing works at the mouth of Licking creek, West Zanesville, the property of Isaac Dillon to full, dye and dress woolen goods." William Johnson leased the wool-carding machine of Mr. Dillon in 1819, as also appears from the *Express*.

Isaac Zane built the first dam at Zanesville about 1810, across the Licking, under advice of Jonathan Zane, his father, who, when it was completed, sold it to Moses Dillon & Sons, depriving the young man of his interest in the enterprise, it is said, and leaving him $2,000 in debt. The next dam was provided for in a charter granted February 21, 1812, to John McIntire and his associates. The site designated was "above the Licking, at a point nearly opposite Market street."

About 1803, Peter Miser opened a blacksmith shop in Springfield. Philip Munch and John Balthis came during the next two years. In 1805, I. Newell established the first tannery in that part of the city. Horace Nye had his tannery on the side hill, about the southwest end of Adams street, and obtained water from a spring near by. Levi Chapman's tannery was about where the bridge abutments were built, in "Chap's run," and near by was his barkhouse about 1820. Muskingum bank was chartered in 1813 and was located on the southwest corner of Muskingum and Putnam avenues. Its first president was Gen. Isaac Van Horne, its first cashier D. J. Marple. It did business until about 1846, and at that time Alvah Buckingham was president and B. H. Buckingham cashier. The Putnam Manufacturing Company was organized in 1815 for the manufacture of cotton, under a charter that fixed its capital stock at $5,000, with authority to increase it to $100,000. The factory was between the Whipple mill and the west end of the lower bridge. After it had been in operation a few years it was sold to Joseph R. Thomas. Another concern which passed into the possession of Thomas was the woolen mill started in 1815 by

Whipple & Putnam and also known as the "clothing works." For two years it was under the superintendency of Samuel H. Raymonton, and in October, 1817, was leased to George E. Clapp, who referred to it as a "cloth dressing and dyeing works."

By his generous activity in all things relating to the welfare of the community, Gen. Rufus Putnam had greatly endeared himself to the people, so that in 1814, when it became advisable to change the name of Springfield, his name was given to the settlement as a well-deserved compliment, and the prominent citizens met at Gen. Putnam's residence to publicly confer upon him this mark of appreciation. This chapter brings the history of Zanesville in a general way down to about 1820. In succeeding chapters, special matters will be taken up, and in others the general history of the city as a whole will be brought down to the present year.

Chapter XVII.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS OF ZANESVILLE.

AN act to incorporate the town of Zanesville was passed January 21, 1814, and its first section reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that all that part of the town of Zanesville, in the county of Muskingum, included in the original plat thereof, now on record in the county of Washington, together with all the additional lots since added thereto on the east side of the river Muskingum, and now on record in the county of Muskingum, be, and the same is hereby, erected into a town corporate, and shall henceforth be known and distinguished by the name of the Borough of Zanesville, subject, however, to such alterations and regulations as the legislature may from time to time think proper to make." The remaining twelve sections of this act provide for the election of officers; the judges of election were to be elected *viva voce*; the oath and manner of conducting the election were defined; the corporation might sue and be sued; might have a common seal; the trustees might fill vacancies and make by-laws; provided no laws should ever be made by them "subjecting cattle or hogs not belonging to the inhabitants of said borough to be taken up and sold for coming within the bounds of said corporation"; the trustees were authorized to lay a tax, provided the tax so laid in any one year should "not exceed one-half per cent. of the value thereof"; it was provided that the town marshal should be the collector; the manner of collecting tax was prescribed; the amount of the treasurer's bond was designated; appeals were allowed to court; imprisonments were regulated. This act was signed by John Pollock, speaker of the house of representatives, and Othniel Looker, speaker of the senate. "An act defining the limits of the corporation of Zanesville" was passed January 26, 1818; an act to amend the act last mentioned was passed February 5, 1825; an act to enlarge the corporate limits of the town of Zanesville was passed March 18, 1839. All of these acts were repealed by the act creating the city of Zanesville, which now demands space here.

By an act passed by the forty-eighth general assembly of the state of Ohio, March 19, 1850, so much of the county of Muskingum as was comprised within the limits of and designated on the records of said county as Zanesville township, according to the recognized boundaries thereof, was declared to be a city, and the inhabitants thereof were created a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession, by the name and style of the city of Zanesville. The act divided the city into four wards, as follows: "Commencing in the center of the National road at the intersection of said road with the eastern boundary of said township, and extending westwardly with the center of the same road to its intersection with Fountain alley; thence westwardly with the center of said alley to the middle of the Muskingum river; all that part of the said township of Zanesville lying south of the above described line and west of the center of Cypress alley and of the line of

the center of said alley, extending south to the middle of the Muskingum river, shall comprise the First ward. All that part of the said township lying north of the first described line and west of the center of Cypress alley and of the line of the center of said alley, extending north to the middle of the Muskingum river, shall comprise the Second ward. All that part of the said township lying south of the first described line and east of the center of Cypress alley and of the line thereof, extending south to the middle of the Muskingum river, shall comprise the Third ward. All that part of the said township lying north of the first described line and east of the center of Cypress alley and of the line thereof, extending north to the middle of the Muskingum river, shall comprise the Fourth ward." The act provided that the mayor of the city of Zanesville should be elected on the third Monday of the following April and on the first Monday in April annually thereafter, and should hold office for the term of one year. It was further provided that "the qualified electors of each ward in the city shall, on the third Monday in April next, and annually thereafter on the first Monday in April, elect by ballot three members of the city council who shall be residents of the ward in which they shall be elected; and the members so elected from all the wards shall, when assembled and duly organized, constitute the city council, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business; they shall be judges of elections in their respective wards, and the qualifications of their own members; they shall prescribe the place and fix the time of holding their meetings not herein otherwise provided for, and shall determine the rules of their proceedings and keep a journal thereof which shall be open to the inspection of every citizen, and may compel the attendance of absent members. The mayor and councilmen so elected shall meet in the council chamber, as designated for that purpose in the city, on the fourth Monday of April next, and annually thereafter on the second Monday in April, and after having taken the oath of office before some judicial officer, the councilmen shall have power to appoint a city clerk, treasurer, marshal, clerk of the market, assessors, bell weigher, city surveyors, street commissioners, health officers, weighers of hay, measurers of wood and coal, wharf masters, gaugers, sextons, and such other officers, whose appointment or election is not herein otherwise provided for, as shall be necessary for the good government of the city and the due exercise of its corporate powers and which shall be provided for by ordinance, and all city officers whose term of service is not prescribed and whose powers and duties are not defined in and by this act, shall perform such duties, exercise such powers and continue in office for such term of time, not exceeding one year, as shall be prescribed by ordinance." Other necessary provisions of no historical interest were made. It was signed by Benjamin F. Leiter, speaker of the house of representatives, and Charles C. Convers, speaker of the senate.

The village of Putnam was incorporated in 1835, and the first meeting of the council was held July 4, that year. The first mayor was William H. Moore. Joseph R. Thomas was first recorder. In 1871, the last year preceding the annexation to the city of Zanesville, Dr. J. Erwin was elected mayor and W. E. Guthrie, recorder. The village of West Zanesville was incorporated in 1869, and Henry Peters was elected mayor, and Imri Richards, recorder. October 11, 1870, a special election was held in Zanesville, which resulted as follows: For annexation of Putnam to Zanesville—"Yes," 1,818 votes; "No," 49 votes, and for annexation of West Zanesville to Zanesville—"Yes," 1,939 votes; "No," 34 votes. February 28, 1870, an ordinance was passed by the city council of Zanesville, applying to the county commissioners for the privilege of annexing certain contiguous territory. This ordinance described, by metes and bounds, South Zanesville, with all its additions. The county commissioners met, May 18, 1870, for the purpose of considering this application, and granted it. June 1, 1870, a transcript of the proceedings of the county commissioners was filed with the city council. August 1, 1870, the council created the seventh ward of the city of Zanesville out of the territory above described. An ordinance to annex the incorporated village of West Zanesville to the city of Zanesville, passed October 24, 1870, is recorded as follows: "Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Zanesville, that the terms and conditions of the annexation of the incorporated village of West Zanesville to the city of Zanesville, submitted to the city council by the commissioners appointed by the city council of the city of Zanesville to arrange the terms and conditions of said annexation, be, and the same are hereby, approved by the city council of the city of Zanesville. That the incorporated village of West Zanesville be, and it is hereby, annexed to the city of Zanesville, on the terms and conditions arranged by commissioners and submitted to the city council for approval. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect

from and after the 10th day of November, 1870." An ordinance to annex the incorporated village of Putnam to the city of Zanesville, passed April 22, 1872, is worded thus: "Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Zanesville, that the terms and conditions of the annexation of the incorporated village of Putnam to the city of Zanesville, submitted to the city council by the commissioners appointed by said city to arrange the terms and conditions of said annexation be, and the same are hereby, approved by the city council of said city. The incorporated village of Putnam is hereby annexed to the city of Zanesville, on the terms and conditions arranged by the city council for approval. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the publication thereof." Cliffwood and that portion of Putnam south of it, were included in this annexation, as was also that portion to the west, line and north of Muskingum avenue, being the north line of said corporation. May 6, an ordinance was passed constituting this annexed territory the Ninth ward of the city of Zanesville.

The wards of the city, ten in number, are thus bounded: First ward is bounded on the east by Sixth street, south and west by the Muskingum river, and north by Fountain alley. Second ward is bordered west and north by the Muskingum river, east by Seventh from the river to Howard and by Sixth from Howard to Fountain alley, south by Fountain alley. Third ward comprises all of the city east of Sixth street and the Muskingum river and south of the line of South street. Fourth ward includes all east of Sixth street and between Market street and the line of South street. Fifth ward includes all east of Sixth street and between Market street on the south and Kelley street and the line of Spring and East Spring on the north. Sixth ward, all of the city east of Seventh street and the Muskingum river, and north of Kelley street and the line of Spring and East Spring streets. Seventh ward is west of the Muskingum river and south of the Licking, and is west of Limestone ave. and Mathews street. Eighth ward is west of the Muskingum river and north of the Licking, it lies south of Washington avenue, Blue avenue, Moorehead avenue and Park street. Ninth ward is west of the Muskingum river and east of Limestone avenue and Mathews street. Tenth ward includes all the territory west of the Muskingum river and north of Washington avenue, Blue avenue, Moorehead avenue and Park street.

The first election after the adoption of the present city charter was held April 15, 1850. The following officers were elected: Mayor, William Shultz; councilmen, William Galigher, Mark Loudan, F. J. Fracker Jr., Joseph Galigher, Daniel Applegate, Thomas Davidson, S. R. Hosmer, B. T. Whitaker, F. B. Abbott, J. M. James, G. Wynkoop, Henry Blandy; supervisors, Peter Stockman, John Waters. Those since elected to the mayoralty are here named: William Shultz, re-elected in 1851 and 1852; D. J. Culbertson; 1853, re-elected in 1855; E. L. Grigsby, 1857; J. B. Thompson, 1859; Mark Loudan, 1861; re-elected in 1863; John W. James, 1865; Asa R. Cassidy, 1867; William Ruth, 1869; re-elected in 1871; Robert F. Brown, 1873; Calvin C. Gibson, 1875; William H. McOwen, 1877; W. C. Blocksom, 1879; William N. McCoy, 1881; re-elected in 1883; J. C. Gillespie, 1885; Dr. W. H. Holden, 1887; died January, 1888; Thomas E. Richards was mayor until the election of John W. Conrade. Mr. Conrade was re-elected for a full term in 1889; 1891 W. S. Bell. Since 1853 the mayor has been elected every two years instead of every year. Following is a list of the present city officials: W. S. Bell mayor; I. P. Humphrey, city solicitor; W. M. Shinnick, Jr, city clerk; D. G. Willey, city treasurer; Albert Howell, civil engineer; C. Stewart, city commissioner.

City council 1892-93*: E. P. Bloomer, president; W. M. Bateman, vice-president; W. M. Shinnick, Jr., city clerk; First ward, W. M. Bateman, B. V. H. Schultz; Second ward, E. P. Bloomer, John L. Mercer; Third ward, John Knauer, Henry G. Vogt; Fourth ward, Thomas Scott, John N. Steiner; Fifth ward, Geo. R. Clements, Geo. R. Humphrey; Sixth ward, Jno. L. Taylor, Geo. F. Kappes; Seventh ward, J. M. Moore, Frank Myers; Eighth ward, J. M. McWilliams, J. Zinsmeister; Ninth ward, I. P. Farquhar, W. H. Tanner; Tenth ward, David Evans, J. H. Dodd.

Standing Committees of the City Council, 1892-93: Finance, Bateman, Dodd, Bloomer; Streets and Alley, Steiner, Bateman, Meyers, Taylor, Mercer; Street Paving Special Assessment, McWilliams, Humphrey, Dodd; Scales, Kappes, Humphrey, Meyers; Sewers, Steiner, Vogt, Farquhar; Light, Zinsmeister, Schultz, Clements; Claims, Tanner, Taylor, Kappes; Buildings, Evans, Knauer, Zinsmeister; City Buildings, Mercer, McWilliams, Schultz; Markets, Knauer, Mercer, Tanner; Work House, Taylor, Scott, Moore; Miscellaneous, Knauer, Moore, Scott; Police, Scott, Myers, Clements; Printing, Dodd, Kappes, Stott; Street R. R.,

*NOTE.—The first named in each ward were elected in 1891, and the others in 1892.

Clements, Evans, Myers; Water Works, Vogt, Steiner, Tanner; Retrenchment, Moore, Farquhar, Evans; Fire, McWilliams, Bateman, Mercer; Law, Humphrey, Clements, Steiner; Railroads, Farquhar, McWilliams, Bateman; Sidewalks, Schultz, Taylor, Vogt; Parks, Myers, Zinsmeister, Schultz; Grievance, Moore, Tanner, Knauer. Advisory Members Street and Alley Committee, Humphrey, Evans, Zinsmeister, Farquhar, Vogt.

"Secretary of State Poorman," says the Columbus *State Journal*, "has made the following classification of Ohio cities according to law under the last Federal census: First grade, first class, Cincinnati; second grade, Cleveland; third grade, Toledo. The second grade, first class, Columbus; second grade, Dayton; third grade, Springfield, Akron, Chilicothe, Hamilton, Portsmouth, Sandusky, Steubenville, Youngstown and Zanesville; fourth grade, Alliance, Bellaire, Bucyrus, Canton, Circleville, Defiance, Delaware, East Liverpool, Fremont, Findlay, Fostoria, Galion, Gallipolis, Greenville, Ironton, Lancaster, Lima, Marietta, Mansfield, Marion, Martin's Ferry, Massillon, Mt. Vernon, Newark, Norwalk, Piqua, Pomeroy, Salem, Tiffin, Troy, Urbana, Warren, Washington, Wellston, Wellsville, Wooster and Xenia.

Until 1841 the water used by the inhabitants of Zanesville was obtained from wells and springs, of which latter a goodly number existed throughout the territory of the present city, notably the old Carlow spring, at the head of Fountain alley, from which vast quantities were hauled and sold to the people. Prominent among the first to conceive of water works on an extensive and improved scale were Joseph and William Galligher, Thomas Davidson, John Adams and James Crosby, all of whom are deceased. From an old yellow-leaved journal in the office of the water works, is extracted the following interesting entry, which was made by Town Clerk James Crosby, and bears date July 10, 1841;

"*Sundries Dr. To loan from Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company.* For the sum borrowed from them by the town of Zanesville for 24 years from first of January, 1842, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, commencing this day and payable semi-annually—*viz.*, on the first days of January and July each and every year per bond given them, a correct copy of which is to be found in minute book 'D' of the council, pages 333 to 341 inclusive, for erecting water works and other purposes in the town of Zanesville, Muskingum bank; this sum being D. C. Conver's check deposited on the 17th inst. to the credit of the president, recorder and trustees of the town of Zanesville, for which said institution is to allow 4 per cent. interest for all balances which may remain in its possession, $30,497.05. *Ohio State Script.* The amount of O. S. Script bearing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, deposited in said bank for safe keeping, $8,946.13 (savings bank of Zanesville), total, $39,442.18."

From this loan sprang the present system of water works and it was the first city bond issued for water works purposes, for which reasons it is here given in its entirety. August 28, 1841, appears the next entry:

"*Sundries Dr. To William Gallagher for the following sums paid by him per order drawn by secretary,* Contingent Expenses. Paid Arnold Tippet's bill, stationery, $25.00; per shovels bought of Fillmore, paper and postage, $4.56; compensation to Mr. Powell for his visit from Wheeling, by invitation from the council, and general information received from him respecting water works, $25.00; for one stopcock and one fire plug received from J. Powell, Wheeling, by order received Sept. 1, $70,00; cart and carriage therefrom, paid P. Printz & Co., $2.35; total, $127.91."

During the winter of 1841–42 the work, under the able management of Thomas Davidson, (to whom more than to any other individual was due the success of the enterprise) was pushed forward in an energetic manner. Witchcraft & Prosser were the contractors for the power house, which is now the "Pearl mills"; they also built the reservoir on the hill at the head of South street, with Monahan & Co., as contractors for the excavating. This reservoir had a division made of heavy timbers running through the center of it, thus making two distinct reservoirs and was built at a cost of $5,672.01.

During the summer and fall of 1842 the work progressed rapidly and was finished in the early spring of 1843. It may, in this connection, be of interest to state that the first hydrant was located 142 feet south from the corner of the alley on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, south side. May 18, 1843, the first water rents were collected by John Anthony, who at that time was acting in the capacity of superintendent and collector of water rents. His collections the first day were $36.00; the second day, $11.25; the third day, $8.00. Meantime new consumers were reporting at the office, as there is a list of twenty-one names of citizens as new water-takers who called at the office during May, 1843, and paid bills. Their payments aggregated $38.52, which amount plus the cash turned in by Col-

lector Anthony made a grand total of $93.77. From this time forward each day added new hydrants and new water takers. Extensions went on; new improvements were added as they became necessary; numerous additional fire plugs were put in, and by April, 1844, the whole amount expended for the "Belleview water works" (for such they were christened) was $39,066.40. John Anthony was still superintendent and collector of water rents, and James Crosby, secretary, two faithful and efficient public servants. The revenue from all sources for the year ending January 1, 1846, was $1,601.24. January 1, 1847, the revenue reported for the year ending with that date was $1,821.39.

To meet the growing demand of a constantly increasing population an extension of pipe lines and other improvements was necessary, and to meet the expense water works bonds in the sum of $100 and upward were issued bearing interest, some at six, others at seven, and others at eight per cent. In 1851, after Zanesville was incorporated a city, a board of water works trustees was elected. In 1852 a new reservoir was built on Harvey's hill at a cost of $9,952.10, and the old one was abandoned. The receipts for the year ending March 1, 1852, was $4,222.15. From April 1, 1844, to April 1, 1852, the amount paid out on the works was $34,092.54.

March 20, 1856, John Crosby retired from the secretaryship, and was succeeded by George W. Thompson, and Daniel Zeis was employed as assistant superintendent. During the year 1856 the receipts from all sources amounted to $5,032.04. All of this time the city was paying to the state $250 annually to have the water pumped into the reservoir by the state board of public works.

The facilities at this time were inadequate to the needs of the city, and at a meeting of the trustees held January 3, 1865, Mr. Thomas Griffin offered a resolution stating that increased facilities were a necessity, and recommending that the trustees and secretary visit other cities where water works were in vogue for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the construction and capacity of other works, their rentals, etc. This resulted in the erection of a new power house on South street, which increased the bonded indebtedness of the city $139,000. Contracts for this power house were let in the spring of 1867. The cost largely exceeded the estimates; one or more of the contractors failed to perform his allotted part; the excavating was difficult, and much trouble was had to secure a solid foundation; and it also became necessary to construct a new ascending main to the reservoir, necessitating a heavy additional outlay.

The old power house on the canal was run in connection with the new till 1873. In 1875 it was stripped of its machinery and abandoned. Here it may be interesting to the reader to state that from July 9, 1842, to November 1, 1875, the city paid to the state board of public works $7,586.70 for power furnished. From March 23, 1868, to February 10, 1872, the corporate limits of the city were extended, taking in a considerable territory with a large population. The people living in the newly created wards were entitled to and demanded like water facilities with the older wards. In fact a contract had been entered into, to encourage annexation, that after a reasonable time water pipes should be laid in their streets.

The water works trustees were true to their agreement, as, in the spring of 1871, the water main was carried across the river to the Eighth ward. Conveying the pipe across the river was a difficult undertaking and it was only made successful by using the flexible joint pipes. After the job was completed and accepted it was found that it had not been done as thoroughly as was desired; for being laid on the mud it interfered with navigation at low water, and in 1873 the moving ice parted the pipe. Subsequently a channel was dredged and the pipe was re-laid, and since there has been no trouble of the kind. The extension to and through the Eighth ward cost $66,008.66. Shortly after this the water was taken across the Licking, above the dam to the Seventh ward. In the spring of 1872 a twelve-inch water main was carried across the river to the Ninth ward. This extension was a long one and cost $59,976.56. In 1873, a line was laid from the Ninth to the Seventh ward by way of Dug road at a cost of $5,053.22. This extension was made necessary for the reason that the pipe crossing the river to the Eighth ward had been broken. This job was promptly finished and the Seventh and Eighth wards were supplied by this new extension.

April 29, 1872, Elias Ebert was appointed superintendent. He was a first-class machinist and engineer.

The year 1872 is noted for the agitation of questions looking to vast improvements in the water works, particularly to new water works above the city. This move was made for the purpose of obtaining pure water, as the new works were to be situated above the drainage of the city. The coal supply could be more easily and cheaply obtained, and better fire pro-

tection and water facilities given to the population in that part of the city. June, 17, 1872, Superintendent Ebert was commissioned to visit the East and in the large cities learn all he could of their water works systems.

June 18, a joint committee consisting of the Finance committee of the city council and the board of water works trustees were selected to locate the new power house and reservoirs. The site agreed upon for the former was on the railroad near Mill Run bridge; for the latter was chosen a high point known as Blandy's hill, a tract of land donated by the owner (Blandy) to the city for water works purposes. To T. B. Townsend was awarded the contracts for excavating the new reservoirs, for building same as well as for nearly all the new work.

July 23, 1872, Supt. Ebert having returned from his Eastern trip, reported to the trustees that he had visited New York City, Jersey City, Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia, Penn., and had made a careful examination of their respective systems. On his recommendation the secretary was directed to order one Worthington duplex pump of a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours, to be delivered by November 1st. The following year another pump was purchased which, when put in operation, raised the pumping capacity of the works to 5,000,000 gallons daily.

There being still a large territory east of the city that was too high to be benefited by the existing water service, it became necessary in order to satisfy the demand for "water" to project a plan whereby water could be served to people living on the heights.

Finally, after much agitation, August 23, 1873, the site for the new power house and stand pipe was located, and to T. B. Townsend was awarded the contracts for building, which were completed in due season,

The machinery at Power House No. 3 (now No. 2.) commenced running November 7, 1873. The citizens now pointed with pride to their magnificent and effective water works. Up to, and including the cost of constructing, these last improvements, the Bellevue water works had created a bonded indebtedness for water works purposes of $398,043.18. During 1872 and 1873 there was expended for water works purposes $203,371.13 and from March 15, 1872 to April 1st, 1882 the amount of money paid out for extensions foot up $137,597.51.

The county infirmary extension adds nearly two miles to the length of the pipe lines, and cost the water works $500.00. The county bearing the balance of the expense. This extension is a source of revenue to the water works, both from the rents received from the county, and from water takers along the line. Up to the fall of 1876, beyond paying the regular annual interest, $2,366.60, to the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Co., the water works had yielded no revenue over the actual running expenses. But from this time, owing to the increased water rents and the able management of the board of trustees, they were enabled to begin discharging the indebtedness of the works. From Sept. 2, 1876 to January 25, 1882 the debt was reduced $37,000. At the beginning of 1883 the city had 34 miles and 748 feet of water pipe, 158 fire plugs, and 2,485 hydrants.

From May, 1843, to April 1, 1882, a period of 39 years were collected the following water rents: From 1843 to 1857 the total receipts were $45,792.48; from 1857 to 1871 the receipts were $110,034.42; while from 1871 to April 1st., 1882, the receipts were $231,757.58. Making a grand total of $387,584.48.

The following casualties have occurred: In May, 1870, a boiler in Power House No. 1 exploded, killing Gottleib Sterley, fireman, and doing about $2,000 damage to the building. To the widow of Sterley was paid about $2,000. In February, 1871, Sylvester Ebert, an engineer, was caught in the machinery, receiving injuries which proved fatal a few days later. July 4, 1880 Power House No. 3 (now No. 2) was damaged by fire to the amount of $2,158.33.

During the year ending April 1, 1883, there had been laid 15,651 feet of water mains from 4 to 10 inches in diameter, making a total length of mains in the city from 2 to 30 inches in diameter, 37 miles and 559 feet. There was paid for extensions and improvements during the year ending April 1, 1883, $9,789.52. The amount of receipts for this year from water rents were $27,677.02, an increase of $2,170.70 over the previous year. During the fiscal year ending April 1, 1884, there were 2,769 feet of water mains laid which, with other improvements, cost $7,683.92. The water rents for the last fiscal year were $27,667.02, an increase of $838.20 over the previous year.

For year ending May 1, 1885, there was laid 894 feet of mains, which with the improvements of the year foots up $1,826.79 expense. Water rents for the preceding year were $28,-515.22. A net increase of $473.40 over the year before. In 1886 the trustees of the water works in their annual report stated that $106,-497 in interest had been paid on the loan of $39,443.18 made July 10, 1841, from the Zanesville, Canal and Manufacturing Company, being nearly three times the amount of the original loan. In 1886 there was spent on extensions

and improvements $5,724.19, and 9.419 feet of new pipe was laid, making a total of pipe in the city 39 miles 3,181 feet. The revenues from water rents for this year were $1,300.04 less than for the previous year, caused by the Board's reduction of the family schedule of water rents which took effect November 1, 1885. During the year 1887, 2,047 feet of pipe was laid, which, with, other improvements, cost the city $1,566.20. The water rents for this year were $509.67 less than last year, and the total revenue from all sources was $498.11 less than the prior year, indicating a healthy growth in revenues, this being the first full years' exhibit since the approximate 25 per cent. reduction in family water rents was made. Besides paying the current expenses of operating and maintaining the works, there had been applied during the year from surplus the sum of $13,277.54. Within the five years ending March 31, 1887, the water rents exceeded those for the five years prior to March 31, 1882, in the sum of $19,832.25 cash; besides leaving during the last year and a half the approximate sum of $6,000 with the family water consumers under said reduction of rents, which shows for said period referred to an average annual increase in round numbers of $5,000. At this date the entire water works system had cost in the aggregate $525,248.75, and the city had outstanding bonds to the amount of $330,000, and the remaining $195,248.75 had been paid out of the surplus earnings of the works. During the five years just passed $46,086.73, nearly one-fourth of said sum $195,248.75, had been paid by the works, besides the payment of $20,659.70 on interest account. This is surely a good showing, and reflects credit on the board of management, and doubly so when it is considered that the city for its uses had received in addition to the above the annual sum of about $15,000 in water privileges, from which the works received no revenue. During the year 1888 there were laid 11,835 feet of new extension, which with other improvements incured an expense of $8,151.52.

According to the secretary's report the revenue from water rents for this year were $29,162.43, a net gain for the year of $1,983.52. Nothwithstanding the board reduced the schedule of family water rents 25 per cent. The water rents for the year, under consideration, were in excess of those of any former years during the existence of the works. The board had also paid over to the city council during that year $5,000 on water works purposes, making in all during the past two years, by the works, a reduction of the city's bonded debt to the amount of $14,443.18, and $2,193.30 paid to the city council on interest account—a sum total of $16,636.48.

From the secretary's report of 1888 is gleaned the following exhibit: Annual cash receipts for water, $29,162.43. Current expenses to maintain and operate works, $18,107.23. Estimated value of water furnished the city free, $15,000.00. Bonded indebtedness of city for water works purposes, $310,000.00. Average rate per cent. on said debt, 4 23–30. Annual interest of debt of city for water works, $14,700.00. 1,123,157,032 gallons of water produced—cost per 1,000 gallons to produce to consumer to pay current expenses of works, $.016. Cost per 1,000 gallons to produce to consumer to pay current expenses and annual interest on water works debt, $.029. Received per 1,000 gallons per water rents receipts, $.026. Received per 1,000 gallons per water rent receipts on estimated at cash value ($15,000) on city's free use of water, $.04. During 1889, 9,259 feet of new extension was laid which with improvements cost the city $6,718.00. The receipts for this year reached $31,053.73, a net gain for the year of $1,891.30. The above shows $2,065.11 more revenue from rents than was received for the year prior to the reduction of family rents, which took effect November 1, 1885. The total annual increase in revenues from water rents since said reduction took place is estimated in round numbers to be not less than $5,000. It may be of interest to the water consumers and tax payers to give a short synopsis of the application of the surplus revenues for the seven years ending with 1889.

Expended on extensions and fire hydrants, $30,327.89. Paid on city debt, $14,443.18. Paid interest on city debt, $20,659.70. Total, $35,102.88. Paid on four new boilers, machinery, etc., Power House No. 2, $9,229.60. Paid on new boiler house addition Power House No. 2, $4,328.05. Map of water works plant, $1,415.50. Rebuilt part of stack at Power House No. 1, $249.50. Reservoirs, buildings and premises, $722.55. Total applied surplus, $81,373.97.

The total mileage of extensions during the seven years referred to was 9 miles 4,354 feet, or about one-fourth of the entire plant. During the year 1890, there were laid 15,300 feet of new extension which, with the cost of other improvements, netted an expense to the city of $10,488.25. There are now 46 miles and 4,865 feet of city mains in use. The water re ts collected for fiscal year ending March 31, 1890, were $31,824.70, a net increase of $770.97. There are now no temporary loans outstanding. The trustees of water works are

Wm. R. Baker, president; Gil. Snyder, Robt. Thompson, Pius Padgitt, secretary; R. M. Saup, superintendent. The total valuation of the plant as it stands to-day is $600,000. The water supply is of the best, being taken from the river above the city, which is here best known as the "Beautiful Blue Muskingum." The cities takes a justifiable pride in her water works plant, which is counted as one of the finest in the state.

In 1812 Levi Whipple and others obtained a charter to construct a toll bridge over the Muskingum, and he and Benjamin Tupper, Dr. Increase Mathews and Ebenezer Buckingham completed a bridge where the Third Street bridge now is, in 1813. It was an uncovered bridge, resting on piers which, raised about eight feet, now support the Third Street bridge. After a few years this first bridge fell down, and it was rebuilt about 1818 or 1819. It was again doomed to calamity, and burned on the night of May 27, 1845. The work of rebuilding was begun immediately. The piers were raised to their present height, and a bridge something like the upper bridge was erected upon them. The Main Street bridge was built soon after the Third Street bridge. The stone pier under the central part of the "Y" was finished by Jacob Houck in 1813. The wood-work was completed the next year. A portion of the east end fell into the river in 1818. This damage was repaired, and fourteen years later a part of this bridge fell again, with more deplorable results. "August 21, 1832," wrote Mr. Church, "a great freshet had drawn a large number of people to the bridge, apprehending danger of its being carried away; and, strange to relate, with this danger staring them in the face, many were on the bridge when about 300 feet of the east end of the bridge fell into the swollen torrent. Among those who went down into the angry tide were Ebenezer Buckingham and Jacob Boyd. Mr. Buckingham's body was recovered a few days after, about four miles below the city by Edmund Bliss, who received the reward of $500 offered by the family." The wooden Fifth Street bridge, after a score of years' service, more or less, is getting untrustworthy, and is being replaced by a large and expensive iron structure, a little further down stream. The Sixth Street bridge, an iron structure of much solidity, is of comparatively recent construction. In looking over the records regarding the date on which the Main Street bridge was opened free to the public and the collection of tolls discontinued, some very interesting facts were obtained. Contrary to what is generally supposed, this bridge was not considered a part of the National road, and the state did not assume control of the bridge at the time the National road was given over to the control of the state. The bridge was built and owned by a company which also owned the Third Street, or what at that time was called the Putnam bridge. The attention of the state seemed first to be attracted to the Main Street bridge by the construction of the draw-bridge over the canal. It was in 1812 that the legislature passed a bill granting John McIntire the right to construct a dam across the Muskingum river at the head of the rapids. In 1816 the same right was granted to the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in that year. In 1835 that Ohio river boats might enter the "upper" Muskingum river trade, the legislature passed a bill authorizing the state to purchase certain lands owned by the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company for the construction of a dam and a canal. The purchase was made in 1837, and the report of the commissioner of public works for the year 1842 says that the Muskingum improvement was completed and that boats could enter the "pool" above the dam at this point. In 1845 the state made an appropriation for another draw-bridge, and still another was built in 1866, which was called a double draw, and for which the county commissioners appropriated $3,500. Main Street bridge was owned by a private company, and was a paying institution until 1852. In the previous year the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge was completed, and a foot-path constructed along the south side of it for the use of the employes, to save them from paying toll. The general public was swift to use the walk and save the toll charged on the Y bridge. This was the one thing which led the company to listen to a proposal on the part of the state to purchase the bridge. Negotiations were pending for some time, and in April, 1866, the minutes of the county commissioners' meeting contain a copy of a petition from citizens, numerously signed, setting forth the fact that the state authorities were negotiating for the purchase of the south side of the Main Street bridge, but that the company which also owned the Putnam bridge refused to sell that portion of the Main Street bridge unless the county would purchase the Licking branch of the Main Street bridge and also the Putnam bridge. The petition asked that the commissioners purchase the two pieces of property in question. This petition had its immediate incentive in the fact that it was in 1866 that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge broke

down, precipitating two locomotives into the river, and cutting off the free intercourse between West Zanesville and the city proper. No action was taken by the county commissioners at this date, but on May 4, 1868, the records show that the Putnam bridge was purchased for $16,000; and the Licking branch of the Main Street bridge for $8,798. The report of the auditor of state for the same year shows that the state purchased the main driveway of this bridge at a cost of $19,201. It was therefore in the latter part of 1868 that the collection of toll on both the Third Street and the Y bridge was discontinued.

Zanesville's first burial place, on north Sixth street, where the gas-works now are, was laid out in 1800. The second, which was donated in 1802, by Dr. Increase Mathews, and in which the donor's wife was the first person buried (June, 1802), is now included in Woodlawn cemetery. The Zanesville City cemetery, now known as Greenwood cemetery, was laid out in 1835, and bodies were removed from other grounds to it. The first burial there was that of Sarah Ann, wife of Jacob Stout, Sunday, October 24, 1835. The original tract was purchased from Richard Stillwell, March 5, 1835. Numerous additions have been made to it and it is now large and well improved. In 1869 the control of this cemetery passed from the city council to a board of trustees now known as the trustees Greenwood cemetery. The present board is thus constituted: C. Stolzenbach, president; David Hahn, treasurer; Edward Gigax, W. M. Shinnick, Jr., secretary; Scott Roberts is the superintendent. Woodlawn Cemetery was opened by a corporation named "The Proprietors of Woodlawn Cemetery," which was chartered in 1850, the first officers of which were A. A. Guthrie, president; D. Applegate, treasurer; and Charles C. Russell, secretary. The improvements of the grounds began in 1851, under the personal supervision of the president. The cemetery was publicly dedicated in 1853. Among the original stockholders were Charles C. Convers, Charles B. Goddard, Richard Stillwell, Hugh J. Jewett, A. A. Guthrie, the Buckinghams and others. The first graveyard of the Roman Catholics of this town was on the rear of the lot occupied by St. Thomas' church. The first person buried there was John S. Dugan, who was killed, as the result of his horse running away in 1825. When St. Thomas' church was erected, the dead were removed to the present Catholic cemetery, which was purchased for the church in 1835, by Bishop Purcell of Cincinnati, who dedicated it, and entrusted it to the control of the parish priest of St. Thomas. Mount Calvary cemetery is under control of the Mount Calvary cemetery association, Rev. William Quinn, president; M. A. Kernan, secretary; Michael Maher, treasurer; Peter Curran, Andrew Quinn, Maurice Foran and Owen Tracy, trustees. Greenwood cemetery is situated at the northeast corner of the National pike and Cemetery avenue; Woodlawn cemetery at Woodlawn avenue and the Cooper Mill road; the Catholic cemetery at the northwest corner of the National pike and Cemetery avenue, Mount Calvary cemetery, on the National pike west of the city limits; the German Catholic cemetery, on the Wheeling road east of the city limits; and the Hebrew cemetery on the National pike west of the city limits. There is another "city of the dead" that deserves more than a passing notice from a historian of Zanesville. That is the old graveyard at the head of Main street, which was probably opened as early as 1807. A Mr. Elijah Hart was buried there in March, that year. There the bones of John McIntire were entombed until their removal to the grounds of the McIntire "Home." As early as 1816, the town of Zanesville took charge of this cemetery.

The parks are among Zanesville's most interesting features. McIntire Park is located at the corner of McIntire avenue and Amelia street; Pastime Park on West Main; Putnam Park on the bluffs overlooking the city; Grant Park, located in the western part of the city, is a splendid resort covering six acres of ground beautifully shaded, and fitted up with all the accessories of a first-class resort.

The old records show that at a meeting of the town council June 5, 1814, an ordinance was passed, applying to the county commissioners for permission to erect a public market house. The site chosen was known as "the public square," the same now occupied by the court house and jail. The petition was not granted, and the council decided to erect the building on Market street east of Court alley, and built a frame structure, fronting thirty-five feet on Market street and having a depth of forty-three feet. The contract price was only $150, and after its completion John L. Cochran was appointed market master at $50 per annum. As will be apparent to even the least thoughtful, this building was frail indeed, but it stood until January 24th, 1863, when it fell under the weight of the snow upon its roof, coming down with a crash and killing, wounding and maiming quite a number of persons, some of whom were prominent in the town. The present large brick two-story market house was erected in 1863–65.

The first payment toward its construction was made August 1, 1863, and the last January 14, 1865. This structure contains, on the second floor various city offices. N. D. Savage is market master and meat inspector.

The police department is organized as follows: Chief—W. H. Sheppard; lieutenant—J. P. Evans; patrolmen—Wm. Williams, W. H. Riley, John Sherman, J. J. Ansel, Charles Freeman, George Clark, George Murdock, Thomas G. Parkinson, Wm. A. Clements, H. S. Hankinson, Ed. Pickerell, W. McLaren, David L. Toll, W. M. Hunnicutt, John B. Yueger, G. H. Kemper; watchman at Fifth Street bridge, Wm. Dennis. The department has headquarters at the workhouse building, where the mayor also has his office, and is equipped with a good patrol wagon and an adequate number of horses. The administration of its affairs is able and generally satisfactory.

December 22, 1819, the Zanesville *Express* gave notice of a meeting of the subscribers to the fire engine company, at the court house, at 2 p. m. the following day for the purpose of organizing, electing officers and transacting such other business as might be necessary. The company was organized with forty members, fifteen of whom worked the engine while the others formed the bucket line. The company was made up of leading citizens and among the first to join were William Twaddle, Joseph Church, S. Deffenbaugh, James Culbertson, Michael Dulty, John Dulty, Adam and John Peters, Nathaniel and Charles Wilson, Nathaniel Sprague and Richard and George Reeve. This company, called the Union Fire Engine Company, had ladders which were kept at the "fire company house," at the southeast corner of Fourth street and Fountain alley, and a dog named Minus that ran to all the fires and was something of a mascot; and they had everything their own way until 1836. On the 19th of November, that year, the "Merchants' Fire Company" was organized, with Elias Ebert as first engineer; Col. J. T. Fracker was president; Bernard Van Horne secretary and treasurer; Isaac Campbell, second engineer; and Daniel Brush, James Raguet and Anthony Wilkins directors. The company was organized with 100 members, and each wore a conspicuous red badge with the letters "M. F. C." displayed upon it in gold. From 1836 to 1840 they used the old headquarters already referred to. The mayor's office and council chamber were overhead in the same building. The "Relief Fire Company" was organized January 10, 1839. There was a large membership, and the company started out with the following named officers: N. G. Abbott, president; G. L. Shinnick, vice-president; James Sheward, secretary; James Hazlett, treasurer; Robert Lashley, first engineer; John Printz, second engineer; standing committee: A. Printz, R. S. Adams, R. I. Morrow, Jesse Fox and Horace Granger. The first engine of this company was called the "Little Old Hydraulic," and stood side by side with the "Union" in the engine house. At the time it was the most efficient in town. The "Union Fire Company" was incorporated February 14, 1840, and existed until 1874. It had a large list of active members, and its first officers were the following: Joseph Johnson, president; Andrew Dawson, vice-president; James R. Kees, first director; Alexander Johnson, second director; John Gerwich, treasurer; Thomas Launder, secretary; John H. Printz, J. A. Tucker, Isaac D'Garmitt, Harrison D'Garmitt, Richard Drone and Henry Worstall, pipemen. Among the active and honorary members of this organization were many of the most prominent citizens of Zanesville in all walks of life. The company had a good library and made a feature of a mock court, in which one man is said to have been on trial every evening for a week, charged with a misdemeanor, while numerous witnesses were subpœnaed and attended, believing the court to be properly constituted and in every way regular. The "Hope Hose Company" was organized with a large membership, May 5, 1851. Its first officers were David Orndorff, president; John T. Redmond, vice president; Charles S. Parish, secretary; John Van Horne, treasurer; James and John Morrow, directors; William H. Shaffer and John W. Campbell, plugmen. The motto of this company was "Prompt Action when Danger Calls." A dog was attached to the organization also. His name is said to have been "Dash," and he is accredited with having had an analytical knowledge of the fire alarm and its workings. "The Star Hose Company" was organized with sixty members, May 1, 1852 and disbanded when the paid department was introduced. Its first officers were William Fox, president; John Stone, vice-president; James Cochran, secretary; E. L. Grigsby, treasurer; Henry A. Heritage, messenger; William Fox; T. G. McCormick and Isaac Cummins, directors. Its motto was "Our Impulse to Action." May 10, 1852, the "Eagle Fire Company," of the Third ward, was organized with a fine list of members, and officered as follows: Thomas Dixon, president; George W. Harris, vice-president; Samuel Chapman, secretary; Charles H. Werner, treasurer; T. Dixon and G. W. Harris,

directors. The West Zanesvillians organized the "Muskingum Fire Company," June 1, 1853, with the following officers: Charles Peters, president; Louis H. Worrell, vice-president; William W. Wimmer; treasurer; James S. Ward, secretary. There were fifty members. This company was reorganized in 1871, as the "Reliance Hose Company," with Thomas Smith as president, Henry Kendall as secretary, Frank McKinney as treasurer, John Mills as messenger, Charles L. Grimm and William Maker as pipemen, and John Whitehart and Daniel Dugan as standing committeemen. The membership was forty. The name was again changed to the "Relief Hose Company." The city built a two story house for its use at a cost of $1,600. This organization finally disbanded in 1878, and was in a way attached to the paid department. "Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, No. 5," was an independent organization in 1854, and paid $1,200 for its truck besides building quarters for itself next to the court house. There were forty members, and they were called by some "kid glove" firemen, but they showed that they had good fighting hands in their gloves when 34 of them volunteered to help put down the rebellion. The officers were John Dymond, president; George James, first vice-president; Edward Wheeler, second vice-president; W. F. Baker, secretary; H. C. Lillibridge, foreman; Charles H. Ross, assistant foreman. "Relief, No. 7," was organized in the Seventh ward, June 30, 1870, with nearly forty members and the following named officers: William Godfrey, president; David Hook, vice-president; William E. Atwell, secretary; William Deacon, treasurer; Isaac Morgan and D. P. Mercer, directors; Charles Huff and Arthur Palmer, plugmen; Denton Graves, messenger; Samuel Murray and Albert Worstall, pipemen; R. Perry Bean, Newton Hall and Enoch S. Huff, standing committee. "Seventy-six Hose Company" was organized April 15, 1872, and occupied a building on Monroe street, in the Sixth ward, which the city erected that year. Two years later it disbanded and divided the proceeds of its property among the then active members. Its first permanent officers were Harrison Marshall, president; Jacob Fischer, vice-president; John J. James, secretary; George S. Fitz, treasurer; Daniel E. Giles, director; John Keeswell, assistant director; John A. Brennan and Frederick Fischer, plugmen; Richard Hocking, James Wallwork and Joseph Wise, standing committee; Nicholas Strauss, messenger; Robert McNabb and Jesse D. Fell, pipemen. "Neptune Hose Company" was organized May 17th and was accepted by the city May 25, 1872. It was an independent company, of thirty members, who declared their intention to act as a reserve and turn out only at large fires except in their own ward, where they would work at all fires whether summoned or not. It was thus officered: President, Frederick Hirshy; vice-president, Peter Keck; secretary, Wallace Quigley; treasurer, Joseph Haffer; captain Frank Myers; assistant captain, Peter Shubock; messenger, Philip Huffman; standing committee, John Kreuter, John N. Steiner and F. Ryan. July 5, 1872, witnessed the organization of "Niagara Hose Company," who occupied a building in the Ninth ward erected by the city, until they disbanded March, 1876, and divided their property among the remaining twenty-two of their fifty-eight active members. The first officers were John Curtis, president; Andrew Farnum, vice-president; John D. Jones, secretary; O. C. Farquhar, treasurer; H. D. Flanagan, and F. Olmstead, directors; S. Atkinson, William H. Ratliff, S. Greemiger and William Osmond, standing committee. "Rescue, No. 7," was organized December 29, 1874, gaining its membership from the "Relief," and was accepted by the city council January 11, following. This was an independent volunteer company and adopted the by-laws of the "Neptune." The first officers were Henry Minter, president; W. H. Gillingham, vice-president; P. Dugan, treasures; W. E. Atwell, secretary; L. Twaddle and Arthur Palmer, directors; S. E. Huff and P. Cullman, plugmen; Isaac Murray, messenger; J. Murray and J. Stowe, pipemen; James Douglass, Marion Varner and H. Dugan, standing committee. Until the spring of 1879 the companies still in existence received from the city $150 each per annum, which they expended in furnishing their halls on the second floors of the hose buildings. Each secretary was paid $25 and each messenger $40 per year for his services. The volunteer companies were composed, for the most part of the best men in town. As organizations they never received more than $215 per company per annum, to defray expenses. After years of service, when the demands upon their time became onerous and the city found itself able to afford a paid department, they gave way, and, by act of the city council, were disbanded May 26, 1879. The present department was organized under an ordinance passed by the city council July 24, 1824. It is efficiently officered, manned and equipped and has made an enviable record among the departments of Ohio. Its successive chiefs have been John McCor-

mick, H. Shrimpton, L. F. Langley and John Ferrel, who has served since October 3, 1891. The department has besides the new central house, on Sixth street between Main and Market, five hose houses, four hose carriages, one combination hose and hook and ladder truck, one chemical engine, 3200 feet of hose, eleven fine horses and other necessary equipments. The five hose houses are located as follows: Hope, No. 1, 121 Market street; Star, No. 2, North Seventh between Elm and Center street; Relief, No. 3, Keen, west of Fulton street; Eagle, No. 4, southwest corner Marietta and Roe streets; Niagara, No. 5, southeast corner Putnam avenue and Madison street. Its buildings are valued at $30,000, and one of them, the central hose house, recently erected, cost with its site $16,000. The fire alarm telegraph system went into operation February 20, 1879. At present it consists of one fire alarm repeater, forty alarm boxes and 24 miles of wire. The force is composed and distributed at the different hose houses as follows: No. 1—John Flynn, H. Carl, C. B. Church; No. 2—Charles Hardesty, Lewis Rait, J. Baker; No. 3—W. H. Mahler, J. W. Norman, W. H. Davidson; No. 4—J. W. Bowers, A. Gibbons, J. Henderson; No. 5—Isaiah Morrison, E. L. Maxon, E. Baughman. There were sixty calls from October 3, 1891 to May 20, 1892; the loss on these did not exceed $3,200.

The Zanesville work-house was erected, by authority of an ordinance providing for the erection and maintenance of a work-house, and providing for the appointment of a board of directors thereof:

"WHEREAS, The honorable, the board of county commissioners of Muskingum county, has agreed to unite with the city in the erection and maintenance of a joint work-house, according to the statute in such case made and provided, and have agreed to appropriate as a beginning the sum of $5,000, and provide for the payment of the same by levy duly made; therefore

"SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Zanesville, That there be and hereby is established a work-house jointly between said city and county, agreeably with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

"SEC. 2. There shall be appointed by the mayor, with the approval and confirmation of the city council, at the first regular meeting of the council after the passage of this ordinance, or as soon thereafter as may be, a board of five directors, who shall be called "The Board of Work-House Directors," and who shall serve without compensation—one of whom shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years, respectively, and annually there after one for five years.

"SEC. 3. Said directors shall be subject to the direction and control of the city council, perform all and singular the duties prescribed by the laws of this state and the ordinances of the city council.

"SEC. 4. The site of said work-house shall be in the first ward of this city, on the lot and parcel of land situated on the southwest corner of South and Fourth streets, now owned by the city, and occupied by it as a place for the working of prisoners, and on which is located Power House No. 1; and the building thereon shall, so far as practicable, be utilized for the purpose of workshops, and such additional buildings (including mayor's office, watch-house or city prison, and police station) shall be erected thereon for the purpose aforesaid as may be necessary and proper for the carrying out of the provisions of this ordinance, subject always to the approval of the city council. And said board of directors shall as soon as practicable, furnish and submit to this council plans and estimates of costs as to buildings proposed to be erected, and alterations and additions to those already constructed on said lot.

"SEC. 5. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect on and after its passage and publication.

Passed in council the 24th day of March, A. D. 1884.

JAMES T. IRVINE, Pres't of Council.

Attest: W. M. SHINNICK, JR., City Clerk."

The building was begun soon after this date and was finished and occupied in January, 1885. It is a fine brick structure which cost about $22,000. The board of work house directors, 1891–92, is constituted as follows: George A. Stanbery, term expires April 9, 1892; H. C. Lillibridge, term expires April 9, 1893; Robert Silvey, term expires April 9, 1894; W. M. Shinnick, Sr., term expires April 9, 1895; Frank Myers, term expires April 9, 1896; R. S. Mershon's term expired April 9, 1891, and Frank Myers was appointed to succeed him for the term ending April 9, 1896. The officers are: President, George A. Stanbery; secretary, Isaac Humphrey; treasurer, A. V. Smith; superintendent, Hugh Fineral; physician, E. C. Logsdon; guards: William Gilger, John Reynolds, George W. Durant. Regular meetings held on the first Thursday in each month, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The standing committees are made up as follows: 1. Fi-

nance—R. Silvey, W. M. Shinnick, F. Myers. 2. Buildings and repairs—W. M. Shinnick, G. A. Stanbery, R. Silvey. 3. Subsistence and clothing—H. C. Lillibridge, W. M. Shinnick, F. Myers. 4. Supplies, employment and contracts—R. Silvey, G. A. Stanbery, W. M. Shinnick. 5. Rules and regulations—F. Myers, H. C. Lillibridge, G. A. Stanbery. 6. Discipline, paroles and pardons—W. M. Shinnick, R. Silvey, G. A. Stanbery. 7. Religious services and reading matter—G. A. Stanbery, F. Myers, H. C. Lillibridge.

Following is a portion of the directors' report: "To the council of the city of Zanesville, Ohio, and to the board of commissioners of Muskingum county, Ohio: Dear Sirs: We herewith present to your separate bodies the annual report of the board of work house directors for the year 1891, as required by law. The board has been as successful as usual in carrying on the work of the institution. The inmates, receipts and expenditures have increased over that of any former year. The average number of prisoners has increased, and the prison during the year was generally filled to its utmost capacity.

All things considered, the institution may be said to be practically self-sustaining. The total amount necessary for the expenses of the work-house during the year was $21,226.85, of which Muskingum county paid $3,985.50, and the city of Zanesville paid $4,330.64. The balance was raised from the sale of brooms, and from other counties and corporations that have contracts with the institution. In return for the amount paid by the city and county as above stated, the city received 1,671 tons of broken stone, which at a fair estimate is worth $1.75 per ton, or $2,924.25 ; $516.70 in fines and costs collected and paid into the city treasury, and the prisoners of the city prison were boarded by the work-house, which supplied 1,277 meals during the year, reasonably worth $228.00. Muskingum county received 2,078 tons of broken stone, worth at the above estimate $3,636.50, and $508.61 in collected fines and costs. No deaths occured at the institution this year.

"The part of the institution devoted to the manufacture of brooms made and sold $9,631.83 worth of brooms, which was nearly one-half the income of the institution. The broom factory is under the management of Mr. Beymer, a practical broom maker, who has handled that branch of the work as well as could be expected, considering the peculiar circumstances attached to convict labor. The long term prisoners only are placed in the broom shop, the short term men are employed at breaking stone. The demand for the brooms exceeds the capacity of the shop, and the works are generally taxed to their utmost to supply the trade. In all cases where prisoners are worked over time, they are credited with the same on their commitments.

"During the year contracts for the care of prisoners have been made with Nashville, Ohio; Newcomerstown, Ohio, Woodsfield, Ohio; and Logan, Ohio. There are now twenty-seven counties and corporations that are sending prisoners here and taking advantage of the rates."

The city's efficient board of education is made up thus: James T. Irvine, president; J. Hope Sutor, vice-president; W. M. Shinnick, Jr., clerk; George Rishtine, treasurer; First ward, Dr. T. J. Barton; Second ward, W. M. Shinnick, Jr.; Third ward, J. T. Irvine; Fourth ward, H. F. Achauer; Fifth ward, J. N. Carr; Sixth ward, George Rishtine; Seventh ward, A. F. Munson; Eighth ward, D. G. Willey; Ninth ward, S. L. Wiles; Tenth ward, J. Hope Sutor. The board of elections is thus organized: M. D. Frazier, president; H. L. Anderson, secretary; John Morrow, H. L. Shryock, W. H. Johnson. Composition of the board of health: W. S. Bell, president *ex-officio*; H. T. Sutton, M. D., health officer; Joseph B. Grannon, sanitary policeman. Members of board: T. J. McDermott, A. E. Starr, Albert T. Baker, James L. Holden, M. D., John S. Price, Rolla E. Silvey.

It seems fitting that this chapter upon Zanesville's municipal history and institutions should close with the latest annual exhibit, of the balances between the receipts and disbursements of the several funds of the city and of its bonded debt for the fiscal year ending March 14th, 1892; Summary of balances in the several funds—Sinking fund, $1,476.30; interest Nassau bank, $9,677.90; poor fund, $65.16; Cemetery fund, $800; work house, $1,238.72; light, $3,910.43; fire, $174.83; police, $5,852.18; street and alley, $4,988.09; general, 3,707.23; Hall avenue sewer, $36.25; eastern sewer district, $1,783.86; Market street sewer, $22.73; Fifth street sewer, $159.38; natural gas improvement fund, $85; Main street paving, $866.68; Third street paving, $590.82; Fifth street paving, $92.85; Sixth street paving, $949.15; Seventh street paving, $756.69; Market street paving, $1,504.19; Marietta street paving, $29.81; Adams street sewer, $4,193.86; special fund, $4,361.56; permanent street improvement fund, $127.64; Putnam avenue paving fund, $394.39; Park fund, $505.18; total, $48,350.88. Bonded debt—Bonds outstanding March 15, 1891, $490,347.35; temporary loans, $22,423.00;

total, $512,770.35; bonds issued for water works extension, $50,000; for Fifth street paving, $1,814; for Sixth street paving, $8,120; for Market street paving, $9,500; for Hall avenue sewer, $1,730; for Seventh street paving, $7,353.48; for Third street paving, $4,907.84; for Putnam avenue paving, $15,000; for Marietta street paving, $5,000; for Adams street sewer, $10,000; total, $113,425.32; temporary loans issued, $130,761.75; total, $756,957.42; bonds paid Market street sewer, $2,500; for Main street paving, $500; for Fourth street paving, $500; for Fifth street paving, $214; for Sixth street paving, $1,020; for Market street paving, $400; for Third street paving, $407.84; for Seventh street paving, $853.48; for Fifth street sewer, $152.29; total, $6,522.67; for temporary loans paid, $151,984.75; total, $158,507.42; grand total, $598,450.00; bonds outstanding March 15, 1892, $597,250; temporary loans, $1,200; total, $598,450.

A little computation will convince the most skeptical that the manufacturing and jobbing interests of Zanesville combined will amount to about $10,000,000, these figures representing less instead of more than the actual business of the city. The classification of the different enterprises is as follows:—Manufacturing establishments, 134; wholesale houses, 42; retail houses, 640; miscellaneous, 149; grand total, 965. To give an idea of the diversity of her interests we annex a table giving an analysis of the trade and business of Zanesville at the present time:—Agricultural implements, 5; art stores, 2; auction and commission houses, 5; awning manufacturers, 2; bakers, 6; baking powder manufacturers, 1; balcony and railing manufacturers, 2; banks, 7; basket makers, 1; belting, rubber and leather, 2; bent wood works, 2; blacksmith, 12; blank book manufacturers and binders, 6; blast furnaces, 1; boat builders, 3; boiler works, 1; book stores, 3; boots and shoes, 4; bottling works, 1; box manufacturers, 2; brass and bell founders, 1; brewers, 4; brick manufacturers, 4; broom and brush manufacturers, 2; builders' hardware, 4; candy manufacturers, 6; canning establishments, 1; carriage manufactures and supplies, 14; china, crockery, etc., 4; cigar manufacturers, 26; clothing and furnishing, 6; coal dealers and miners, 13; coffee and spice mills, 2; cotton factory, 1; coffin manufacturers, 1; contractors and builders, 26; cracker manufacturers, 2; carpet houses, 4; doors, sash and blind manufacturers, 4; drugs, 15; dry goods, 17; dyers, 2; electric light companies, 1; engine manufacturers, 3; flour and feed, 13; file manufacturers, 1; fire brick manufacturers, 3; flouring mills, 5; florists, 3; flour sack manufacturers, 1; foundries, 6; foundry supplies, 2; fruit jar manufacturers, 9; furniture, 2; glue manufacturers, 2; grocers, 112; handle and spoke manufacturers, 1; hardware, 8; harness, 7; hats and caps, 4; hosiery manufacturers, 2; hotels and restaurants, 30; ice manufacturers, 1; iron fence manufacturers, 1; jewelers, 7; laundries, 3; liquors, wholesale, 7; livery, 12; lumber, 6; machine manufacturers, 3; mattress factories, 1; meat markets, 25; merchant tailors, 15; millinery, 17; musical merchandise, 2; newspapers, 9; notions, 11; oils, 3; paints, 5; paper box manufacturers, 5; paper mills, 1; patent medicine manufacturers, 3; paving brick manufacturers, 3; photographers, 6; pictures and frames, 3; pig iron manufacturers, 1; planing mills, 4; plumbers, 4; pork packers, 1; potteries, 3; plow works, 2; printers and publishers, 14; rolling mills, 1; saloons and liquors, 88; sealing wax manufacturers, 1; sheet iron workers, 8; shirt manufacturers, 3; soap manufacturers, 3; stamp mills, 1; starch manufacturers, 1; stationers, 5; stove manufacturers, 3; stoves and tinware, 11; street railroad companies, 4; tanneries, 2; terra cotta works, 1; tile works, 1; tobacco, 1; trunk manufacturers, 3; twine and cordage manufacturers, 1; wagon manufacturers, 4; woolen mills, 1; miscellaneous, 163; total, 965,

For the establishment and maintenance of a trade and manufacturing center, the question of transportation is paramount to all other considerations. Zanesville is well favored in this respect. In the early days the Muskingum river gave her the benefit of a navigable stream which was of extraordinary service to the settlement. Later with the National road passing through the village with all of its travel, Zanesville felt that she had reached the height of transportation facilities, and at that time ranked herself as second only to Cincinnati in the Commonwealth. Railroads, however, in the present day, have superseded the old methods of conveyance and Zanesville to-day is a common and terminal point for seven railroads, viz,: Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati, Zanesville & Ohio River, Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Valley, Cleveland, Akron, & Columbus, and Cleveland, Canton & Southern. Besides these a belt line road encircles the city and connects all the roads beside furnishing shipping facilities at the door of every manufacturing concern in the city. Combined they offer unequaled transportation facilities, as their branches and connections reach to every point of this country by the most direct route.

Chapter XVIII.

BUSINESS OF ZANESVILLE.

ZANESVILLE is located near the geographical center, as also the centre of population and business, of Muskingum county. It is situated on both banks of the Muskingum river, and that portion west of the river is again divided by Licking river, the different sections of the city being connected by large and permanent bridges. It is on the meridian of forty degrees of north latitude. Its mean annual temperature is about fifty-seven degrees, showing that its climate corresponds with that of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Baltimore. The distance of the place from the more important points in Ohio are, by rail, as follows: Zanesville to Cincinnati, 170 miles; to Dayton, 123 miles; to Columbus, 59 miles; to Toledo, 183 miles; to Sandusky, 145 miles; to Cleveland, 137 miles; to Bellaire, 78 miles; to Marietta, 82 miles; to Marietta by river, 78 miles.

One of the chief items and indeed of leading influence in determining the value and attractiveness of a place for residence, as also its importance in a business point of view, is its accessibility. It is a consideration which at this day is neither overlooked nor forgotten, and as trade and commerce increase and population advances, it constantly gains in importance. In this particular few places possess advantages superior to Zanesville. Consider, for a moment, the position here commanded.

By means of the Ohio canal, Zanesville is connected with Portsmouth on the Ohio river, and Lake Erie at Cleveland, and all the principal towns and cities in the interior of the state situated on the canal and its branches. By the Muskingum river, affording a water capacity sufficient to transport steamers of from 275 to 300 tons' burden, it is connected with the Ohio river at Marietta, and from thence with all points on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their tributaries. Steamers loaded at the Zanesville wharf have discharged their cargoes at Pittsburg and Brownsville in Pennsylvania, at St. Paul and New Orleans on the Mississippi, and at St. Joseph and Omaha on the Missouri. A glance at the map will demonstrate that the railroad facilities are equal to those of any other place.

Zanesville and its immediate vicinity possess facilities for manufacturing in nearly, if not quite, all the industries requiring skilled labor, it is believed, all things considered, equal, if not superior to those of any place East or West. In every item to be taken into account in the make-up of a manufacturing city comparison is challenged. It was the remark of the late John Quincy Adams made in reference to the water power here existing, that "Zanesville was the Lowell of the West." Henry Clay, in one of his letters, after personal inspection of the water power at this point, said: "The water power furnished by the James river at Richmond makes it the best manufacturing site in the United States save that at Zanesville, Ohio." These opinions were expressed before the era of coal and railway transportation.

The manufacturing interest of Zanesville are at this time its leading attraction. It is a growing interest and is imparting to the city a permanent and solid character, and placing it among the most prosperous cities of the West. The progress made in this direction has been rapid during recent years. Old industries have been enlarged and extended, and new ones added which bid fair to become large and prosperous enterprises. This stimulus to manufacturing industry is attributed to the fact that fuel and living are so cheap, market supplies of all kinds so abundant, the facilities for shipment so superior, and the location so central and generally so advantageous. Besides a more enlightened and liberalized sentiment than heretofore existed now prevails, and there is exhibited more of a disposition to encourage productive enterprises by furnishing money at liberal rates to aid in their prosecution.

The industries which render Zanesville conspicuous are the manufacture of iron, its furnaces and rolling mills, its machine shops, its

foundries, its glass manufactures, its door and sash factories, its cotton and woolen mills, its flouring mills, its paper mills, the manufacture of burial cases, its stone and pottery ware and other great and useful enterprises.

Practically the history of manufactures in Zanesville has, in a former chapter been brought down to about 1820. It is here resumed, and as before, the different branches will, for convenience, be considered in alphabetical order. Previous to 1822 the proprietors of the *Muskingum Messenger* started a book bindery, which on the second of May, that year they sold to Ezekiel T. Cox & Co. In 1829 Ballentine & Son bought the Joseph Lattimore brewery, which was on the site quite lately familiar as that of Miller & Co., pork packers, and continued the business until 1835, when the plant was converted into a flour mill. In 1835 C. F. Hass built the American House brewery, and operated it until 1841. Mr. Hass died about 1880, and John Classman bought the property. After continuing the business three years, he sold it to William Fox. In 1843 a brewery was built, near the head of Main street, by Christian F. Achauer, which had a capacity of 3,000 barrels a year. Rev. George F. Goebel and Conrad Fischer built a small brewery on the northeast corner of Spring and High streets. Its subsequent proprietors were Rev. George F. Goebel, 1856; Keisner & Horn, 1856–65; then John A. Bremer & Co. Edward Didas began to brew in a small way in 1855. Conrad Fischer went into business again the next year. The firm of Fischer Bros. made 2,373 barrels of beer in 1874. In 1865, Adolph Horn, Frank Keisner and Adolph and Edward Merkle formed the company known as Horn & Co. In 1869 the business passed to the ownership of the Merkle Bros.

The first hearse seen in Zanesville was a primitive affair without trimming or lining, owned by Stevens & Mussellman. Louis Brenholtz, the first regular undertaker, began business in 1837. He had a hearse built by William Schultz. James Cherry, in Putnam, kept the first ready made coffins. E. N. Hatcher, who began here as an undertaker in 1867, not long afterward formed a partnership with John H. Crooks, in the manufacture of coffins, which continued until 1878, when they separated, each continuing business on his own account. In 1878, Hatcher wrote and published a Funeral Guide, which as the title page said gave "the minutest detail of the whole funeral obsequies." In 1869 Messrs. Jonathan Hatcher & Sons built an addition to a building that had been erected about 1854 by Mann & Smith, and opened the first coffin manufactory in town. In 1872 the name of the firm was changed to J. Hatcher & Co., and in 1879 the business passed into the control of an incorporated concern, since known as the Zanesville Coffin Company. Henry Sneerer began undertaking on North Fifth street in 1871, and in 1873 sold out to John H. Crooks, who in 1879 removed to North Fifth street.

Jeremiah Dare built a machine shop in the upper story of his woolen factory, and having procured skilled workmen from Baltimore, constructed machinery for a cotton factory which was established in a building at the northeast corner of Third and Market streets. Until 1832 this mill was operated by Mr. Dare and his son, John D., and then the lower story was converted into a machine shop for the manufacture of cotton and wool manufacturing machinery. They made cotton yarn and batting. Their store was in a one-story frame building on the northeast corner of Third and Main streets. In December, 1846, a subscription was raised to establish a larger cotton mill, and a company known as the "Zanesville Cotton Mill" was brought into existence with John A. Adams, George A. Jones, William Galigher, N. Gattrell, Stephen R. Hosmer, Adam Peters, James L. Cox, Samuel Cox, E. E. Filmore, David H. Lyman, J. V. Cushing and Daniel C. Convers as stockholders. These subscribed $14,000 which Richard Huff supplemented with a subscription of $7,000; making a total of $21,000. Work was begun in January, 1847. Mr. Galigher built quite an extensive cotton mill on the southwest corner of Underwood and Zane streets, in 1854, and manufactured sheeting, batting and yarns, until his death, early in 1860. E. Mathews bought the mill, Richard Huff the machinery. In June, 1855, the stock of the Zanesville Cotton Mill was owned by Basil Burton, Jesse Duvall, S. R. Hosmer, William Galigher, J. A. Adams, Samuel Clark, George James, J. Galigher and Adam Peters. The Star Cotton Mills Company gave a deed of trust to C. W. Potwin and W. A. Graham. In February, 1879, the property was sold under foreclosure to Hoover & Allison, who carried on business with R. A. Kelly as general manager and Gen. A. Schofield as superintendent. Henry Rockel began manufacturing files in Zanesville in 1854.

Thomas L. Pierce started a foundry on the Jacob Smith & Co. site in 1819. In 1827 he sold it to Richmond & Bostwick, who were succeeded in 1832 by Adams & Wheeler. In 1839, Adams & Wheeler built on the Jones & Abbott

site, and in 1848 they were succeeded by Gilbert & Wheeler. In 1863 Sullivan & Herdman became proprietors. Charles H. Jones was admitted to the firm in 1866, and Charles H. Abbott in 1871, when the style was changed to Jones & Abbott. In Fountain alley between Sixth and Seventh streets, Blocksom and Fracker built a foundry in 1826. In 1833 George Wand, A. P. Blocksom and Henry Blandy succeeded Mr. Fracker and did business under the firm name of Blocksom, Blandy & Co. Not long afterwards they leased the Dillon's Falls furnace and forge for two years and there operated as Dillon, Blandy & Co. In 1835 this firm dissolved. In 1838 Henry Blandy, and William Blocksom and his sons G. W. and A. P., began operating under the style of Blocksom, Blandy & Co. In 1840 Mr. Blandy withdrew and organized the firm of H. & F. Blandy, who in 1866 were employing 320 men and doing a business amounting to $780,000. Dare & Ebert began business in 1830, and built the first steam engine ever made in Zanesville. In 1832 the firm became Dare, Whitaker & Co. In 1837 Ebert and Whitaker withdrew and began operating in a new shop, which they built on the corner of Sixth and Main streets. In 1840 they built and removed to the Griffith & Wedge shops, on South Fifth street. Griffith & Wedge became proprietors about sixteen years later. In 1839 John T. Fracker and his son, John F. Fracker, Jr., built a small foundry on the southwest corner of Locust alley and Sixth street. In 1850 the firm changed to Fracker & Brother, and in 1852 the business was controlled by John T. Fracker, Jr., who continued it until 1870. Douglas, Smith & Co., had a foundry from 1851 to the beginning of the war, and then Douglas Brothers controlled it a short time and failed. January 1, 1866, William M. Shinnick, George D. Gibbons, Daniel Hatton and William J. Woodside, under the firm name of Shinnick, Hatton & Co., began a foundry business in the old Blocksom building, in Fountain alley, which they enlarged. Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons succeeded them in 1870, and the establishment became known as the Union Foundry.

From the small beginning of Jeremiah Dare in 1830, in the manufacture of castings, machinery, etc., arose the great works of Duvall & Co., at the northeast corner of Third and Market streets. The firm of Newell, Davis, James & Co. was organized in 1848, with a capital of $20,000. In 1857 the concern was incorporated as the Ohio Iron Company, with a capital of $75,000. The directors at that time were Henry Blandy, C. W. Potwin, Samuel Baird, E. B. Greene and E. E. Filmore. The Zanesville Furnace Company was organized in 1859, and manufactured pig iron. In 1862 it was absorbed by the Ohio Iron Company.

In 1820 the "White Glass Works" were leased and operated by Thomas Mark. Two years later they passed to the possession of Shepherd, Bostwick & Crosby. Mr. Bostwick withdrew in 1835, and Mr. Shepherd in 1838, and the next year Mr. Crosby closed the business. About 1842 George W. Kearns, Joseph Burns, W. F. Spence, Thomas Reynolds, Samuel Turner and George Wendt began operating the works. They were practical glass blowers from Pittsburgh, and at one time they employed about forty men. Reynolds and Wendt sold out in 1844 and Turner and Spence in 1846. Later Arnold Lippet gained an interest in the enterprise. Mr. Burns withdrew in 1848. Mr. Lippet abandoned the works, and for a short time operated the Cassel Window Glass Works as a bottle factory. Later, business was resumed at the old works by the Murdock Brothers. In 1849 Messrs. Kearns, Burns and John W. Carter built the first bottle works in Putnam, in which others had an interest at different times, and which were closed in 1877. In 1860 G. W. and Noah Kearns rented, and soon after they purchased, the flint glass house built in 1852 by Cassel & Galigher, at the foot of Main street. In 1863 they built a new establishment, which was operated later by Kearns, Herdman & Gorsuch. Mr. Burns died in 1864, and G. W. and Noah Kearns built their glass house on the southwest corner of Main and First streets, and manufactured window glass exclusively. In 1868 they were joined by Joseph T. Gorsuch and James Herdman. William T. Gray entered the firm in 1874. G. W. Kearns withdrew in 1877 and started the Seventh ward bottle house.

About 1820 Isaac Dillon built a saw-mill at the mouth of the Licking, on the north side, and later a grist-mill, just above the bridge, near the old dam, which was leased to different operators until it was swept away by high water in 1830. In 1839 the saw-mill was rebuilt, and in 1840 partially burned. It was operated by John Deavers from 1842 to 1845, and later by Francis Cassidy and Robert Lee. Mr. Cassidy bought it, and in 1847 sold it to James Miller. It was washed away in 1860. Soon afterward Mr. Miller erected a steam mill on the west side of the Muskingum at the foot of McIntire avenue George and Richard Reeve converted their old blast furnace and nail factory into a flouring mill at the west end of the Main street bridge in 1825. George Reeve Jr. succeeded

Richard in 1830. The mill was sold under foreclosure in 1848, and was idle until 1851, when McConnell & Blandy bought it for $18,000. It was remodeled and increased in capacity to 400 barrels a day. In 1855 it was bought by William Galigher for $21,000. At his death, in 1860, Charles Galigher became manager. In 1864 the property was again involved financially, and for a time was operated by C. T. Aston in the interest of the mortgagees. Later the state board of public works seized the mill for arrears in water rent, and leased the premises for thirty years to Ball & Cassidy, who, sometime about twenty years ago, transferred their lease to Paul H. Kemerer. In 1828–29 Isaac Dillon built the Pataskala mill on the bank of the Licking. In 1835 he sold it to Moses Dillon. The latter sold it to Solomon and William Sturgis. Mr. Dillon also erected a saw mill, woolen mill and flaxseed oil mill. This woolen mill made the first figured woolen carpet made in this part of the state. In 1855 it was sold to William Beaumont. In 1860 these mills were damaged by the giving way of the dam. The oil mill was moved down the Muskingum and located next to Pratt's mill. Mr. Beaumont repaired the dam and plant, and in 1868 a portion of the dam was again washed away, when the whole dam was replaced by a new one. In 1872 the mill was thoroughly repaired and improved. Mr. Beaumont died in 1873, and the business was continued for a time by his widow. Cushing, Martin & Pierce built the Cassel mill in 1828. William C. Cassel obtained a half-interest in it in 1843. About ten years later he became sole owner and built a brick addition to the mill. In 1873 he left it by will to his wife, who, in 1875, leased it to Pickering, Grant & Co. In 1881 Messrs. Cassel again came in control and resumed business under the style of C. Cassel & Co. In 1830 Nash & Co. had a steam saw mill near the north end of Third street bridge. Later this mill was owned and operated by Hughes, & Spurck until it was torn down. Jesse Dare, and Alfred Printz built a two-story steam saw mill, a little north of Nash & Co.'s mill in 1832, which had its engine in its upper story and was running as late as 1838. Richard Fairlamb built a grist mill in 1840, using part of the timbers from the old Jackson mill and the large French buhr stones that were brought from Philadelphia for the Jackson mill in 1816. The next year he added a saw mill and a linseed oil mill. Michael Dulty bought the property in 1843, and in 1850 sold it to Mr. Drone. Daniel Applegate built the city mill, a brick structure, running west from Potter alley to Third street. In 1878 the city Power House No. 1 was remodeled by Josiah Allen and converted into the Pearl mill.

Cox & Wright began making paper in 1828, and for many years this was the leading industry of Zanesville. Simeon Wright sold out his interest and the firm became E. T. & J. L. Cox. In May, 1836, the mill was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by a brick structure, and the business was continued for twenty-one years by H. J. Cox & Co., who made an assignment to David Hull, and the property passed into the hands of George Rishtine & Co. After the invention of the telegraph, this firm for many years had the exclusive contract to manufacture the rolls of narrow white paper at first used on the Morse instruments. About 1860 the property was conveyed to Mrs. E. M. Cox, and under the firm name of Elizabeth M. Cox & Co., the business was managed by her husband. The firm became Cox & Gilbert a little later. In 1868, Messrs. Glessner, Gilbert & Terry became the owners of the mill, and not long afterward the firm became Glessner & Gilbert, and under their management the business flourished and increased. About 1865 Edward Mathews and George Rishtine formed the firm of Mathews & Co., and began paper making in a building on the southwest corner of Zane and Underwood streets, which had been erected for a cotton factory that had failed, and which they remodeled and improved from time to time. The firm of Mathews & Co. dissolved in 1876 and was succeeded by E. Mathews, with Mr. Rishtine as manager. Coarse wrapping paper and tea paper were the first products. The manufacture of printing and manilla papers was introduced later.

In 1840 Bernard Howson, John Hallam, George Wheaton and two other experienced potters, originally from Staffordshire, England, came to Zanesville and engaged in the manufacture of Rockingham ware. In 1846, John Howson, brother of Bernard, joined them. In 1852, John Howson and his son Bernard became sole owners. In 1863, John Howson died, and the junior member of the firm continued the business, the principal feature of which was the manufacture of ink bottles. In 1874, the establishment was leased by Fischer & Lansing, of New York, for the manufacture of floor tiling. This was the beginning of the American Encaustic Tile works. In 1849 George Pyatt, from Staffordshire, England, came here and began making Rockingham and yellow stoneware. In 1851 the firm of Pyatt & Goetz was formed. Two years later, Mr. Pyatt left the town and the business ceased.

He returned in 1863, however, and was in Mr. Howson's employ until 1866, when he resumed business for himself, with much success. He died in 1879, and the pottery, known as the Tremont pottery, was continued by his son, J. G. Pyatt. N. K. Smith began the manufacture of pottery in 1868; Duncan Hamelbock in 1874. In 1873, Alfred Wilber started a pottery, which he sold to Calvin Bumbaugh in 1878. This was known as the Star pottery.

Abbot & Crain had a small rope-walk, about where the canal now runs between First and Second streets, in 1832. In 1833, Abraham Arter began rope-making at 61 Main street and continued business until 1876. In 1835, Shinnick & Howard began the manufacture of rope on the northwest corner of Main and Second streets. In 1838, Mr. Shinnick became sole proprietor, and removed the concern to Howard street, between Fifth and Sixth.

In 1847, Hiram Rogers and Dr. A. H. Brown bought the old Wilson soap factory on the river bank between Fifth and Sixth streets. In 1848, the firm became Brown & Convers. From 1849 to 1853, Theodore Convers was sole owner. William Schultz bought the establishment in the year last mentioned, and the history of his operations and of the enterprise of his successors will be given later on. It was in 1863 that David Hahn began the manufacture of soap here.

Doster & Darlinton opened a tanyard, in the spring of 1830, on the south side of the National road near its junction with the old Wheeling road and there operated till 1884 a tannery of 100 vats, the largest in Eastern Ohio. The business was closed out and the land was cut up into lots and sold. Gilbert Blue began tanning on the Marietta road in 1830. His son Curran Blue continued this business and about 1847 opened a new yard on the river road below the city and there conducted a successful business until 1876. N. G. & Charles Abbott in 1844 erected a tannery with 24 vats, near the Muskingum river, just south of the old rope-walk. In 1849 the business was closed out.

The old Taylor tavern at the southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets was torn down in 1842–43 and Dr. Hamm, its owner, contracted with E. H. Church (mason), James Ramage (carpenter), to replace it with a brick hotel building, which was finished in the year last mentioned. "Joe" Stacy kept the new hotel and for a time it was known as the Stacy House. Later it was known as the McIntire House, and the Mills House, and was finally replaced by the Clarendon hotel, which was built in 1877, the stone and brick work superintended by E. H. Church above mentioned. The St. Lawrence hotel formerly stood on the southwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, but has given place to other business. Other well known hotels of the past were the Sherman House and the Commercial House. Next to the Clarendon the Kirk House, on Fourth street, near Market, takes rank. It has an existence covering the period 1863–92 and is widely and favorably known and specially popular with traveling men. Other hotels are the Windsor and the Grand (lately re-christened the Mt. Clare) both on Market street and the Ohio house, on Fifth street. There are other lesser ones.

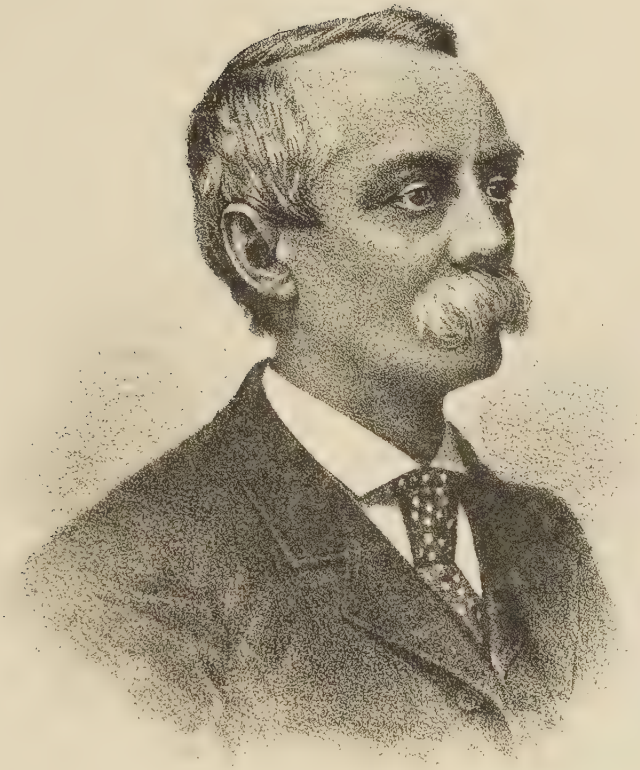
William Schultz had a wagon shop from 1832 to 1849. The Brown Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1873. Its first board of directors consisted of Peter Black, W. A. Graham, F. J. L. Blandy, Col. M. Churchill, James Herdman, Thomas Griffith and William P. Brown. The works were burned in June, 1880, and at once rebuilt.

Jeremiah Dare had an early woolen mill, on the site occupied by the woolen mill on Main street, near the bridge, which was described as "just below the Granger mill." J. R. Thomas leased it to him, and in 1822 Mr. Dare took his son Jesse in partnership with him. In 1838 another son, Thomas J. Dare, acquired a half and later a whole interest. This mill was burned in 1840, but Jeremiah Dare, rebuilt it and had it ready for operation early in 1841. Thomas J. Dare died in 1865, and the business was conducted by Jeremiah Z., Thomas J., Jr., and Lewis Dare until the mill was closed, in December, 1878.

The manufacturing history of Zanesville has now been brought down to the period 1870-80. The next important interest of the city entitled to consideration, is its trade and commerce, and the position of the place as a commercial center. The advantages the city has in this particular are not inferior in importance to the advantages it possesses as a manufacturing city. Its trade is at this time rapidly increasing. A large extent of territory, densely populated and rich in agricultural resources, through convenient lines of railway, is made tributary to the place. Other new sections, hitherto unknown to Zanesville merchants, will become their most profitable customers. The effect of this is becoming manifest. In the grand rivalry among the cities of the state for commercial power and wealth and securing an industrial population, the chances for Zanesville are daily brightening. The jobbing business of Zanesville will com-

pare favorably with that of any other city of like population in the entire country. The proprietors of the principal wholesale houses are, for the most part, old citizens of the place, identified with its prosperity, conservative as business men, and on account of their prudence, good judgment and honorable dealing, have secured the confidence of merchants and traders generally throughout Southeastern Ohio. The capital employed in merchandising in Zanesville is large. The industry is varied. It is a growing one. Every day adds something to what was before established. What yesterday was combined with other branches of business becomes to-day a specialty. Each department of trade is conducted as a separate and distinct pursuit. That Zanesville possesses great advantages for becoming a commercial city must be manifest upon a little reflection. Consider, for a moment the position it commands in its geographical location, its transportation facilities, its large and wealthy territory to be supplied, its extensive population and its other manifest advantages. Having the manufacturing and agricultural facilities here to such an extent as has hitherto been shown, it follows that the trade and commerce of the place should exist in a like corresponding extent. The wants of a people are mutual, they are complementary, and a manufacturing city is necessarily a commercial city.

The following were the leading manufacturing and commercial interests in 1880: Artists, Photographers, Lauck, Rich, Sturgeon, Sedgwick, Starke. Awning-Maker, Gust. Mylius. Bakeries, Martha Barton, J. Blankenbuhler, Bloomer & Bell, Fred. Ehrman, Chas. Gizax, Anthony R. Hiller, R. R. Johnston, Petit & Strait, Wm. Snell, C. Stolzenbach. Bell and Brass Foundry, Chas. Dockray. Book-Binders, Elliot & Co., L. D. Sandel, Sullivan & Parsons, "Courier" office. Bracket Manufacturers, Herdman, Harris & Co. Brewers, C. F. Achauer, Sebastian Bohn, J. A. Benner & Co., Fisher Bros., Merkle Bros. Brick Manufacturers, W. B. Harris & Bros,, Wm. Hunter, T. B. Townsend. Broom Handles and Brooms, Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr. Brush Manufacturer, John D. Seaman. Candle Manufacturers, David Hahn, Shultz & Co. Carriage Manufacturers, J. L, Christ, J. Doudna, F. W. Fortune, Sebastian Gebele, Hoffman Bros., John Holbrook, Mader Bros., Wilson C. Moore, Davis Palmer, Schubach & Co., J. Smith & Co. Coffin Manufacturers, J. Hatcher & Co. Coppersmiths, Wm. D. Ford, G. W. McCormick. Cotton Manufacturers, Hooven & Allison. Cultivator Manufacturers, Brown Manufacturing Co. File Manufacturers, H. & F. Blandy, Henry Roekel. Fire-Brick, Stultz & Guthrie. Flouring Mills, Josiah B. Allen, D. Applegate, "Cassel Mills" (Pickering, Grant & Co.), "West Side Mill" (Drone & Co.), "Pataskala Mills." Furniture Manufacturers, Fred Abel, Burrough & Co., Gary Brothers & Silvey, Thomas Miller, Geo. P. Mull, John T. Rarick, Ferdinand C. Vogel. Glass Manufacturers, Kearns, Herdman & Gorsuch. Glue Manufacturer, Herman Arndt. Iron Foundries, Duvall & Co., Griffith & Wedge, Ratliff & Cunningham, Wm. Roady. Last Manufacturers, J. Smith & Co. Marble Works, S. G. McBride, M. V. Mitchell, Mitchell & Stultz, W. C. Townsend. Mattress Manufacturer, Gust. Mylius. Mill Machinery, H. & F. Blandy, Duvall & Co. Mining Machinery, Griffith & Wedge. Paper Bag Manufacturers, Elliot & Co. Paper Box Manufacturers, Chas. J. Brenholts. Paper Mills, Glessner & Gilbert, Edward Mathews, Pattern Makers, W. H. Bailey, D. A. Harris. Planing Mills, Thomas Drake, Guthrie & Coulter, William Hall & Son, Herdman, Harris & Co. Plow Manufacturers, Brown Manufacturing Co., E. S. Huff & Son, Jones & Abbott, Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons. Potteries, Calvin Bumbaugh, Duncan Hamelback, Hopkins & Pickerel, Nathan K. Smith, Henry M. Wilbur. Saddle-Tree Manufacturer, F. W. Fortune. Saddle and Harness Manufacturers, George G. Akerly, Edward B. Haver, Samuel C. Haver, Jr., H. R. Hawxhurst, Thomas Lenon, Henry Mylius, P. O. Power, Thomas B. Sarchet, Sampson Waters. Sash, Doors, and Blinds Manufacturers, Samuel W. Clark, James P. Curtis & Co., Thomas Drake, Guthrie & Boulter, William Hall & Son, Herdman, Harris & Co. Saw Manufacturers, H. & F. Blandy. Sawmill Builders, H. & F. Blandy, Duvall & Co., Griffith & Wedge. Scale Manufacturer, Alexander Widney. Soap Manufacturers, David Hahn, Schultz & Co. Steamboat Engines, Griffith & Wedge. Steam Engine Builders, H. & F. Blandy, Duvall & Co., Griffith & Wedge. Stove Manufacturers, Jones & Abbott, Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons. Tanners, Greul, Bischoff & Bro., Taxidermist, Herman C. Krause. Tile Manufacturers, American Encaustic Tiling Co. Undertakers, etc. J. Hatcher & Co. Wagon Manufacturers, Brown Manufacturing Co., J. L. Christ, George W. Coon, J. Doudna, Sebastian Gebele, Peter Goelz, Hoffman Bros., Felix Lang, Joseph Long, John Maier, Wilson C. Moore, Joseph Schiele, Schubach & Co., Isaac C. Smith, J. Smith & Co., S. B. Smith & Co. Watches and Jewelry, John M. Bonnet, Edward Hube, Edward S. Leeper, Ralph S. Mershon,



Moses M. Granger,

Charles L. Moore, A. H. Watts. Woolen Mill, Zanesville Woolen Manufacturing Company.

The list here presented is an exhibit of the prominent business institutions of all classes in 1886–87. Agricultural Implements, Thomas C. Berkshire, Brown Mfg. Co., I. N. Clossman, Fillmore, Cassel & Co., E. E. Fillmore & Co., Kelley & Lumb, Thomas W. Lewis, James T. Orr. Bakers, Charles Albert, J. T. Balinger, J. & L. Blankenbuhler, John N. Earhart, Christopher Ehrman, F. E. Goodhart, Walter E. Lowry, Petit & Strait, Mrs. Wm. Snell, C. Stolzenbach & Son. Banks, The Citizens' National Bank, The First National Bank, The Home Building & Savings Co., The Union Bank, The Zanesville Bank. Blanket Manufacturers, Zanesville Woolen Mnfg. Co. Blast Furnace, Zanesville Blast Furnace, Ohio Iron Co. Blast Furnace Machinery Manufacturers—F. J. L. Blandy. Boots and Shoes (Wholesale), Henry C. Werner. Boots and Shoes (Retail), Charles H. Brendel, John W. Conrade, D. Dugan, John Fye & Sons, George M. Gerling, Hunter & Welty, G. F. Kappes, Knoedler & Zinsmeister, Christian Koenig, John Kreuter, John Lusby, C. Merkert, Joseph Musselman, John Rait, George P. Roll, J. J. Roll, Wm. N. Werner. Brass Foundries, Charles Dockray, The Black Diamond Mnfg. Co. Brick Manufacturers, W. B. Harris & Bros., The Oakland Press Brick Co., T. B. Townsend & Co. Broom Manufacturers, Zanesville Broom Works (U. S. & S. C. Rogers, proprietors). Buckwheat Flour, Edward Johnson. Builders' Hardware, Samuel B. Clark, Curtis & Co., Thomas Drake. Building Companies, The Home Building and Savings Co., The Homestead Building and Savings Co., The Mechanics' Building Co. Brewers, Sebastian Bohn, Red Star Brewery, J. A. Brenner & Co., The Merkle Brewery, Washington Brewery (Zinsmeister & Linser, proprietors). Building Paper, C. J. Brenholtz. Building Sand, The Oakland Press Brick Co. Building Stone, E. M. Ayers, John N. Steiner, T. B. Townend & Co. Carriage Manufacturers, J. L. Christ, George W. Coon, Duerr & Schuman, Hoffman Bros. & Co., Huff & Moore, A. J. Hughes, Peter Keck, Mader Bros., Davis Palmer, Charles H. Powell, P. C. Schubach. Clothing, Boston One Price Clothing House, C. T. Clossman, Volney Day, B. S. Dryfus & Co., W. Dryfus & Son, Golden Eagle Clothing Co., Moses Meyer, Louis Steinfield, Samuel Wolfson. Coal, Jacob Bibler, George G. Butler, J. Downerd & Son, England Bros., Michael L. Fisher, John German, H. L. Greiner, E. Harper, James G. Manley, James Owens, W. T. Perry, W. J. Ruddock, Benjamin Wheeler. Coffins and Caskets, The Muskingum Coffin Co. Coopers, John H. Basehart, Jacob Woerbach. Cordage Manufacturers, Hooven & Allison. Cracker Manufacturers, Petit & Strait, C. Stolzenbach & Son. Crockery and Glassware, Blake Bros. & Co., Henry Lentz & Co., Thomas E. Richards. Cultivator Manufacturers, Brown Mfg. Co. Electric Light Co, Zanesville Electric Light Co. Elevators and Hoisting Machines, William H. Allen, Griffith & Wedge Co. Feed Mill, Star Mill (McCarty & Adams, proprietors.) Fire Clay, E. M. Ayers, J. Downerd & Son, The Oakland Press Brick Co. Fire Fronts, D. Hatton & Sons, Jones & Abbott, A. Laird, The Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons Mfg. Co. Flouring Mills, Edward Johnson, Pataskala Mills (Hook Bros & Aston, proprietors.,) Pearl Flour Mills, Beaumont, & Blankenbuhler, West Side Flouring Mills, Drone & Co. Foundries, Fred J. L. Blandy, Griffith & Wedge Co., D. Hatton & Sons, Jones & Abbott, The Duvall Engine Co., The Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons Mfg. Co., Zane Foundry (A. Laird, proprietor.) Galvanized Iron Cornice Manufacturers, Schmid & Snyder. Gas Company, Zanesville Gas-Light and Coke Co. Gas and Steam Fitters, Charles H. Haas, LeRoy & Stemm, August Roekel, Sunkel & Heckmann. Glass Manufacturers, G. W. Kearns & Co., The Kearns, Gorsuch Glass Co. Gloves, Wholesale, John Galigher, J. O. Wilhelm & Co. Glue Manufacturers, Arndt, Herman & Son. Grist Mill Manufacturers, Fred J. L. Blandy. Grocers Wholesale, Harper & Cosgrove, N. S. McBee, John W. Pinkerton & Co., Wheeler Stevens, P. Wiles & Sons. Hardware, Wholesale, Fillmore, Cassel & Co. Retail, Thomas C. Berkshire, I. N. Clossman, Fillmore, Casel & Co., E. E. Fillmore & Co., W. B. Harris & Bros., Kelly & Lumb, Thomas W. Lewis, Willis F. Lumb, James F. Orr. Hard Wood Finishers, H. T. Barnell, Thomas W. Halpin. Hats and Caps, Wholesale, John Galigher, J. O. Wilhelm & Co. Hotels, Arlington Hotel, (W. Hardesty, proprietor), Cain Hotel, Clarendon Hotel (Swart Bros., proprietors), Clifton House (Gibson & Palmer, proprietors), Franklin House (Andrew Gille, proprietor), Grand Hotel, Kirk House (William Kirk, proprietor), St. Charles Hotel (Albert Rogge, proprietor), Iron Manufacturers, Ohio Iron Co. Lumber Dealers, Samuel W. Clark, Curtis & Co., Thomas Drake, Herdman, Harris & Co., W. E. Israel. Mantels and Grates, Curtis & Co., A. Laird, Thomas W. Lewis, Schmid & Snyder. Marble Works, Samuel G. McBride, Mitchell & Baldwin, L. A. Moore, Edward O'Donnell, William C. Townsend. Mining Machinery Manufacturers.

Griffith & Wedge Co. Notions (wholesale), Black & Co., George R. Fox, James R. Van Sant. Nurserymen, T. A. Petty, Andrew L. Pierce. Mill Machinery Manufacturers, Fred J. L. Blandy, The Duvall Engine Co. Oils, Central Oil Co. (office and works corner Market and Second.) Pianos and Organs, D. S. Johnston & Co., John L. Malthaner, H. D. Munson & Sons. Planing Mills, Curtis & Co., Excelsior Planing Mill (Thomas Drake, proprietor), Herdman, Harris & Co., Star Planing Mill (H. M. Gooden, proprietor). Plow Manufacturers, Brown Mfg. Co., Jones & Abbot. Potteries, Eagle Pottery (Parlee P. Wilbur proprietor), Duncan Hamelback, Levi Harris, Pickrel & Bumbaugh, James Pyatt, (s. s. Marietta road), the Zanesville Stoneware Co., Samuel A. Meller. Manufacturers of Saddles and Harness, George G. Akerly, John Frederick, Hiram K. Hawxhurst, H. Mylius, H. C. Warner. Molding and Fire, Edward M. Ayers, Downerd Glass Sand Co., J. Downerd & Son. Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers, Samuel W. Clark, Curtis & Co., Thomas Drake, H. M. Gooden, Herdman, Harris & Co. Stoneware Dealers, James Benjamin, Samuel E. Chapman, McLain & Nesbaum, H. C. Ward. Stoneware Manufacturers, Edgar G. Bowen, Levi Harris, S. A. Weller, Zanesville Stoneware Co. Stove Manufacturers, Jones & Abbot, A. Laird. The Hatton Stove Co., Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons Mfg. Co. Tanners, Christian Findeiss, tannery, S. Hahn, Greul & Bischoff. Tile Manufacturers, American Encaustic Tiling Co. "T" Rail Manufacturers, Ohio Iron Co. Wrapping Twine Manufacturers, Hooven & Allison. Wrought Iron Fencing Manufacturers, William H. Allen, The Black Diamond Mfg. Co. Yarns, Zanesville Woolen Mfg. Co.

The principal manufacturing and commercial enterprises at this time may be thus designated: Agricultural Implements, T. C. Berkshire, Gray & Richards, Zanesville Hardware Co. Awning Makers, Henry C. Mylius & Co. Baking Powder Manufacturers, Burchinal & Co. Bent Wood Works, Henry J. Kimble. Bookbinders, The Courier Co., George Lilienthal, C. H. Rea & Co., E. R. Sullivan. Books and Stationery, E. P. Church, G. R. Fox, S. A. Jenkins, M. V. B. Kennedy. Wholesale Boots and Shoes, H. C. Werner, W. N. Werner. Retail Boots and Shoes, 12 houses. Box Manufacturers, Frederick Abel, C. J. Brenholtz, J. Smith & Son. Brass Founders, C. Dockray & Son. Brewers, Bohn's Brewery, J. A. Brenner & Co., Washington Brewery (Simon Linser), The Riverside Brewery. Brick Manufacturies, the Fish Pressed Brick Co., H. M. Gooden, W. B. Hams & Brothers, The Mornington Brick Yard, The Oakland Pressed Brick Co., the T. B. Townsend Brick and Contracting Co. Broom Manufacturer, S. C. Rogers. Builders' Hardware, W. M. Adams & Bro., Samuel Clark, Curtis & Co., Zanesville Hardware Co. Building Companies, Buckeye Building and Loan Co., Citizens Building and Savings Co., City Building Co.. Economy Building and Loan Co., The Equitable Building Co., Farmers' Building and Loan Co., Home Building and Savings Co., Homestead Building and Savings Co., Zane Building and Loan Co. Carriage and Wagon Makers, Baumgardner & Clapper, Brown Manufacturing Co., Jacob L. Christ, G. W. Coon, J. Doudna, John C. Duerr, John Ferrill & Co., Hoffman Bros.. Peter Keck, Mader Bros., W. H. Mathews, Eldrige G. Miller. Casket Manufacturers, Muskingum Coffin Co. Clothing, Boston Clothing House, C. T. Clossman, Peter Curran, B. S. Dryfus & Co., W. Dryfus & Son, Moses Meyer, Model Clothing Co., Louis Steinfeld. Coal, The J. Downerd & Son Co., England Bros., Henry L. Greiner, John B. Maher, N. T. Miller & Son, L. R. Morgan, Benjamin Wheeler, Zanesville Coal Co. Confectioners, W. S. Bell, E. P. Bloomer M. L. Snyder. Druggists (Wholesale) The Bailey Drug Co., (Retail) 17 houses. Dry Goods, (Wholesale) Block, Grant & Co., (Retail) 8 houses. Engine Manufacturers, Blandy Machine Co., Griffith & Wedge. Fire Brick and Clay, E. M. Ayers, The J. Downerd & Son Co., Victor Klinhoffer, Luther McCamic, W. T. Robinson. Flour and Feed, 5 houses. Flour Mills, Drone & Co., Pataskala Mills, Pearl Mills, Westside Flouring Mills. Furniture Manufacturers, Dan B. Gary & Co., G. P. Mull, Silvey & Bisantz, F. C. Fogel, William Wells. Galvanized Iron Cornice, David Schmidt. Gents' Furnishings, 5 houses. Glass Works, Gorsuch Glass Co., G. W. Kearns & Co., United Glass Co. Wholesale Grocers, Baker Bros., Harper & Cosgrave, Pinkerton Bros., the Stevens-Wheeler Grocery Co. Handle Manufacturers, J. Smith & Son. Harness Manufacturers, G. G. Akerly, William Betz & Co., John Frederick, Henry Mylius, H. C. Werner. Hotels, Clarendon, Kirk's, Mt. Clare, Windsor, Arlington and several others. Ice Manufacturers, Zanesville Artificial Ice Co. Iron Manufacturers, Ohio Iron Co. Iron Fencing, Wm. Allen. Jewelers, 6 houses. Lime, Plaster and Cements, Stitt, Price & Co. Locks and Safes, J. D. Winder & Co. Lumber, Samuel W. Clark, Curtis & Company, Thomas Drake & Co., Herdman Sash, Door and Lumber Co., Lorimer, Lane & Co., D. Zimmer & Co. Machinery Manufacturers, Blandy Machine Co.,

Griffith & Wedge. Mantles and Grates, W. M. Adams & Bro., L. H. Parker, G. M. Shaw. Marble and Granite Works, Mitchell & Baldwin, L. A. Moore, E. O'Donnell, R. H. Sloan, W. C. Townsend. Molding Sand, E. M. Ayers, The J. Downerd & Son Co. Musical Merchandise, H. D. Munson & Sons, C. E. Townsend. Newspapers, 14 publications, (see elsewhere.) Wholesale Notions, Block & Grant Co., Frelich & Greenfield. Oatmeal Mills, Edward Johnson. Ornamental Brick Manufacturers, Oakland Press Brick Co., T. B. Townsend Brick & Contracting Co. Paints, the Goheen Manufacturing Co., H. M. Widney. Paper, Elliott Paper Co. Potteries, J. B. Owens Pottery Co., S. O. Willer, Muskingum Stoneware Co., Zanesville Stoneware Co., Roberts & Co., American Encaustic Tiling Co. (limited.) Real Estate, 8 offices. Roofers, D. L. Hopkins, Lumb & Ludy, C. J. Marcellus, David Schmid, Gilbert Snyder. Soap Manufacturers, Schultz & Co., The Butler & Hannum Manufacturing Co., George Hahn, Stained Glass Works, Adolph Brown. Stoneyard, J. N. Steiner. Stoneware, Manufacturers, Muskingum Stoneware Co., South Zanesville Stoneware, Brick and Paving Co., Zanesville Stoneware Co. Stove and Range Manufacturers, Jones & Abbott, Shinnick Woodside & Gibbons. Tanneries, Jacob F. Greul, Findries & Heckel. Tiles, American Encaustic Tiling Co., L. H. Parker, W. M. Adams & Bro. Woolen Mills, Zanesville Woolen Manufacturing Co.

Following is the historical list of the incorporated companies with offices here: American Encaustic Tiling Co. (limited), office and works Marietta road; incorporated under laws of New York in 1878; capital $150,000; B. Nisher, president; George R. Lansing, treasurer; Wm. G. Flammer, secretary; Geo. A. Stanbery, general superintendent. Brown Manufacturing Co., office and works cor. Underwood and Railroad; incorporated 1873; capital $150,000; Jas. Herdman, president; N. H. Moore, secretary; W. A. Graham, treasurer; U. H. Brown, general manager; D. S. Brown, superintendent of works. Griffith & Wedge Co., office and works 85 to 121 S. Fifth; established 1858, incorporated August 4, 1885; capital $150,000; Francis Wedge, president; John Hoge, vice-president; F. N. Wedge, secretary; E. Gigax, treasurer; founders and machinists. The Citizens' National Bank, 130 Main; organized July 1, 1881; capital, $200,000; H. C. Van Voorhis, president; W. M. Shinnick, vice-president; A. V. Smith, cashier. The Courier Co., office 32 S. Fourth; incorporated March 14, 1889; capital, $70,000; John Hoge, president; H. C. Lindsay, vice-president; R. B. Brown, secretary, treasurer and business manager. The Elliot Paper Co., office and warehouse 19 N. Sixth; incorporated Nov. 7, 1885; capital $10,000; Joseph Elliot, president; Thos. H. Elliot, secretary; John Elliot, treasurer; Henry Elliot, general manager. The First National Bank, 134 Main; organized Feb. 24, 1863; capital $200,000; surplus, $100,000; W. A. Graham, president; Geo. H. Stewart, cashier. The Home Building & Savings Mo. Savings Bank, 155 Main; organized May, 1886; capital $1,000,000; Harvey Darlington, president; Jas. T. Irvine, treasurer and secretary. The J. Downerd & Son Co., office 208 Main, 2d floor; incorporated Nov. 18, 1887; capital $50,000; E. C. Downerd, president; M. E. Dunn, secretary and treasurer. The Kearns-Gorsuch Glass Co., office s. e. cor. First and Main; incorporated Feb. 3, 1886; capital $200,000; J. T. Gorsuch, president; Wm. T. Gray, vice president; Noah Kearns, superintendent. Officers Board of Trade—president, George R. Fox; second vice-president, A. E. Starr; secretary, W. S. Bell; treasurer, Alexander Grant. Steamboat lines—Steamer Bessie Siler, Newton Price, captain; runs daily between Zanesville and McConnelsville; dock foot of Sixth street. The Muskingum Coffin Co., office and factory cor. Main and Canal; incorporated 1881; capital $80,000; J. T. Newman, president; N. C. Highfield, vice-president; Joseph Shaw, secretary and treasurer. The Oakland Press Brick Co., office cor. Market and Third, works at junction of the Bellaire, Zaneville and Cincinnati and Belt Line railroads; incorporated December 23, 1886; capital $25,000; W. A. Graham, president; C. V. Graham, secretary and treasurer. The Odd Fellows' Beneficial Association, office 160 Main; organized April 26, 1869; incorporated March 12, 1873; Geo. Rishtine, president; J. A. Parshall, vice-president; T. D. McCaddon, treasurer; W. R. Hazlett, secretary. The Ohio Fuel Gas & Incadescent Light Co., office cor. Sixth and Market; organized Dec. 4, 1888, under the laws of West Virginia; capital $1,000,000, stock full paid and non-assessable; G. E. Meigs, president; P. G. Marshall, F. N. Wedge, C. W. Kauke, vice-presidents; A. E. Boone, secretary, treasurer and general manager; G. F. Axline, assistant treasurer; F. D. Moses, engineer; Cyril Hawkins, general agent. The People's Savings Bank, Monumental Building; incorporated September, 1889; capital $50,000; T. F. Spangler, president; Willis Bailey, 1st vice-president; C. Stolzenbach, 2d vice-president; Alex. Grant, treasurer; Wm. J. Atwell, cashier. The Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons Mfg. Co., proprietors Union Foundry, office and foundry

Fountain avenue, east of Seventh; incorporated July 1, 1885; capital $150,000: Wm. M. Shinnick, president; Wm. J. Woodside, treasurer; Geo. D. Gibbons, secretary. The T. B. Townsend Brick Co., office 195 Market, works 3d ward; incorporated January 1, 1890; capital $200,000; T. B. Townsend, president; R. C. Burton, secretary; O. N. Townsend, treasurer. The Times Recorder Co., office 14 S. Fifth. The Union National Bank; organized May 3d, 1890; capital $150,000; James Herdman, president; M. Churchill, vice-president; E. Martin, cashier; W. H. Pierpont, assistant cashier; 128 Main. The Zanesville Water Works, office 2d floor Market House; Geo. R. Humphrey, president; H. S. Crozier, secretary. The Zanesville Athenæum, library and rooms 30 and 32 south Fifth; organized December 19, 1827; incorporated December 22, 1828; E. C Brush, president; J. R. Stonesipher, secretary and treasurer; Miss M. A. Stillwell, librarian; directors, M. M. Granger, J. R. Stonesipher, C. H. Abbott, C. C. Goddard, J. W. King, T. B. Townsend. The Zanesville Canal & Mfg. Co., office 114 Main corner Third; incorporated 1814; M. M. Granger, president; R. S. Mershon, secretary; trustee McIntire estate. The Zanesville Hardware Co., 169 Main; incorporated Oct., 1888; capital $100,000; W. A. Fillmore, president; A. T. Cassel, vice-president; Wilbur F. McCoy, secretary; W. A. Herdman, treasurer; wholesale and retail hardware. The Zanesville Stoneware Co., office and works northwest corner Woodlawn avenue and Cooper Mill road; incorporated 1889; capital $50,000; E. G. Bowen, president and treasurer; A. T. Clark, secretary. The Zanesville Street Railroad; incorporated August, 1890; capital $200,000; A. L. Conger, president; F. M. Atterholt, vice-president; F. A. Wilcox, secretary; F. A. Seiberling, treasurer; all of Akron, O.; A. H. Johnson, superintendent; office barn, Marysville Pike. Young Men's Christian Association, 51 north Fifth; incorporated August, 1888; A. P. Pinkerton president; C. S. Hoskinson, vice-president; O. L. Martin, recording secretary; J. S. Dewacter, treasurer; E. A. Pierce, general secretary; C. P. Evans, assistant secretary. Zanesville Electric Light and Power Co., office and works 227 north Sixth; organized March 1, 1887; capital $75,000; John Hoge, president; R. D. Schultz, vice-president; Frank Durbin, secretary; F. G. Grace, treasurer; Wm. O. Perry, superintendent. Zanesville Gas Light Co., office corner Fourth and Main, 2d floor, works 187 to 219 north Sixth; organized 1849; capital $50,000; Moses M. Granger, president; G. A. Allen, secretary; Citizens' National Bank, treasurer; Eugene Printz, superintendent; telephone 205. Zanesville Mining Co., office 14 north Fifth, Opera block; incorporated February, 1882; capital $50,000; F. J. Terry, president, J. Hope Sutor, secretary; Geo. Brown, treasurer; Noah Shrigley, superintendent of mines, Salina, Boulder county, Colorado. Zanesville Woolen Manufacturing Co., office and mill north side Muskingum avenue, south end Third street bridge; incorporated 1870; capital $50,000; John C. Harris, president; Robert Fulton, secretary and treasurer; John L. Turner, superintendent.

Reference has been made to the parent, if such it may be termed, of the present gigantic enterprises of the American Encaustic Tiling Company, whose office and salesroom is in New York, its great manufacturing plant in Zanesville. It was the old Howson pottery, on South Seventh street, opposite Shultz & Co's. soap factory, and a small brick building yet remains to mark the site, although the kilns have long since disappeared. The plant was devoted to the manufacture of crocks and kitchenware, and was conducted on a very small scale.

In 1874, Mr .B. Fischer, of New York, had his attention directed to the clays at Zanesville. He was induced to investigate them and was convinced that tile could be made here. He purchased the plant above mentioned, associating with himself, Mr. George R. Lansing, of the same city. For the first two years, the work was an experimental one. No tile that was merchantable, was made during that whole period, and a man with less tenacity of purpose than Mr. Fischer, would have abandoned the plant altogether. He had faith in Muskingum county's clays, however, and his experiments were continued. Many of the older citizens still remember when kiln after kiln of fresh burned tile were pronounced failures, and were hauled away to fill low lots or to macadamize the roads. Such experiments could not continue forever without some result, and finally merchantable tile was produced. In 1877 the courthouse here was floored with tile manufactured by the company, and a part of that tile was made at the old factory on the river bank. That floor cost $1 per square foot, and it was considered a triumph of art. The same floor can now be laid for 40 cents per square foot, and it has become quite common as compared with the higher and more beautiful designs that have been developed. The fact had been established that merchantable tile could be made in this country, and that Zanesville was especially adapted to the pur-

pose, and the firm decided to build larger. Ground was purchased at the present site in the Third ward. In 1877 a building about one-fourth the size of the present one was erected. It consisted of a building 125x68 feet, and six kilns. It was looked upon then as a great manufacturing institution, and its projectors thought that it would be amply sufficient to supply all the demands for tile for the next generation. They little dreamed of the magnificent proportions of the business whose foundations they were laying. In the same year Mr. Stanbery became the superintendent of the works, and he has occupied the position ever since.

In 1878 the plant was placed under the management of a stock company. Strange as it may seem the production of American tile by American artisans did not open the American market. The dealers in tile were prejudiced against them. Finding that they could not sell the tile to the dealers, who would handle none but the European article, the company became contractors as well as manufacturers. They laid tile floors themselves, and soon brought the dealers to recognize the worth of the article they were manufacturing. Since that time their market has been, as is well known to our citizens, constantly expanding until now it embraces every State in the Union. The American Encaustic Tiling Company was the first company in this country to produce merchantable tile. The first products as compared with the present were crude and simple, consisting only of flooring tiles of the most simple designs and the plainest colors. Not satisfied with this end, although it was a decided triumph, the company has continued to experiment until now the finest and most beautiful art tile are produced.

From the time of the building of the first structure on the present site in the Third ward until the present day the growth of the plant has been rapid. New buildings were added until all the ground was occupied, and then it was found necessary to arch over the run which flows through the premises and build over it. The time came when more ground must be had, and it could not be bought at the present location in the Third ward for anything like a reasonable sum. This brings the history down to recent events, which are still very fresh in the minds of the people. The New York stockholders, who own by far the largest interest in the establishment, determined to move it bodily to New Jersey. They communicated their intention to Mr. John Hoge, who was interested in the enterprise. By persevering effort he induced them to hold the matter open a few days. He returned home to Zanesville and the situation was made known to the board of trade. The exciting meeting of that body which followed will be remembered by all. Citizens pledged themselves to pay large sums of money provided the city could not be bonded for the amount of money required to meet the demands of the company for a sufficient sum to purchase a site and sink a test well for oil and gas. The bill submitting the matter to a vote of the people passed the legislature, and at the spring election the people voted almost unanimously in favor of issuing the bonds. They were issued to the amount of $40,000. Then followed the choice of a site. Various places were viewed, but the utmost secrecy was observed as to which would be the favored one The list was finally narrowed down in the minds of the company to two—one in Fair Oaks and the other the present one. At this juncture Col. H. A. Blood, of Boston, president of the C. C. & S. Railway Company, learned of the situation of affairs. He was soon in Zanesville, and made such substantial offers in the way of tracks, switching facilities, etc., that the works were located as at present.

The mammoth plant which was dedicated Tuesday, April 19, 1892, is ample guarantee of the wisdom of President Blood in making so liberal an offer. The present factory is the most complete on the continent, but is a mere plaything when compared with the new one. It consists of a double row of buildings about 1500 feet long. The size of each building is given in the list which was furnished by Evans & Dunsweiler, the contractors:

Raw stock house, 50x200 feet, 24 rooms, two stories; slip house, 60x100 feet, 6 rooms, three stories; slip press and clay and dry house, 95x 162 feet, 4 rooms, 2 stories; grinding house 68 x94 feet, 26 rooms, two stories; ground clay house, 64x200 feet, 66 rooms, two stories; press house, 72x200 feet, one story; dry house, 72x 200 feet, one story; placing houses, 42x200 feet, 7 rooms, one story; bisque kiln house, 132x216 feet, one story; placing house, 32x42 feet, 2 rooms, one story; smear kiln house, 44x114 feet, one story; sorting house, 74x120 feet, one story; glazing house, 48x220 feet, 3 rooms, one story; placing houses, 16x20 feet, 4 rooms, one story; glazing kiln house, 96x200 feet, one story; ware house, 216x216 feet, 9 rooms three stories; freight and cooper house, 52x218 feet, 4 rooms, one story; engine and boiler house, 48x172 feet, 2 rooms, one story; machine shop and carpenter shop house, 44x76 feet, 4 rooms, two stories; blacksmith house, 20x44 feet, 1 room, one story;

seggar house, 52x106 feet, 4 rooms, two stories; stock houses, 20x76 feet, 5 rooms, one story; locomotive house, 23x44 feet, 1 room, one story; fifteen bisque kilns, 22 feet diameter at base; three smear kilns, 16.8 feet diameter at base; eight glaze kilns, 22 feet diameter at base; one seggar kiln, 26 feet diameter at base; one improved eight tunnel drier; brick smoke stack, 121 feet high, 18x18 feet at the base. Home institutions were patronized to as large an extent as possible in the erection and equipment of this plant, and everything that Zanesville could furnish was purchased here. Evans & Dunsweiler had the contract for laying the 12,000,000 brick. The boilers, air compressors and tile presses were manufactured by Griffith & Wedge. The lumber was furnished by Thomas Drake. The Blandy Machine company furnished iron work. Rœkel & Son laid the fifty miles and more of pipe used in the building. Snyder, the slater, placed the slate roofs used. D. Schmidt constructed the galvanized iron work and spouting. Still other Zanesville firms, employing Zanesville workmen, performed other contracts.

The plant is chiefly valuable to Zanesville because of the labor it furnishes and the resulting increase in prosperity and population. It will give work to from 800 to 1000 persons when running to its full capacity.

The demonstration at the formal opening of these works marked a "red letter" day to the people of this part of Ohio. The program for the dedication was under the direction of an executive committee composed of Hon. Wm. S. Bell, A. E. Starr, H. A. Sharpe, Charles Geis, H. C. Werner, J. A. Morrow, G. R. Clements, J. H. Swart, Edward McGovern, J. A. Dennis, C. C. Harrison, Thomas Trainer, G. A. Allen and Dr. H. T. Sutton. The reception committee consisted of Messrs. T. F. Spangler, John Hoge, R. D. Schultz, F. A. Durban, Geo. H. Stewart, C. Stolzenbach, D. H. Gaumer, H. C. Van Voorhis, F. H. Southard, H. C. Werner, Dr. T. J. Barton, Geo. A. Stanbery, H. H. Sturtevant, Wm. Kirk, S. A. Baldwin, Gen. R. B. Brown, Rev. F. Richards, D. M. Evans, D. S. Brown, W. R. Mathews, E. P. Bloomer, John C. Sullivan, Julius Frank, B. Wheeler, Wm. Bateman, Dr. E. C. Logsdon, David Lee, M. Churchill, Jas. R. Peabody, Charles Brendel, J. Hope Sutor, Capt. Mader, Hiram Waller, W. J. Woodside, G. D. Gibbons, Lieut. C. E. Gillette, R. S. Mershen, A. O. Jones, Edward Gigax, William Swart, James Herdman, Thomas Murphy, Alexander Grant, Charles Abbott, William Wells, Edward Abbott, James Wheeler, S. A. Weller, Theodore Wiles, J. W. Pinkerton, G. D. Munson, Albert Baker, Dan Buell, J. J. Adams, C. U. Shryock, W. W. Harper, Rev. George P. Torrence, J. W. Conrade, John Crooks, C. D. Wedge, T. J. McDermott, F. N. Grigsby, T. M. Williams and E. L. Winchell. The program included an address of welcome by Hon. W. S. Bell, mayor of the city, addresses by Hon. Wm. McKinley, Jr., governor of Ohio, Hon. John O'Neill, Col. H. A. Blood, of the Cleveland & Canton R. R. Co., President Fischer, of the Tiling Co., and others. Amusement was the order of the day and evening, and the Barracks band from Columbus, the Seventeenth regiment band of Zanesville, and the Dresden K. of P. bands were in attendance.

Schultz & Co., "The" soap-boilers; factory and office, Canal Bank, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Zanesville, O.; New York office and depot, 164 Franklin street, New York, are well worthy to adorn the pages of a book dealing with the history of Zanesville. Both members of the firm are natives of Zanesville, and have lived in the city of their birth all their lives, and have been active citizens, both as young and middle-aged men, engaging in public-spirited movements calculated to advance the interests of this community. Besides their own large manufactory, they are heavy holders of real estate, and stockholders in a large number of other manufacturing concerns. Messrs. Robert Schultz and John Hoge are the individual members comprising the firm, so widely known throughout this country as Schultz & Co., manufacturers of several brands of soap which have a world-wide reputation for being *the best for family use*. Messrs. Schultz & Co.'s factory is a four-story brick structure, the dimensions of which are 70x200 feet, every inch of which is utilized in the manufacture of the firm's products. The building throughout is supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery necessary in an establishment of the kind, and seventy-five hands find steady and remunerative employment, besides a number of traveling salesmen, covering territories which know no bounds. They also own a large warehouse at the depots, with switches in from the different roads, used for storing their surplus stocks. Messrs. Schultz & Co. began business in 1866, being successors to Mr. Wm. Schultz, under whom they served from boyhood. Prior to their accession to the business, the trade had been purely local; but shortly after, they introduced into the Western markets their celebrated "Star" brand, which was entirely different from anything else in the soap line. Subsequently the firm placed upon the market their famous brand, "Irish

Soap," which proved to be their first great success, and gave them a national reputation. This brand immediately became an immense favorite as a laundry soap, and at once bounded to the front ranks of all the leading markets of the country. The firm added to their list other famous brands. Messrs. Schultz & Co. now make "Star Soap," one of the best and most desirable for general family use, and the "Duck Soap," a good laundry article. The volume of trade extends to all parts of the United States. The firm's products have no superior, and there are few homes in the land where the name of Schultz & Co. is not familiar. Messrs Schultz & Co. are also sole owners and managers of the Zanesville Opera House, which has the reputation of being one of the finest and best managed theaters in America.

About the year 1875 Schultz & Co. purchased the Zane House property, and the Opera house and Opera House block were erected in 1879, which then, as now, were the pride of this city. Mr. Hoge's enthusiasm was impressed upon his partner, and unaided these two dauntless young men erected a row of metropolitan business rooms and a theater, at that time unequaled in the state. That this was a most expensive undertaking goes without saying. Such was their credit that not the semblance of a mortgage encumbered their property, yet it was freely predicted by the croakers that Schultz & Co. would be ruined. The business sagacity of Mr. Hoge soon manifested itself in the management of the Opera house. The rules laid down by him were unique, and a marked innovation on the established methods of the "profession." The result was a widespread notoriety and a national reputation for the Schultz Opera house. Theatrical people stormed and swore like the army in Flanders, but they eventually yielded gracefully to the iron-clad regulations. Their ravings have turned to exultant praise. The "rules" have been widely copied throughout the country—the best tribute to their fairness. "The Appeal to the Profession," written by Mr. Hoge, and placarded in all the dressing rooms of the theater, won the warmest commendation from the "show people."

Another important and beautiful structure is the Memorial building. On June 9th, 1878, some half dozen old soldiers met at the residence of Fred. Geiger, for the purpose of organizing a Soldiers' Monumental Association. At this meeting Geiger presided, W. O. Munson acted as secretary, and Andros Guille was designated as treasurer. The plan was to raise $5,000 by popular subscription. The second meeting of the association was held June 13, in the office of Mr. Geiger, Clerk of the Court. At this meeting a permanent organization was effected and Mr. Geiger was elected president, John H. Drake vice-president, Andros Guille treasurer, and W. O. Munson, secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and C. W. Potwin, Peter Black and Robert Silvey were appointed, trustees. Thursday, September 19, 1878, was held a grand county re-union, under the auspices of the association, which in addition to being the largest ex-soldier demonstration held in the county up to that time, was a financial success, netting the association $1,000. At the first annual meeting held June 13, 1879, the old officers were re-elected, and an executive committee composed of five ladies and five gentlemen was appointed. This committee was Mrs. F. Cogswell, Mrs. F. J. L. Blandy, Mrs. James Buckingham, Mrs. L. B. Taylor and Messrs Fred. Dietz, R. B. Brown, W. H. Cockins, W. S. Harlan and Howard Aston. It was now determined to increase the amount for the monument to $10,000, and a plan of guarantee notes was formulated and an active canvass begun. At the annual meeting June 13, 1883, five years after the organization of the association, the secretary in his report alluded to the fact that a trifle over $5,000 was now on hand, that the members of the association had voted to have the monument erected in front of the court house, that the Commissioners had refused to move the fountain to give place to the monument, that many of the heaviest subscribers were in favor of diverting the fund already raised and adding to it fifteen or twenty thousand dollars more, and in lieu of a monument, erecting a "Muskingum County Soldiers' and Sailor's Memorial Building." "This, in the opinion of your secretary, would be a good investment, permanent, progressive and lasting." At this meeting a paper was read, which led to the sending out by the secretary a circular letter requesting each subscriber to designate his choice in the matter, by which it was decided to erect a memorial building instead of a shaft or monument.

To the officers, trustees, executive committee, who labored so faithfully for five years on behalf of the monument, much of the credit of this building is due. For the money which they, through their trustees, turned over to the Memorial building trustees, $5,152.07, served as the first payment on the site of this building, and it may be well to say, that every man, woman or child who paid his dollar or more toward the monument, to-day has a proportionate share and interest in this building, and

further, that all of the time and labor bestowed upon the enterprise for five years by those having in charge the Monumental association, was given freely, and not a dollar of the money collected was spent except for stationery, printing and postage. With the appointment of the seven trustees, ably represented by T. F. Spangler, the labor of the Monumental association closed. September 27, 1883, upon the application of C. W. Potwin, W. A. Graham and Robert Silvey, trustees of the Muskingum County Soldier's and Sailors' Monumental Association, Judge Phillips appointed Gilbert D. Munson, Frederick C. Dietz, Joseph T. Gorsuch, Thomas W. Gattrell, James Buckingham, Conrade Stolzenbach and Frank J. Korte, as trustees of the Muskingum County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association. March 14, 1887, by reason of a vacancy by the resignation of F. C. Dietz, Judge Phillips appointed T. F. Spangler to fill vacancy. These trustees took charge of the funds and business of the Monumental association. About the first business transacted by them was to purchase the property upon which the building now stands, using the money turned over to them to make the first payment. Matters went along without anything of importance happening, the trustees endeavoring all the time to devise some means to have the building erected, until in 1887, the county commissioners, having to provide an armory for the use of Company B and Battery C, of Ohio National Guard in this county, were induced by the trustees to issue bonds of the county for the purpose of erecting a soldiers' and sailors' memorial building, and an armory, on the site purchased by the trustees, the arrangement being for the trustees to pay the interest on the bonds, and the principal as it came due. By this arrangement the Grand Army of the Republic of this county have secured a beautiful post room, the Ohio National Guard, a splendid armory, and the whole people a magnificent structure, well worthy of the name, and a grand tribute to the memory of the 700 brave men of Muskingum county who perished during the war.

Other public buildings and halls in the city are the following: Athenæum building, Athletic hall, Beard block, Bijou opera house, Black's Music Hall block, Blocksom block, Castle hall, Central block, City prison, Choral hall, Christman block, Court house, First National Bank hall, Gold hall, Haver's hall, Heilman's hall, Horn's hall, Lee's hall, Maginnis block, Market house, Martin hall, Masonic hall, Merrick block Nevitt's hall, Odd Fellow's hall (Woodlawn lodge), Odd Fellows' temple, Pinkerton building, Police station, Power House No. 1, Power House No. 2, Power House No. 3, Richard block, Shinnick block and hall, Star block, St. Nicholas hall, St. Thomas hall, Turner's hall, Weller building, Wheeler Stevens' block, Wiles block, Work house, Worrell hall, Young Mens' Christian Association rooms.

Elijah C. Ross, of Zanesville, produced the first daguerreotype ever made west of the city of New York. It is claimed that the first friction or lucifer matches ever made in the world were produced in Zanesville by William G. Thompson, in 1834. Zanesville was first lighted with gas in November, 1849. Her first street railway was opened for travel December 4, 1875. Zanesville was early and enterprising in the introduction of the electric light.

Since the time of the arrival of the first mails in Zanesville in 1798, when Daniel Convers entered into contract with the national government to carry the mails from Marietta to this point and return weekly, the changes have been numerous and great. Wm. McCulloch, the first postmaster, found but little to do in his official capacity, but with the growth of the village and the establishment of improved mail facilities, the work became greater. In August, 1817, from one weekly mail, Zanesville had risen so that she had the benefit of six mails per week—three from the East and three from the West. At this time the mails were carried upon the regular stage routes which had been established. In this same year, (January 30) Putnam had an office established, with Henry Safford as postmaster. In June, 1838, an office was established for West Zanesville under the name of Muskingum, with John W. P. Lane as postmaster, but was discontinued in 1843, and that village did without a postoffice until in January, 1852, when the West Zanesville postoffice was established with Joseph H. Parke in charge. In 1849, the postoffice at Zanesville became a president appointive office, and soon thereafter the mails began to be delivered by railroads instead of by the old stage coach. In 1864, a money order department was established here and the system was fully inaugurated November 1, 1864. In August, 1880, this office was made the depository for this section of the state, and now receives the deposits from the postoffices in the following counties: Belmont, Coshocton, Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry and Washington. The number of postoffices thus depositing is about 400; the average amount deposited here by these offices is $21,000 per annum. At about the same time that the office

was made a general depository, the free delivery system was introduced, and the postoffices in Putnam and West Zanesville were discontinued. October 1st, 1880, the free delivery system was inaugurated. The inspiration and salvation of every progressive mercantile, commercial and manufacturing community is dependent upon ample banking facilities—upon banks that are sound, rich and reputable, conservatively managed and yet liberal in their treatment of those who, investing their capital, brains and labor in local enterprises of a legitimate and beneficial nature, may at times require reasonable assistance in the way of pecuniary accommodation. It is safe to say that no community of equal numbers in the country is better supplied with fiduciary institutions of this kind than is Zanesville, nor has any set of banks and business men a better or more cordial mutual understanding than exists here. The banks are seven in number—three national, one private, and three savings banks. All of these institutions are in a flourishing condition, as will be seen from the appended official statements: First National, organized 1863; capital, $200,000; Citizen's national, organized 1881; capital, $200,000; Union National, organized 1890; capital, $150,000; Zanesville bank, organized 1885; capital, $60,000; People's Saving bank, organized 1889; capital, $50,000; Ohio Safe Deposit & Trust Co., organized 1890; capital nominal.

In addition to her regular banks Zanesville also boasts of seven loan and building associations which are in a flourishing condition, and are doing a grand and noble work for the laboring class of the community. By their aid the possibility of their securing a home by the laboring man without capital is made easy and safe, and the number of homes now owned by the laboring classes of Zanesville is the best possible indication of their success. We herewith give a list of the associations which are at present doing business in the city: Buckeye Building & Loan, organized in 1888; capital, $1,000,000; resources, $30,000; gross earnings, $1,500. Citizens Building & Saving, organized in 1887; capital, $1,000,000; resources, $64,489.12; gross earnings, $4,339.31. Economy Building & Loan, organized in 1887; capital, $1,000,000; resources, $56,792; gross earnings, $4,908.23. Equitable Building, organized in 1887; capital, $1,000,000; resources, $94,399.75; gross earnings, June 1, 1889, $3,269.69. Farmers Building & Loan, organized in 1889; capital, $1,000,000; resources, $25,000. Home Building & Saving, organized in 1886, capital, $1,000,000; resources, 1888, $131,355; gross earnings, 1888, $9,204. Homestead Building & Saving, organized in 1884; capital, $1,000,000; resources, 1888, $213,168.50; gross earnings, 1888, $20,791.61. Mechanics' Building (Limited), organized in 1884; capital, $150,000; resources, 1888, $110,000; gross earnings, 1888, $20,960.31.

The claims of Zanesville are thus summed up by the board of trade: "Zanesville, Ohio is beautifully located on the Muskingum river, the only interior city of Ohio on a navigable stream, tributary to all points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The scenery on the Muskingum is beautiful, and the valley most fertile. The United States Government has control of the river, and is now spending large sums of money improving the same. Schools, seminaries, churches, parks, etc., a fine opera house, admitting only the best troupes traveling. A new memorial building, erected to the memory of the Union soldiers and sailors of this county; this building has the largest and best convention room or assembly hall in the state, with but one exception (that of music hall at Cincinnati, Ohio). Seating 2,500 comfortably. We have gas light, electric light, and fuel water gas, one of the best systems of electric street cars, with the latest and most approved equipment. Our water works system is the pride of the city, our fire department first class. Fine suburban residences. Our Fair Oaks, Buckingham Place, Terrace, Maplewood and Belle View, are all new additions to the city of Zanesville, and for places of residence are truly beautiful, and must be seen to be fully appreciated. Greenwood cemetery, Woodlawn cemetery, and Mount Calvary cemetery, places that will justify your visiting.

"The Muskingum valley gives us one of the very best markets, fruit and vegetables in abundance, and at very low prices. Considerable fruit and vegetables are shipped to sister cities. We have seven railroads and four more projected. We have the cheapest and most reliable known fuel. Hotels equaled only by the best, and excelled by none. Our encaustic tile works is the largest in the United States, and the only successful competitor of the celebrated English tile. Our brick industries have grown to immense proportions—our building brick, ornamental brick, glazed brick and pressed brick are the best made and excelled by none, our shipments of which amount to 3,750 cars a year, or 12 cars a day. Our paving brick industry gives promise of growing to immense proportions; at this time cannot supply the demand. We also manufacture largely stone ware, terra cotta and sewer pipe, fine linings, flower pots, vases, and all kinds of fancy and

decorated clay goods. Zanesville is no less a first-class business and manufacturing point than it is a place of residence."

It will be seen from the foregoing brief review of the manufacturing and commercial interests of Zanesville that the place is already well supplied with that which gives permanency, stability and growth to a community. There is here a large amount of skilled labor employed. It is that which enlivens trade, which gives character to business, which builds up and establishes communities. Many of these industries which have been enumerated are yet in their infancy, but the encouragement all such are receiving warrants their success, if judiciously managed. What is a success in one locality in another, under the same management may, and often does, prove a failure. Rarely has a manufacturing enterprise been here undertaken which has not been successfully prosecuted, and manufacturing capital here invested has rarely sought to be transferred to other localities. This fact alone speaks more for the advantages this city affords for the employment of manufacturing skill than whole volumes besides. One argument from fact is worth an entire treatise of mere theory. There is also a fine local and wholesale trade.

The history of the real estate business in Zanesville, is different from that of most other American cities in that it is characterized neither by periods when prices were unreasonably inflated, nor by times when property could be purchased far below its actual value. Zanesville, conservative from the very first of its history, has suffered only when the entire country has been demoralized by panic. After the laying out of Zanesville and its sister villages on the opposite bank of the river, the rise in the prices of realty was unusually steady, although slow, until 1836, when the figures reached by property in the heart of the town were almost as high as at present. The terrific panic which swept over the United States the following year, dragged real estate here as everywhere else, to the bott m. Instances are cited where valuable lots in the most thoroughly desirable locations, were sold in 1837, at seventy per cent. less than the prices at which they had been bought twelve months before. The recovery was not rapid, and it was nearly 1850 before property owners could realize anything like the actual value of their town lots. However, after 1851 there was a steady, healthy advance, continuing without interruption until 1866, when property was sold at better prices than ever before in the history of the town. A noticeable feature of this advance was that it affected suburban property as never before. After this time there was little or no increase of the actual selling prices of Zanesville real estate. It held its own, but as practically none had been bought for purely speculative purposes, it was not pushed beyond its real value. In 1873 of course "everything went." The recovery of real estate values was slow, it being some time before Zanesville property would bring what it was actually worth. After getting back to the ante-panic figures, there was little if any advance. A good deal of city property was on the market, but sales were not numerous, as owners were not willing to make concessions and buyers were not eager. This state of affairs continued until 1886, the autumn of which year marked the beginning of a new area in local real estate business. The occasion was the first speculation of any magnitude in suburban property,—the platting of the beautiful farm of the Hon. H. J. Jewett, "Fair Oaks," just south of Putnam. The first sale of lots look place in October, and the sales for the single day aggregated $24,000, the lots bringing an average price of $175. Since that the increase of the sales and prices of suburban property has been gratifying. The revival of Putnam property, which began at that time, has continued and still continues. Immediately after this came the advance in property on the Terrace; where in a great many cases lots have doubled, and in some instances trebled, in value. Natchez, also came in for an appreciation in the prices of its lots, with and without improvements. Lots in the higher land in this locality which four years ago brought $350, are now ready sellers at over $500. Property on Marietta street and adjacent has also steadily advanced; many improvements have been made; and there is less property for sale in this section than in any other part of the city. With the rise of suburban real estate there has naturally come an appreciation of that in the heart of the town. Main street property has slowly and surely advanced and at present there is little or no property on that street in the market. There is also a great scarcity of purchasable property on the streets crossing Main—particularly west of Sixth street. Among the recent advances may be noticed that in the northern part of the city, it having been affected by the bridge now in course of construction at Underwood street. When completed, this bridge is, of course, also bound to cause an increase in values on the Terrace—especially the upper part. It is to be noted that, despite the advances on property

here in the past four years, real estate still sold at more reasonable figures than the prices of similar property in other places of Zanesville's size and importance. The recent increases have been from below the real values to the actual worth of real estate—not from its real value to a point above.

South Zanesville, the new manufacturing annex is situated in the broad and beautiful valley immediately south of Zanesville, and is only a few hundred feet from the corporation line of the latter place. The new town was founded by the South Zanesville Land Company in the early spring of 1890, and was platted under the management of W. J. Finley. The first lot was sold in the new town May 10, 1890. Since that time the place has sprung up with magic quickness. Industrial hum, energy and force are witnessed on every hand. New buildings, new methods, new industries are the potent exigencies of the hour. Great care has been exercised in the laying out of streets, alleys and parks. Its lots are large and are generally occupied by cozy cottages, which give an air of comfort and plenty to the place, and bespeak the thrift and prosperous condition of its inhabitants. South Zanesville possesses some of the richest veins of clay to be found in the Muskingum Valley. Numerous veins of shale and potters' clay are found here in abundance. Several good veins of sand, both molding and sharp sand, in most any quantity, coal of the best quality is found adjacent to the town. The water supply of the place is fine and in keeping with the numerous other advantages. Strictly speaking, South Zanesville is a manufacturing town. Its modern factories are a pride to the place, and constitute the bone and sinew of the village. The leading enterprise in the new town is a large paving-brick works, a stoneware plant, spoke and wheel works, foundry and machine shops, buggy factory, clay specialty works, and soap factory. This large variety of works gives employment to quite a number of hands in different classes of trade. The railroad facilities of South Zanesville are of the very best. The Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway, the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Railway and the Zanesville Terminal Railway pass directly through the town, giving direct connection with all the railways diverging out of Zanesville and the large number of roads that cross the southeastern portion of Ohio. Although not an incorporated town, South Zanesville is making giant strides upward and onward. The new town has several enterprising stores, meat market, postoffice, express office, and railroad office. A new graded-school building will be erected in the town this season. Telephone connection is had with all the principal places. Taking South Zanesville as a whole, with all her new dwellings, stores, factories and handsome new depot just now in construction, she is a marvel of completeness. The population of the place numbers something over 600 inhabitants.

Tiledale is the beautiful piece of land lying just across River street from the immense new works of the American Encaustic Tiling Company, embracing over seventy acres of land, and will furnish convenient sites for the homes of the employes of these great works. The streets and roadways are now being graded and on and after the 19th day of April, the date of the opening of the tile works, these lots will be offered for sale. Following are a few of the advantages offered to purchasers of lots in Tiledale: They are nearer the tile works than any other lots. They are on sandy and gravel soil, insuring dry cellars and good sewerage. Over thirty acres of them are level and need no grading. The roadways are now being nicely graded. The city water mains, with fire plugs, run along River street, the east front of Tiledale, offering fire protection. The water mains will be extended into the streets of Tiledale. The city gas mains are there also. Tiledale also has beautiful lots on the bluffs, on a level with and connected with the Dresden road, covered with a growth of forest trees, a natural park. The next extension of the Electric street railroad will probably be to Tiledale, along River street. A nicely graded and romantic avenue will be opened through Tiledale, connecting the Dresden road with River street. Tiledale lots will be sold on easy payments. T. F. Spangler & Co. are the sole agents for Tiledale. The real estate dealers of the city, other than the two above mentioned are George Brown, who is pushing Owens' addition to Zanesville which has the Owens' pottery as its nucleus; A. E. Ames, J. H. Gantt, F. S. Gates, H. S. Moody, Homer White and J. B. Wilson.

Zanesville as she stands at this time, surrounded by her limitless wealth of minerals and farming lands; with her network of railroads, leading out in every direction; with her general beauties of broad, well-shaded and well-paved streets; beautiful homes; with her general healthiness; with nearly one thousand manufacturing and mercantile concerns, transacting a volume of trade reaching fully $10,000,000 annually; completely lighted by electricity; having a telephone exchange with five hundred patrons; fine schools; beautiful churches; elegant court

house; the finest opera house in the state and the second largest public hall in Ohio, and every line of trade represented by houses of sterling merit and worth; with all these permanent advantages and such bright prospects for her future, can scarcely be eulogized too warmly. To-day she is a handsome city of a goodly population—the entrepot and base of supplies for the entire southeastern portion of the state, and her manufactured products find a ready sale throughout the length and breadth of the land. As a rule, the manufacturers and merchants are men who exercise much enterprise in the prosecution of their various ventures. They are men who believe that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and so they cultivate their trade; aim to develop friendly feelings and to secure business to themselves and to bind prosperity, to the city by bands as soft as silk, yet as powerful as steel. They are cultivated, courteous and hospitable, and extend a welcome to industrious laborers, enterprising tradesman and judicious capitalists.

The Zanesville Board of Trade is one of the city's most credible institutions. Several efforts were made in a more or less remote past to establish such an institution, but is was not until in 1886 that anything like a successful organization was secured. In March, 1886, a preliminary meeting was held and a constitution and set of by-laws were drafted, which were formally adopted April 12, 1886. The first officers elected were as follows: President, M. Churchill; first vice-president, Edgar M. Hatton; second vice-president, F. G. Darlington; secretary, William M. Shinnick, Jr.; treasurer, G. H. Stewart. Much good has been accomplished by the organization during their six years' existence. A permanent board of trade room has been established and fitted up, a salaried secretary placed in charge and the organization has moved along swimmingly, gaining with each year a firmer hold upon public respect and confidence. The wisdom of having such an organization in successful operation is best demonstrated when it is remembered that it was largely due to the efforts of this board that the national government assumed control of the Muskingum river and has been making extensive improvements on it; that the board was the chief promoter of the movement for street paving in Zanesville; that to its efforts the citizens are indebted for the Vitrified Sewer pipe works in Fair Oaks; and that it was the board that secured the American Encaustic Tile Co.'s new plant for the city. The various committees of the organization are carefully constituted and discharge the tasks assigned to them most effectively. The officers elected in April, 1891, for the ensuing year were as follows: Geo. R. Fox, president; W. W. Harper, first vice-president; A. E. Starr, second-vice-president; Wm. S. Bell, secretary; Alex. Grant, treasurer. Directors: Charles Brendel, Rufus Burton, A. O. Jones, Wilbur McCoy, H. C. Van Vorhis, John Hoge, Wm. Kirk, S. A. Baldwin, J. Hope Sutor, A. P. Pinkerton. The organization is composed of Zanesville's leading and most enterprising business men, and is doing a grand work for the city.

Journalism in Zanesville has kept pace with the rapid progress of the city, and there are here a number of live, enterprising newspapers, conducted upon the highest plane of journalistic management. The local papers are vigorous educators of honest public sentiment, ever having the best interests of the people at heart and making all other interests subservient thereto. There are at present twelve papers in all, published daily, weekly or monthly. The daily papers are the *Signal, Courier, Penny Press and Times-Recorder* the first three being evening editions while the latter is a morning paper. The *Sunday News, Labor Journal, Die Zanesville Post, Weekly Times-Recorder, Weekly Courier, Semi-Weekly Signal, Weekly Press, Saturday Night,* and the *Political Horoscope*, are the leading weekly publications; while the *Ohio Farmers' Journal* is published monthly. The editorial and business staffs of the dailies are composed of some of the brightest minds in journalism in Southeastern Ohio, and each has a corps of competent special correspondents in various sections of the country. The press of Zanesville and Muskingum maintains the freedom of discussion so peculiarly American, and while in her editorial ranks are found men with all the divergence of political opinions, yet they are among the most fraternal to be found in any community. The important points in the history of Zanesville journalism are included in the history of three of her dailies and weeklies, the *Courier*, the *Signal* and the *Times-Recorder.*

Although the *Courier* only dates its inception to November 11, 1845, when it first made its appearance under its present title, it shows an unbroken lineage which carries it back and shows it to be the ligitimate successor of the *Express*, which was the first paper published in Zanesville, and first made its appearance in 1810. The *Express* was the beginning of the Whig organ of Muskingum county, and though in those early days the field was ofttimes uninviting, the editors of the little sheet held

unwaveringly to their position. In 1812 the title was changed to the *Express and Advertiser* and J. H. Putnam & Co., the founders of the plant were succeeded by O'Hara & Bennett. Under this management the paper continued until in 1823, when "that old, pioneer politician, Colonel David Chambers," took the editorial chair and Adam Peters became the publisher, and the first number of the *Ohio Republic* appeared, strongly opposing the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency and advocating the Whig doctrines. Occupying this position in the Whig party, the paper continued under various managements to be the exponent of its party until November 11, 1845, when David H. Lyman purchased the establishment, and on that day issued the first number of the *Zanesville Courier*. Under the control of editor Lyman the *Courier* became one of the leading journals of the state.

On June 21, 1846, the *Zanesville Daily Courier* was born, but evidently was born too early as its publishers were forced to abandon it in the fall of 1847 from lack of support, and a tri-weekly sheet was substituted. December 16, 1850, the *Daily Courier* again made its appearance, and has been making its rounds among the people ever since. In 1858 the *Zanesville Gazette*, a paper started about 1830 by Uriah Parke, was consolidated with the *Courier*, and while the daily retained its old name the title of the weekly was changed to the *Weekly Courier and Gazette*. Up to this time it had never been upon a paying basis, but in June, 1861, Mr. John T. Shryock became sole proprietor and brought the plant on a solid footing. After the close of the war in 1865, Col. J. C. Douglass, of Cambridge, Ohio, located in Zanesville and, with Gen. M. D. Leggett, his old commander, purchased from Mr. Shryock the *Courier* plant. They took charge in November of that year, with Col. Douglas as the managing editor. A few months later Capt. T. J. Newman purchased a one-third interest, assuming the business management. Soon after Gen. Leggett sold his interest to J. H. Dodd, and the firm became Douglas, Newman & Dodd.

In 1871 Col. Douglas was appointed postmaster of Zanesville and disposed of his interest in the *Courier* to the remaining partners. The firm of Newman & Dodd conducted the business until 1876, when R. B. Brown was admitted to the partnership. These three gentlemen remained the owners of the plant until in the summer of 1889, when the Courier Company was organized. Of this company, T. J. Newman was president, L. E. Dodd vice-president, J. H. Dodd, secretary and treasurer, and R. B. Brown was business manager. Mr. Newman died in 1890, and the official list as it has been reconstructed is as follows: John Hoge, president; H. C. Lindsay, vice-president; R. B. Brown, secretary and treasurer; board of directors, R. B. Brown, John Hoge, H. J. Newman, H. C. Lindsay, Joseph Shaw; Charles A. Reynolds is editor. The daily paper is an evening edition, 24x39 inches, four pages, and on Saturday eight pages; weekly, 34x48 inches, eight pages.

The history of the Democratic press of Muskingum county begins with the *Muskingum Messenger*, which began its career in 1810, and continued for some twenty-five years to be one of the most prominent journals then published in Ohio. In 1832, however, the journal broke from the main wing of the Democratic party and took sides with Calhoun and the "Nullifiers," and in 1837 closed its career as a Democratic journal. In 1833 the *Democratic Union* was started to take the place of the *Messenger* as a Democratic organ, but the title was soon after changed to the *Aurora*. Under this title the Democratic organ passed through many hands during the stormy years elapsing between 1834 and 1864, and in February, of that year, entirely disappeared; it was not until 1865 that the stock company known as the Signal Printing Company was organized. In August, 1865, this company began the publication of the *Zanesville Daily and Weekly Signal*, with Mr. D. B. Linn as editor. In 1870, under the management of Mr. J. T. Irvine the daily was suspended and only the weekly published. November 1, 1883, Mr. Irvine sold out his interest to the Gaumer Bros., who ran the paper until May, 1887, when Mr. J. T. Irvine again entered the office, purchasing the interest of T. M. Gaumer, and was identified with the paper until January 16, 1889, when Mr. D. H. Gaumer purchased the entire plant, which he has since owned and edited.

The *Signal* is a six-column, eight-page, daily edition, and the Saturday edition is a seven-column, eight-page edition. The *Semi-Weekly Signal* is an eight-column, four-page paper, published Mondays and Thursdays. Under Mr. Gaumer's efficient administration the paper has grown to be the best exponent of its party principles in Southeastern Ohio, and is in a most flourishing condition. Mr. Gaumer has been a member of the state senate for this district and is well known throughout Ohio.

On the first day of September, 1852, Messrs. Jacob Glessner and John B. Roberts, under the firm name of Glessner & Roberts, started the *City Times*. It was a non-partisan weekly paper, and was issued from a frame building on South Fifth street, just below where the old

post-office stood. It was printed on a steam power press, the first of that kind ever used in Zanesville. In 1853 Mr. Glessner bought his partner's interest in the *City Times* and continued its publication at the old office until 1857, when he removed the establishment to the building which still stands at the southeast corner of Fifth and Main. In 1864 Mr. Glessner sold out to Messrs. Logan & Dodd, who published the paper for fifteen months, when they disposed of their interest to Messrs. Cooper, Ehrman & Evans. Within, perhaps a year, this firm was succeeded in its turn by "Gov." John Greiner, of Whig songs' fame, and very shortly he sold out to one Brown, of Belmont county. After a brief ownership Mr. Brown transferred his interest to W. W. Pyle, of McConnelsville, and subsequently Capt. E. Z. Hayes, now of Coshocton county, became a partner of Mr. Pyle for a short time. Meanwhile the publishers had removed to the Maginnis block, and later to the building at the corner of Court and Fountain alleys.

In the spring of 1876 Messrs. Pyle & Hayes issued a Sunday edition which they called the *Sunday Times*, discontinuing the *Weekly City Times*. In November of 1876, the *Sunday Times* was discontinued and a daily paper launched into existence, which its publishers called the *Daily Times*. In February of 1877, the establishment at the corner of Court and Fountain alleys burned out and publication ceased until the following June, when, the structure being rebuilt, the paper was again issued by a co-operative company, of which E. R. Sullivan was manager and W. W. Pyle editor. The latter became sole proprietor of the *Daily and Weekly Times* in 1881, and was succeeded in 1883 by a company composed of Messrs. W. E. Krebs. W. H. Cunningham, Jr., Thomas Campbell and Thomas E. Taylor, who published the *Times* until January 1, 1885, although Jesse Atwell was practically the owner by reason of a chattel mortgage which he held against the concern. On the latter date Mr. Atwell, Edward Spencer, of Adamsville. O., and Rev. M. W. Acton formed a co-partnership which resulted in merging Mr. Atwell's *Daily and Weekly Times*, Mr. Spencer's *Adamsville Register* and Mr. Acton's *District Visitor*, a Zanesville weekly publication, into the *Daily Times-Recorder* and the *Weekly Times-Recorder and Visitor*. This partnership lasted about three weeks, when both Mr. Atwell and Mr. Acton retired, leaving Mr. Spencer sole proprietor.

On January 1, 1886, a joint stock company, called the Times Recorder Company, purchased the entire establishment, Mr. Spencer becoming a stockholder and accepting the post of editor, and D. J. Richards that of business manager. When the Times-Recorder Company took hold of the *Daily and Weekly Times-Recorder*, the word "*Visitor*" being dropped, the former was a seven-column and the latter a nine-column (folio) paper, and both faced competitors possessing ample capital and with the prestige of age and success. Under the exceedingly able business management of David J. Richards, aided by the mental force displayed by the editor, Mr. Spencer, the *Daily and Weekly Times Recorder* immediately entered upon a career of extraordinary growth and success. Month by month and year by year, the Times-Recorder Company has extended the circulation of its publications and the scope of their influence until the *Daily Times-Recorder*, an eight-column folio, ranks among the brightest, ablest and newsiest of the inland Ohio dailies, while the weekly, now a superb seven-column quarto, is regarded as having few equals outside of those published in the great cities of the country. Mr. Spencer severed his connection with the *Times-Recorder* about January 1, 1889. Business Manager Richards also retired from active work, though retaining an interest in the establishment, on the 6th of March, 1890, and was succeeded by Thos. W. Lewis, as business manager. June 1, 1892, Mr. Lewis resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. J. F. Halloran, who now has business and editorial charge of the paper.

The Times-Recorder Company occupy their own building at No. 14 South Fifth street. The location is an exceedingly good one, being but a few steps from Main street, in the heart of the city, and their large, new building affords facilities for the operations of their business rarely excelled. The office has a frontage on Fifth street of thirty-four feet, and back of that stands the company's new building, reaching to the alley at the rear, embracing editorial, composing, press and job rooms, and having a floor space of 8,160 square feet. The company recently bought three magnificent new presses and equipped the concern with new type, with a part of which latter their publications were given a new dress, and these additions have placed the establishment in a position to take the head of the procession as publishers and job printers.

The *Zanesville Penny Press* is the pioneer penny daily of the Muskingum Valley. The first issue, April 1, 1891, was a five-column folio, and it was very popular from the start. In three months another column was added. It

is independent in politics, fearless in its advocacy of the right and in denouncing the wrong. The first issue of the *Weekly Press* appeared April 6, 1892, and is an eight-page paper also independent in politics. W. O. Munson is the editor and manager of both papers.

The *News* is the original and at present the only Sunday newspaper of Zanesville, and since its establishment in 1884 has outlived four would-be rivals. It endeavors to occupy the same field filled by the daily on the other days of the week, and it is no exaggeration to say that the *News* is highly successful in this respect. Since the paper passed under the control of its present proprietor, Chas. U. Shryock, in 1888, a complete job printing department has been added, and the facilities for the execution of this class of work is unexcelled by offices in much larger cities. The present home of the news is at 21 North Fifth street, but the proprietor is making arrangements to occupy his own building at no distant day. Mr. Shryock is a native of Zanesville, where he was born in 1863, and after learning the printer's trade, spent several years in work on metropolitan papers. Returning to Zanesville in 1885, he spent three years in journalistic work on the local daily press, and since purchasing the *News* in 1888 has stamped prosperity upon that plant in unmistakable characters. His father, John T. Shryock, has been connected with the Zanesville press since 1859, and his name will be found elsewhere in these pages.

The *Zanesville Post*, issued from 41 and 43 South Sixth street, by A. Schneider, who founded it in 1872, is the only German paper published in Muskingum, Guernsey, Noble, Morgan, Perry and Licking counties. It is a four-page, eight column sheet, independent in politics.

Chapter XIX.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS OF ZANESVILLE.

MASONIC HALL ASSOCIATION is an incorporated organization. Its officers are James C. Gillespie, president; John C. Stonesipher, secretary; R. D. Schultz, treasurer. Zanesville Masonic Temple, at the northwest corner of North Fourth and Market streets, was erected in 1857. Lodge of Amity, No. 5, F. & A. M. (Symbolic), was chartered June 24, 1805. Stated communications are held Friday evening on or before full moon. Herman Achauer, worshipful master; R. D. Schultz, senior warden; Henry Rockel, junior warden; Charles H. Brendel, secretary; L. Steinfeld, treasurer, and the present officers. Lafayette Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M. (Symbolic), was chartered January 12, 1826. Stated communications are held the first Thursday evening of each month, The officers are William H. Bolin, worshipful master; John C. Mercer, senior warden; Will T. Lewis, junior warden; S. R. Moore, secretary; John P. Ford, treasurer. Zanesville Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M. (capitular), was chartered January 15, 1823. Stated communications are held on the first Monday evening of each month. L. Steinfeld is most excellent high priest; A. E. Allman, king; John Hartmeyer, scribe; Allen Hunter, secretary; James C. Gillespie, treasurer. Zanesville Council, No. 12, R. & S. M. (Cryptic), organized February, 1884, has its stated assemblies on the second Thursday evening of each month. John Hartmeyer is T. I. M.; A. E. Allman, D. I. M.; Thomas Swan, P. C. of W.; John P. Ford, treasurer; H. C. Waterman, recorder; Frank Meyers, C. of G.; Harry Rockel, C. of C.; Alva B. Stock, steward; George W. Harris, sentinel. Golden Rule Lodge, No. 30, colored masons, was chartered June 20, 1870. Meets first Tuesday evening of each month in the hall at the corner of Main and Second streets. W. H. Pinn is worshipful master; John Bonnett, senior warden; Edward Meeford, junior warden; John Hunnicutt, secretary; James Norris, treasurer. Quinn Chapter, No. 15, meets on the second Tuesday evening of each month. Joseph Barnett is high priest; M. Simpson, king; John Hargraves, scribe; Jas. A. Guy, treasurer; John Hunnicutt, secretary. Malta Commandery, No. 17, meets on the third Tuesday evening of each

month. J. H. Hargraves, eminent commander; M. Simpson, general; J. B. Reynolds, C. G.; James A. Guy, scribe; William Pinn, treasurer, are the officers. Esther Court, No. 9, meets on the first and third Fridays of each month in the hall at the corner Main and First streets. Sister Alice Green is M. A. H.; Sister Ella Hamilton, Jr. H.; Sister Elizabeth Grant, treasurer.; Sister Lizzie Pinn, secretary; Wm. H. Pinn, F. J.

Odd Fellows.—Muskingum Lodge, No. 28, meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' Temple, 100 Main street. J. F. Garrett is noble grand; J. C. Flegal, vice grand; Al. E. Gary, permanent secretary; Robert Bowman, recording secretary; Louis F. Smith, treasurer; D. B. Gary Jr., Robert Thompson, George Kerner, trustees. It was chartered May 11, 1844. Moxahala Lodge, No. 144, instituted February 21, 1850, meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, 100 Main street. J. J. Forsythe is noble grand; S. J. Wills, vice grand; Edward Gigax, permanent secretary; John Myer, recording secretary; Charles F. Hearing, treasurer. Woodlawn Lodge, No. 228, instituted March 16, 1864, meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Putnam avenue, Ninth ward. E. J. Manley is noble grand; J. J. Drake, vice grand; C. W. Johnson, recording secretary; John H. Drake, permanent secretary; David Gobel, treasurer; George E. Williams, James Shaw, John Parshall, trustees. Mechanics' Lodge, No. 230, chartered February 5, 1854, meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows' Temple, 100 Main street, C. S. Richardson is noble grand; A. E. Howell, vice grand; J. H. Coke, permanent secretary; Ambrose Blocksom, recording secretary; W. Dryfus, treasurer; G. R. Humphreys, Robert Atherton, Joseph Purcell, trustees. Mozart Lodge, No. 423, meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Temple, 100 Main street. J. Beckhardt is noble grand; A. Berkstein, vice grand; August Miller, permanent secretary; C. Russe, recording secretary; Philip Hoffman, treasurer. Odd Fellows' Hall Association, meets on the first Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' Temple, at 7:30 p. m. George D. Gibbons is president; Isaac Humphrey, secretary; George A. Allen, treasurer; George D. Gibbons, Robert Thompson, Edward Gigax, George Kenner, William L. Langton, Eugene Printz, Louis F. Smith. Elizabeth Lodge, No. 26, Daughters of Rebekah, instituted January 12, 1870, meets each alternate Saturday evening in Odd Fellows' Temple, 100 S. Main street. Mrs. Anna Stinger is noble grand; Mrs. Louisa Harris, vice grand; Mrs. Agnes Herman, permanent secretary; Mrs. Harrington, recording secretary; John H. Andrews, treasurer. Howard Encampment, No. 79, instituted March 31, 1845, meets first and third Friday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Temple, 100 Main street. George A. Murdock, C. P.; John A. Morrow, high priest; W. S. Vogel, senior warden; J. B. Stockdale, junior warden; Wolf Dryfus, treasurer; W. R. Hazlett, scribe. Canton Nova, No. 9, Patriarchs Militant. Regular meeting on the second Friday evening of each month. Drill fourth Friday evening of each month in Odd Fellows' Temple, 100 Main street. James A. Taylor, commandant; George Williams, lieutenant; Charles Hess, ensign; J. A. Miner, clerk; W. B. Deacon, accountant. The Odd Fellows' Beneficial Association of Muskingum Valley, organized April 26, 1869, has its regular annual meeting on the second Tuesday in January at Odd Fellows' Temple, Zanesville. George Rishtine is president; J. A. Parshall, vice president; August Miller, treasurer; W. R. Hazlett, secretary.

Grand Army of the Republic.—Hazlett Post, No. 81, meets every Monday evening in G. A. R. Hall, Memorial building, N. Fifth street. It was organized June 1, 1881, with the following charter members: C. C. Goddard, W. S. Harlan, T. J. Newman, A. H. Watts, Andros Guille, R. F. Smart, J. W. Martin, Alfred Ball, D. B. Gary, Frederick Geiger, George A. Gardner, Fenton Bagley, Howard Aston, J. H. Drake, R. B. Brown, A. H. Evans, D. Zimmer, Enos F. Taylor, A. F. Munson, Charles Grant, J. W. Pinkerton, Moses M. Granger, Frederick C. Dietz, C. W. Potwin, Samuel L. Wiles, M. V. B. Kennedy, N. S. McBee, C. C. Wiles, John Martin, R. H. Cunningham, Samuel H. John, G. F. Axline, Joshua Downerd, J. H. Axline, Harry Barker Jr., Henry L. Korte, Joseph Shaw, W. J. Chandler, Jesse S. Arter, W. A. Munson, J. T. Gorsuch, H. C. Lillibridge, S. F. Edgar, Theo Crowl, H. M. Sedgwick, Thomas McLees, Howard Israel, D. B. Parker, A. B. Chilcote, L. B. Wilson, J. S. Beach, Thomas Black, Thomas C. Beahan, C. L. Moore, Alex McConnell, E. B. Hauer, Wilson C. Moore, Frank J. Van Horn, George S. Warner, S. V. Harris, Daniel Dugan, D. J. Brown, Fred M. Willey, C. C. Ong, James Dickerson, John A. Green, George James, Abram Emery, William H. Foye, John W. Tanner. The officers at this time are the following: S. M. Willey, post commander; Ernest Scott, senior vice commander; H. R. Lupton, junior vice commander; C. C. Wiles, adjutant; G. F. Axline, quartermaster; James Brennan, surgeon; W. K. Watson, chaplain; J. W. Purcell, officer of the day; S. C. Devoll, officer of the guard; A. F. Munson, ser-

SCHULTZ OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

geant major; Charles F. Willey, quartermaster sergeant; W. S. Maxwell, L. F. Langton, R. J. J. Harkins, trustees. Hazlett Relief Corps, No. 11 (auxiliary to Hazlett Post), meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Memorial hall, N. Fifth street. Mrs. Lida Van-Horn, president; Mrs. Lucy Mack, secretary; Mrs. Lizzie Taylor, treasurer.

Knights of Pythias.—McIntire Lodge, No. 38, instituted November 30, 1871, meets every Friday evening in Castle hall, Main street. C. E. Maneely, P. C.; A. E. Starr, C. C.; William Burns, V. C.; Edwin Taylor, Prelate; R. J. Brown, K. of R. and S.; R. J. Brown, M. of F.; T. C. Grimes, M. of E.; Fred Stremmel, M. at A.; N. E. Bagley, I. G.; Goodsell Parshall, O. G.; C. J. Heckman, deputy. Zanesville Lodge, No. 172, meets every Thursday evening in Castle hall, Main street. Moses Frank is C. C.; Fred Friesinger, V. C.; Jacob Eppley, Prelate; Charles Spoerl, K. of R. and S.; Simon Lenser, M. of F. Star Lodge, No. 30, meets each alternate Monday evening in the Athenæum. A. P. Cusac is Dict.; C. W. Smith, Vice Dict.; J. Doudna, Past Dict.; L. W. Welling, Asst. Dict.; J. H. Drake, Rep.; W. S. Ball, Fin. Rep.; B. W. Jones, Treas.; W. W. Roach, Chap.; John Huskins, Guide; George W. Grim, Sent.; J. Doudna, John Huskins, T. E. Richards, Trustees. Zanesville Lodge, No. 3154, instituted March 25, 1885, meets alternate Monday evenings at Athenæum hall, S. Fifth street. Samuel Hamilton is Dict.; G. F. Kemp, Vice Dict.; E. H. Hamilton, Asst. Dict.; F. C. McCaddon, Rep.; A. P. Clark, Fin. Rep.; H. E. Printz, Treas.; L. H. Reamy, Chap.; D. S. Carle, Guide; Clarence Fetzer, Guardian; Harry Hamilton, Sent.; W. E. Hamilton, Past Dict.; F. M. Varner, I. S. Spurgeon, John L. Mercer, Trustees. Vesta Lodge, No. 458, meets every Wednesday evening in Castle hall, Main street. M. E. Dunn is P. C.; G. B. Turner, C. C.; L. L. Stewart, V. C.; H. W. Booth, Prelate; F. W. Logan, K. of R. and S.; J. N. Palmer, M. of F.; H. G. Bodker, M. of E.; J. G. Thornberry, M. at A.; H. S. Moody, I. G.; R. L. Miller, O. G.; H. M. Sedgwick, Deputy. Zane Commandery, No. 23, meets in Athenæum Hall, on S. Fifth street. H. S. Moody is Com.; J. L. Sammons, 1st V. C.; G. F. Kemp, 2d V. C.; F. C. McCaddon, Sec.; J. L. Mercer, P. Com.; W. E. Hamilton Sr., Aid; G. H. Metzger, Jr., Aid; Dan Price, Guard; D. S. Carle, Sent.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.—Jewel Lodge, No. 322, meets each alternate Thursday in Athenæum building, South Fifth street. Mrs. C. C. Curtis, Protector; Ellis G. Etzler, Vice Protector; W. H. Haworth, Secretary; C. E. Brooks, Financial Secretary; W. A. Weller, Treasurer.

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.—Guiding Star Lodge, No. 1880, chartered July 30, 1878, meets on the 1st and 3d Monday evenings of each month in the hall at 166 Main street. W. F. Jones is N. G.; Wm. Grayson, V. G.; T. J. Brown, N. F.; T. M. Tate, Per. Secretary; W. M. Pinn, Recording Secretary; Augustus Carlisle, Treasurer. Zanesville Patriarchs, No. 51, meets on the second Tuesday evening of each month in the hall at 166 Main street. J. H. Hargraves is Capt.; W. F. Jones, R. V. P.; T. J. Brown, V. P.; R. Barnett, W. P. P.; W. R. Bolden, W. P. R.; C. A. Hogans, W. P. T. Household of Ruth, No. 266, meets on the 2d and 4th Fridays of each month at 166 Main street. Mrs. A. Bolden is N. G.; Mrs. F. Thomas; Mrs. M. Barnett, M. N. G.; Mrs. L. Pinn, W. R.; Mrs. Young, W. T.

Royal Arcanum—Hope Council, No. 82, instituted April 16, 1868, meets on the 1st and 3d Monday evenings of each month over the Citizen's National Bank. John L. Smith is Regent; George E. Glossman, V. Regent; John S. Price, Secretary; R. J. Brown, Collector; Charles P. Worrell, Treasurer.

American Legion of Honor.—Lincoln Council, No. 354, meets on the 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month in citizens National Bank building, second floor. E. E. Lorimer is Com.; Thomas Coulton, Vice Com.; W. H. Pierpont, Secretary; R. J. Brown, Collector; A. V. Smith, Treasurer.

Junior Order United American Mechanics.—Zane Council, No. 6, meets every Wednesday evening in P. O. S. of A. Hall, Main street. C. T. Dowell is Councilor; R. H. Starkey, P. C.; Ben Uphold, V. C.; B. F. Venrick, Rec. Secretary; T. J. Wise, Asst. Rec. Secretary; A, A. Bomen, Fin. Secretary; E. G. Cross, Treasurer; C. W. Baggels, Sentinel; W. G. Knowlden, Warden; Fred Grieve, Conductor.

Ancient Order United Workmen—Zane Lodge, No. 30, meets on the 1st and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month in the hall over the postoffice. T. B. Kerr is M. W.; D. B. Gary, Financier; John McCaslin, Recorder; John Baltsly, Foreman; Howard Aston, Receiver.

A. A. of I. and S. W.—A. A. of I. and S. W. meets at the northwest corner of Sixth and Main streets, in the Curran Block, every other Saturday evening. Wm. R. Matthews is President; Charles Denner, Secretary.

B. P. O. Elks—Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, meets each alternate Wednesday evening in Elks' Hall, Masonic Building. John A. Morrow is Exalted Ruler; S. A. Baldwin, Est.

Leading Kt.; A. J. Parker, Est. Loyal Kt. C. D. Wedge, Est. Lecturing Kt.; James H. Smart, Esquire; F. M. Ford, Secretary; W. C. Conrad, I. G.; Wm. Smart, Treasurer; Ernest Scott, Tyler.

Knights of Labor—Buckeye Assembly, No. 2444, meets every Tuesday evening in Trades and Labor Hall, at the corner of Main and Fifth streets. J. J. Roll is M. W.; Jas. A. Fanton, W. F.; Jos. A. Bauer, R. S.; Fred Factor, Treasurer. Mayflower Assembly, No. 469, meets every Thursday evening in Knights of Labor Hall. Samuel Campbell is M. W.; Charles Coverdale, W. F.; E. T. Roberts, R. S.; John McDonald, F. S.; Rufus Chidester, Treasurer. Zane Assembly, No. 2688, meets every Monday evening at Labor Hall; Henry Vogt is M. W.; Frank Long, W. F.; Charles Akerson, R. S.; George Spangler, F. S.; John Purcell, Treasurer. Cigar Makers' International Union—Zanesville Union, No. 173, meets the 1st Monday evening of each month; A. Wharton is President; P. D. McCann, Vice-President; P. A. Carr, Secretary; M. McCabe, E. F. McGovern, James McCarty, P. A. Carr, Board of Trustees. The Muskingum County Undertakers' Association meets on the second Monday of each month at Arnold & Bateman's undertaking rooms. J. L. Reed (White Cottage), President; F. F. Mader (Zanesville), Treasurer; W. M. Bateman (Zanesville), Secretary.

Fraternal Mystic Circle.—Valley Ruling, No. 53. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month. W. M. Dodd is W. R.; John B. Smith, W. V. R.; J. F. Stemm, W. P. R.; W. M. Shinnick, Jr., recorder; Fred Abel, Jr., collector; H. E. Printz, treasurer; Dr. C. E. Brush med. examiner; F. M. Tarrier, chaplain, C. C. Conwell, marshall; C. Wm. Howard, Warden; G. D. Seright, guard; R. J. Brown, sentry.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.—Camp 41, P. O. S. of A., meets every Friday evening in P. O. S. of A. hall, Main street, L. G. Dover is P. P.; W. Burlingame, president; O. M. Wiseman, vice president; H. W. McOwens, M. of F.; F. T. Gurley , recording secretary; J. A. O'Donnel, financial secretary; C. O. Carnes, treasurer. Wm. Johnson, chaplain; O. M. Wiseman, Jno. Jordan, P. J. Snyder, trustees. Camp 43, P. O. S. of A., instituted June 6, 1879, meets each alternate Monday evening in P. O. S. of A. Hall, over First National Bank, Main street. F. D. Ford is president; Elmer Barton, vice president, J. L. Sammons, M. of F.; Wm. Hager F. S.; C. A. Barton, treasurer; F. W. Logan recording secretary. Washington Camp, 47, P. O. S. of A., instituted February 9, 1881, meets every Thursday evening in Painters' Union hall, Main street. Wm. Wells is P. P.; Wm. H. Tanner, president; J. Crooks, vice president and M. of F. and S.; Benj. Highfield, recording secretary; S. C. Scott, financial secretary; C. E. Maneely, treasurer; Wm. Wells, chaplain; D. P. Mercer, W. M. Wells, John Henderson, trustees.

The National Union.—Putnam Council, No. 162, meets on the last Wednesday of each month over the Citizens' National Bank, Main street. H. L. Anderson is president; T. W. Lewis, vice president; Ed. Gigax, secretary; Thomas Scott, financial secretary; H. Limbacher, treasurer.

The Ancient United Order of Druids.—Concordia Grove, No. 13, instituted May 3, 1858, meets every Tuesday evening in Athenæum hall, 32 South Fifth street, Jacob Paulus, N. A.; Edmund Ritzer, V. A.; Adam Pfeifer, secretary; Frank Kaechele, treasurer; Charles Brendel, David Goodman, August Shaum, trustees.

Rechabites.—Banner Tent, No. 111, instituted August 12, 1880, meets Thursday evenings in the hall over post-office. Edwin Ball is D. R ; Geo. Vaughn, recording secretary. Excelsior Tent, No. 80, instituted March 21, 1879, meets every Friday evening in Athenæum hall, South Fifth. W. C. Hager is recording secretary. Lily of the Valley Tent, No. 27, meets each alternate Friday evening in the hall over the post-office. Miss Allie Lampton, recording secretary. Matthews Junior Tent, No. 12, meets every Wednesday evening in Athenæum hall, South Fifth street. David Matthews, recording secretary. Peerless Tent, meets every alternate Saturday evening, in Athenæum hall, South Fifth street. Mrs. Harris is recording secretary.

Mary and Martha Society.—Meets in the basement of the chapel of St. Thomas Church, every fourth Sunday in each month. Miss Maggie McCarty, president.

Knights of St. Thomas.—Meet the first Sunday in each month at 1:30 o'clock, P. M. in their hall on the corner of Main and Third streets. Jas. McCarty is president, P. D. McCann, vice presideut; P. A. Carr, secretary; M. McCabe, E. F. McGovern, Jas. McCarty, P. A. Carr, board of trustees.

Zanesville City Guards.—Co. B. 17th Regiment, Infantry, O. N. G. meets every Monday evening at the armory, in Memorial building, North Fifth street. Joseph Beckhart is captain; Chauncey Ogle, 1st lieutenant; Chas, H. Booz, 2d lieutenant; Charles H. Taylor, Sergeant. Zanesville Light Artillery.—Battery C., 1st Regiment, Light Artillery, O. N. G. is

officered thus: H. A. Leslie, captain; D. H. Gaumer, 1st lieutenant; C. F. Brendel, 2d lieutenant; C. F. Atwell, Sergeant. St. Joseph Benevolent Society organized July 25, 1878, meets in St. Nicholas hall. J. N. Steiner is president; John Schiele, secretary. The German Benevolent Society, meets at Horn's hall. Simon Linser is president; J. N. Steiner, secretary.

Building and Loan Association.—The Buckeye Building and Loan Co., of Zanesville, Ohio, has a capital stock of $1,000,000. B. Wheeler is president; T. W. Lewis, vice-president; H. A. Sharpe, treasurer; F. Bagley, secretary and attorney. The Equitable Building Co., Zanesville, incorporated October 27, 1887; capital $1,000,000 is thus officered: F. C. Dietz, president; A. W. Richards, vice-president; George Brown, secretary; A. V. Smith, treasurer; George Brown, attorney. The Farmers' Building and Loan Co., of Zanesville; incorporated June 8, 1889; organized June 18, 1889; has a capital stock, $1,000,000. Howard Aston is president; Wm. M. Bateman, vice-president; G. A. Allen, secretary; F. C. Dietz, treasurer; Henry R. Stanbery, attorney. The Homestead Building and Savings Co.; incorporated February 28, 1884; has assets aggregating $214,479.89. Robert Silvey is president; Geo. D. Gibbons, vice-president; Alex. Grant, treasurer; T. F. Spangler, secretary and attorney. The Young Men's Christian Association rooms are at 51 N. 5th Street. A. P. Pinkerton is president of the local association, which was organized November 11, 1867; C. S. Harkinson, vice-president; O. L. Martin, recording secretary; John S. Derwacter, treasurer; E. H. Pierce, general secretary. The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union meet in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Miss M. Bird is recording secretary; Miss May Wildman, treasurer. St. Nicholas Association, organized in 1854, meets in St. Nicholas School hall. J. N. Steiner is president; Theodore Dosch, secretary. The Ohio Bible Society met in Zanesville, Sept. 3, 1818. It was its sixth annual meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: General Isaac Van Horne, president; Rev. J. Culbertson and Rev. J. Wright, vice-presidents; Rev. S. P. Robbins, corresponding secretary; Edwin Putnam, recording secretary; David Putnam, treasurer; Revs. L. Harris, S. P. Robbins, J. Culbertson, J. Moore, J. Wright, W. Gould, Levi Whipple and W. R. Putnam, trustees. It would be interesting, could it be done, to trace the further history of this society.

Temperance societies began to be formed in this county in 1825-26.

The Old Settlers' Association was organized at Odd Fellows' hall, August 30th, 1867. At a meeting, September 13, 1867, a constitution was adopted and signed by the following persons: G. M. Crooks, Sr., born 1795, came into the county in 1798; I. B. Brookover, born 1790, came 1806; David Gibson Porter, born in Zanesville in 1806; John Dulty, born 1791, came 1811; Frederick A. Seborn, born 1813, came 1820; Elijah H. Church, born in Zanesville in 1809; A. C. Ross, born in Zanesville in 1812; Amasa Van Horne, born 1795, came 1815; Valentine Best, born 1816, in what is now a portion of Zanesville; Silvers Porter, born in Newton township in 1817; Peter H. Morgan, born in 1805, came 1817; Stephen Burwell, born 1803, came 1816; John Wolf, born 1789, came 1837; William I. Green, born 1804, came 1814; Benjamin F. Leslie, born 1812, came 1820; Cecelia C. Beatty, born in Zanesville 1820; John Church, born in Zanesville 1816; John Greiner, came 1835; Margaret A. Porter; L. H. Dugan, came 1817; David Johns, born 1807, came 1819; Christian Grim, born 1800, came 1828; I. H. Sullivan; I. Belknap, born 1792, came 1816; James Granger, born 1788, came 1816; James Hocking, born 1788, came 1830; Elijah Sullivan. John Peters was the first president and L. H. Dugan the first secretary, to organize. The first duly elected officers for the year ending May 1, 1868, were Rev. Cornelius Springer, president; Col. Elias Ellis, first vice-president; John Peters, second vice-president; Col. John Crooks, third vice-president; L. H. Dugan, corresponding secretary; F. A. Seborn, recording secretary. This society met as late as November 16, 1867, but no record is extant of any subsequent organized activity. The aged citizens of Muskingum county assembled at the court house at 10 A. M., May 21, 1886, for the purpose of organizing a historical society to be composed of the elderly ladies and gentlemen of said county, and organized temporarily by calling John Sims, of Rich Hill to the chair, who appointed William Gray, of Falls, secretary. The following were appointed a committee on permanent organization: Samuel Pollock, of Rich Hill, Joshua Butler of Muskingum, C. H. Trimble of Blue Rock, Jacob Worts of Salem and John G. McConnell of Brush Creek. This committee reported Thomas McLees for president and B. F. Swingle for vice-president. On motion of Joshua Butler it was decided that all persons of the age of fifty years and over be eligible to membership in the society. Following is the roll of members as it appears in the record of

the first meeting: T. McLees, Isaac Pyle, Abraham Cooper, William Gray, Jefferson Honnold, James Colvin, Joseph Lyons, LaFayette Baker, James Platt, Jason Spencer, Joshua Butler, George Welch, David Stokeley, Chauncey Ford, J. G. Jones, John Sims, Llewellyn Warne and wife, William Williams, George Peairs, Joseph Peairs, Solomon Rees, Samuel Hadden, S. W. Moore, M. B. Robertson, William Dunn, Joshua Downard, Balser Dietrick, Albe Showers, Thomas Showers, William F. Swingle, Solomon S. Baughman and wife, Mrs. Jason Spencer, Marshall Stultz, C. N. Trimble, John M. Bell, Cynthia Moore, R. Slack, J. Worts, Samuel Conns, Precilla Sims, Jacob Bannister, Pierce Warne, James S. Moore, Thomas Williams, Captain William C. Tanner. The original idea, as advocated by Thomas McLees and others, was to make only those eligible to membership who were at least fifty years old and were owners and occupants of the homes, in Muskingum county in which they were born. A more accommodating rule was adopted and in time all old residents of the county were made eligible without regard to place of nativity. At the second meeting, held at Zanesville, August 21, 1886, President McLees in the chair, William Gray was elected secretary. This organization had a continuous existence until it was superseded by the present Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County, a history of which appears elsewhere in this volume.

Zanesville Hospital Association.—These articles of incorporation of the Zanesville City Hospital Association, witnesseth, that we the undersigned, all of whom are citizens of the state of Ohio, desiring to form a corporation not for profit under the general incorporation laws of said state, do hereby certify: First, the name of said corporation shall be "The Zanesville City Hospital Association," Second, said corporation shall be located, and its principal business transacted, at Zanesville, in Muskingum county, Ohio. Third, the purpose for which said corporation is founded is: 1st, to provide medical and surgical aid and nursing for sick and disabled persons, free of expense to those unable to pay, and at a cost to those who are able to pay the amount to be determined by the trustees; 2nd, to instruct and train suitable persons in the duties of nursing and attending upon the sick; 3rd, to carry into execution such other purposes and objects, incidental and kindred to those above set out, as the trustees may from time to time prescribe; 4th, this corporation is not created for profit, but will rely for its establishment and support, on the voluntary gifts of the charitable and humane; and therefore is to have no capital stock.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 19th day of February, 1888, (signed) C. W. Potwin, James Buckingham, John C. Sullivan, Moses M. Granger, C. Stolzenbach, T. F. Spangler, N. T. Gant. Signed and sealed by Alfred A. Frazier, notary public, Muskingum county, Vincent Cockins, clerk of court, Muskingum county, James S. Robinson, secretary of the state of Ohio.

The foregoing charter was obtained February 19, 1888, by the aforesaid signers. The organization was never perfected and, therefore, no work was done under the charter. When the Zanesville City Hospital Association was effected April, 1890, it was decided to take up the work under the original articles of incorporation obtained in 1888. Article first of the by-laws reads as follows: Section 1, the incorporated name of this organization shall be the Zanesville City Hospital Association; section 2, the object and purpose of this Association is to establish and maintain in the city of Zanesville, Ohio, a hospital for the care and treatment of sick and disabled persons, without regard to creed, color or condition; section 3, the management and control of the property, business and concerns, shall be and are invested in the board of trustees, with power to fill until next annual eleetion, all vacancies which may occur in the board and with power to organize a medical board for hospital, and to appoint the matron and such assistants, nurses and servants as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the association, and to take such other action consistent with law, and the character of the assocaition as in its judgment shall tend to promote the objects thereof and increase the efficiency of the organization; section 4, the officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, (1st and 2nd,) treasurer and secretary; section 5, the regular meetings of the board of trustees shall be held on the second Tuesdays of April. June, August, October, December and February of each year. Special meetings may be called by the president and secretary at any time and shall be so called upon the written request of any two members."

The hospital buildings were dedicated and formally opened on Thursday, January 22, 1891. The committee on arragements consisted of Mrs Fenton Bagley, Mrs. J. C. Harris and Mrs. J. W. Pinkerton. They appointed Rev. F. Richards to arrange the programme and to make the dedicatory address. The following, from the

address of the president contains the history of the institution to that date: "In March, 1890, the matter was once more brought to the front by a few ladies, and a called meeting of all persons interested in the work resulted in a most enthusiastic gathering in the parlors of the Young Men Christian Association. An organization was effected which, after careful investigation, and in strict conformity to law, resulted in the present organization, which is known as the Zanesville Hospital association, and consists of a board of twelve trustees and twenty-four managers, all ladies, and an advisory board of four gentlemen. The trustees were elected and took the oath of office on the first day of May, 1890. Then began the active work to secure the needful funds to give the idea definite form and purpose—in other words, to get a suitable building for a hospital. The price of membership was placed at $1.00, so that none might be debarred from its privileges. There are now something over 450 members. We want 2,000 more. Subscription papers were circulated and many very generous donations made—not only by residents of our own city, but by many former citizens, and some by friends who have never lived here. One donation of $1,000 came from an unexpected source, and entirely without solicitation. The donator was a woman, Mrs. Curran Blue. The mid-summer carnival, so well planned, so successfully carried out, played no small part in our financial aid. In August the trustees found on their subscription books the amount of $9,000. After much anxious thought, and with the consent and encouragement of our advisory board, we decided to risk the debt that would be incurred, and purchased this — the Peabody homestead, for $10,000, paying at the time of purchase $4,400. In September a payment was made of $1,500, and in October $1,000. We have in bank to-day $823 and some unpaid subscriptions. The details of the work done since need not be given here. When it was decided two weeks ago to get this building ready to open to-day, there were some heavy hearts among us, as the thought of the expense loomed up before us. They are lighter to-day. Look around you—all through the house and see what generous people have done. Every article here and all the expense of changing has been donated, and many others have come asking what can we do? What are our hopes for the future? In view of all that has been accomplished in three months less than a year, have we not a right to indulge in very large hopes? While much has been done, much remains to be done. To those who desire to help in this good work, we would say there is room for work in furnishing the free wards on this floor. Do not let us stop now till all is complete."

Board Trustees, 1890.—Mrs. James Herdman, *Mrs. M. M. Granger, *Mrs. Florence Lynn, Mrs. F. J. Terry, Mrs. James Peabody, *Miss Mattie A. Taylor, †Mrs. E. G. Silvey, Mrs. James Buckingham, Mrs. T. B. Townsend, *Mrs. Ellen M. Gattrell, Mrs. D. I. Jones, Mrs. Julius Frank, †Mrs. C. C. Goddard, †Mrs. W. W. Harper, †Miss Jennie T. Ball.

The board of 1890 organized by electing the following officers: President, Mrs. James Herdman; first vice-president, Mrs. James Buckingham; second vice-president, Mrs. F. J. Terry; secretary, *Miss Mattie A. Taylor; †Miss Jennie T. Ball; treasurer, *Ellen M. Gattrell, †W. H. Pierpoint.

Advisory Board, 1890.—Rev. F. Richards, F. H. Southard, C. Stolzenbach, M. Churchill.

Board Trustees, 1891.—Elected at the Annual meeting, April 13th, 1891; elected for three years: Mrs. James Herdman, Mrs. F. J. Terry, Mrs. James Buckingham, *Mrs. W. E. Guthrie; elected for two years: Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Mrs. Fenton Bagley, *Mrs. Julius Frank, Mrs. W. W. Harper; elected for one year, Mrs. James Peabody, Mrs. D. I. Jones, Mrs. T. B. Townsend, *Mrs. T. J. Maginnis, †Mrs. Willis Bailey.

The Board of 1891 organized by electing the following officers: President, Mrs. James Herdman; first vice-president, Mrs. James Buckingham; second vice-president, Mrs. T. F. J. Terry; secretary, Mrs. Fenton Bagley, treasurer, W. H. Pierpoint.

Advisory Board, 1891.—For one year—Rev. F. Richards; for two years, C. Stolzenbach; for three years, F. H. Southard; for four years, M. Churchill.

Hospital Medical Staff, 1891.—January and February—Dr. J. T. Davis and Dr. E. C. Logsdon. March and April—Dr. T. J. Barton and Dr. J. M. Fassig. May and June—Dr. H. T. Sutton and Dr. J. C. Crossland. July and August—Dr. Lenhart, Sr. and Dr. J. Jordan. September and October—Dr. C. M. Lenhart and Dr. O. M. Wiseman. November and December—Dr. J. Holden and Dr. A. J. Parker. Consulting physicians: Dr. A. E. Bell, Dr. Z. C. McElroy, Dr. J. S. Haldeman. Consulting surgeons: Dr. J. G. F. Holston, Dr. Jno. F. Kennedy, Dr. E. C. Brush. Specialist—eye and ear: Dr. L. R. Culbertson.

*Resigned.

†Elected to fill vacancy.

Chapter XXV.

CHURCHES OF ZANESVILLE.

IN his paper, "Pioneers of Putnam—Who were They and What did They do?" read before the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County, and by authority of that society placed at the disposal of the compiler of this work, Z. M. Chandler writes as follows:

"The Methodist Episcopal church was the first church organized in Putnam or Zanesville, and probably the first in the county. Unfortunately, some twenty years ago, all of its records up to that time were burned. Thus, much of its early history is lost, amongst other matters of interest the names of its members. Mr. Goshen, however, in his reminiscences, has preserved much that is interesting. He says: 'When I came here in 1805, I found no church organization or regular preaching of any kind. The Hockhocking circuit of the old Ohio district, Western conference, took in, as far as I can remember, Lancaster, Franklinton, Mansfield, Mt. Vernon, and appointments on the river below Coshocton, the name not now remembered, Hog-run, Bolingreen, thence back to Lancaster. In addition to these appointments, there were several other intervening appointments, the names of which I cannot now recall. At that time William Burk was presiding elder of the Ohio district, and James Quinn preacher in charge of Hockhocking circuit. I found a few Methodist families here and formed a class. Of that class I know of but one person now living (1864) except myself. At the annual conference that year (1805) John Sale was appointed presiding elder, and John Meeks, James Axley and Peter Cartwright, preachers on the Hockhocking circuit. Soon after conference, James Vickers and I had an interview with John Meeks, the preacher in charge, and requested him to put Putnam into his plan when he came near. He did so, gave us a week-day appointment and appointed me leader. In 1806 Hockhocking circuit was divided and Knox circuit set off, Putnam remaining in Hockhocking. In 1807, the circuit was divided and Muskingum district was set off The circuit was also divided and Fairfield formed, to which Putnam was attached. In 1808, James Watts was sent to Wills Creek circuit. He took Zanesville into his plan and formed a class there. This took from us our members on that side of the river, but we continued to prosper and increase in members. In 1809, Levi Whipple, Esq., gave us a lot and we built a little frame meeting house 24x30 feet. The first Methodist meeting house in Zanesville was built in 1813. It was also frame. Continuing to prosper in 1829 and 1830, we built another house on the same ground. It was a brick building 40x50 feet.' Mr. Goshen gave a list of elders and pastors who had charge of the church between 1805 and 1843 with the date of their appointment. There are, however, thirteen years of the time which he left blank, doubtless because he had no records from which to fill them. I copy this list without the dates. Presiding elders: Wm. Burk, John Sale, James Quinn, David Young; preachers: James Quinn, John Meeks, James Axley, Peter Cartwright, William Ellington, Ralph Lotspeach, Francis Travis, James Dickson, James B. Findley, John Clingan, William Dickson, —— Ruark, Abner Goff, J. A. Waterman, J. Hooper, John Tivis, Thomas A. Morris (afterwards bishop), Cornelius Springer, James Gurley, Joseph Carper, —— Hand, James T. Donahon, James C. Taylor, John M. Trimble, James Armstrong, Martin F. Kellogg, —— Young, Edward D. Doe. Added from my own recollections: Presiding elders: Leroy Swarmstedt, Jacob Young, J. M. Jamison, Robert O. Spencer, James B. Findley; preachers: Michael Ellis, Samuel Hamilton, Henry S. Fernandis, David Whitcomb, James Courtney, James Gilruth, John W. Stone, Winter R. Davis. This list, containing the names of forty-four ministers is, of course, very incomplete. Besides the blanks that Mr. Goshen left, he often gave only the name of the preacher in charge of the circuit. There were always two and at one time, at least, there were three. The list, however, is

about as nearly correct as it can be made unless access could be had to the records of the Western and Ohio conferences for the period covered. Of all these nine presiding elders and thirty-five other preachers who traveled the district and circuit of which Putnam was a part, I think there are but three living—J. M. Trimble, J. M. Jamison and Winter R. Davis. * * * I said before that the records of the Putnam church were destroyed. Therefore there is only memory upon which I can depend for its history and the names of its earliest members. Of these I can distinctly recall only the following: John Goshen, James Vickers, Henry Miser, Samuel Seamans, Sr., William H. Moon, Gilbert Seamans, Samuel Chapman, Manning Putnam, Thomas Reese, William Perry, Winthrop Robinson and Elias Vickers and their wives, and John Russell, Mrs. John Kirk, Mrs. Jessie Smith, Miss Hattie McCauly and Samuel Seamans, Jr. I know there were many more who united with this church within eight or ten years after its organization, whose names I would gladly add to this roll if I could remember them. * * * From 1818 to 1835 there was no other church organization or regular preaching in Putnam. Before the latter date, its members reached into the hundreds. * * * In the year 1844, the Putnam church was detached from the circuit and made a separate station. * * * I append a list of pastors from that date until 1864, twenty years, from Mr. Goshen's papers, which is probably correct: John W. Stone, William Langare, B. N. Spahr, William I. Fee, Alfred M. Lorain, Edward D. Roe, —— Lybrand, —— Bowman, W. Stewart, D. D. Mather, S. M. Merrill (now bishop), John Gregg, E. W. Kirkham, Charles C. McCabe, John Sowers, W. Benner, B. F. Thomas. Recently they have changed the name from Putnam to Moxahala avenue. The old time-honored, name would never have disgraced them." So much of the early history of this organization has been given. The following is derived from the statements of Messrs. Luther Adamson and Z. M. Chandler. The Putnam circuit comprised the following circuits of a later day: Philo circuit, Deaver town circuit, Roseville circuit, White Cottage circuit, Asbury circuit and other territory.

The present church edifice was erected in 1863 at a cost of about $8,000. Capt. William Israel, Perry Wiles, Luther Adamson and others aided greatly toward this building. Rev. F. M. Stanley was pastor in charge. It is related that when he first spoke to the congregation of the possibility of erecting a new church, he said: "We want to build a suitable church in the city of Zanesville. If there is any one present who believes we can do it we want him to talk, and those who do not think we can build a church we want to keep silent for six weeks." An old subscription paper of some years previous was hunted up, and Mr. Stanley read the names of the several subscribers and the amount of the subscription of each, and asked every one present if he or she would stand by the old promise. Not one refused, and the project was carried to a successful issue. This church has always been prosperous, and the Sunday-school, which was organized in 1830, has ever since been a great success in every way. Under the pastorate of Rev. William Porter there was a series of revival meetings which ran through 100 consecutive days and resulted in the addition of 100 members to the church roll. The present pastor is Rev. Benjamin H. Stubbins.

"Before the year 1800," wrote John W. King,* "there was no preacher here, and we have no means of knowing who were the members" [of the Second street Methodist Episcopal church]. "In that year the Western conference, which included all the territory west of the Alleghany Mountains, sent John Stoneman to work on the Muskingum and Hocking rivers. His field of labor was some 300 miles wide. He was followed in 1801 by J. P. Chenowort, who was succeeded in 1802 by N. B. Mills, and he in 1803 by William Reed. In 1804 the Ohio district of the Western conference was formed, with William Burk as presiding elder, and George Askins was appointed to the work in this part of the state. Mr. Askins was followed by James Quinn and John Meek. They were succeeded in 1806 by Luther Taylor, and in 1807 came that man of wonderful life, Peter Cartwright. In 1808 there is a doubt as to who labored in this field, but it is believed that Isaac Quinn and William Patterson were here. In 1809 the Muskingum district was formed out of part of the Ohio district, and James Quinn was appointed presiding elder, and James Watts and Ralph Lotspeed† were appointed to our part of the district. In 1810 William Sale was presiding elder, with no change made in the preachers. The following year came John Stronge and Jacob Mills. In 1812 James B. Finley [above and elsewhere spelled Findley] was appointed, and this was thought a promising field.

"Our present Ohio conference was formed in 1813, including the Muskingum district, and in it we first find the name of Zanesville as an

*History of Muskingum county, A. A. Graham, publisher, 1882.
†Above this name is given Lotspeach.

appointment, which is as follows: 1813, presiding elder, David Young; preacher, John Clingan. 1814, presiding elder, David Young; preacher, William Dixon. 1815, presiding elder, David Young; preacher, John Kinkead. 1816, presiding elder, Jacob Young; preacher, William Knox. 1817, presiding elder, Jacob Young; preachers, John Waterman, Thomas Carse. 1818, presiding elder, Jacob Young; preachers, John Tivis, Samuel Glaze. 1819, presiding elder, Jacob Young; preachers, Thomas A. Morris, Charles Elliott. 1820, presiding elder, Jonathan Stamper; preachers, Thomas A. Morris, Samuel C. Brockemier. 1821, presiding elder, Charles Waddle; preachers, James Hooper, Archibald McElroy. 1822, presiding elder, Jacob Young; preachers, Leroy Swormstead, Moses M. Hinkle.

"The next year the Zanesville station and the Zanesville circuit were constituted distinct, separate appointments in the Lancaster district, with Jacob Young as its presiding elder, and John P. Durbin sent to Zanesville as its first Methodist Episcopal preacher, during its first year as a station. * * * 1824, presiding elder, Jacob Young; preacher, L. Swormstead. 1825, presiding elder, Jacob Young; preacher, James Quinn. 1826, presiding elder, Jacob Young; preacher, David Young. 1827, presiding elder, David Young; preacher, Joseph Carper. 1828, presiding elder, David Young; preacher, W. B. Christie. 1829, presiding elder, David Young; preacher, Nathan Emery. 1830, presiding elder, David Young; preacher, Nathan Emery. 1831, presiding elder, L. Swormstead; preacher, Absalom D. Fox.

"The next year Putnam was made a preaching place, and James Gilruth and Abner Goff were appointed there. In 1832 L. Swormstead was presiding elder, and Zanesville had J. M. Trimble. In 1833 the Zanesville district of the Ohio conference was formed, and the appointments were as follows: 1833, presiding elder, L. Swormstead; preacher, J. M. Trimble. 1834, presiding elder, L. Swormstead; preacher, Absalom D. Fox. 1835, presiding elder, J. Faree; preacher, David Whitcomb. 1836, presiding elder, D. Young; preachers, David Whitcomb, James Courtney. 1837, presiding elder, D. Young; preacher, William Simmons. 1838, presiding elder, D. Young; preacher, William H. Lawder. 1839, presiding elder, Robert O. Spencer; preacher, William H. Lawder. 1840, presiding elder, Robert O. Spencer; preachers, Uriah Heath, John W. Stone. 1841, presiding elder, Robert O. Spencer; preachers, Uriah Heath, W. R. Davis. 1842, presiding elder, Robert O. Spencer; preachers, W. J. Ellsworth, J. F. Conway. 1843, presiding elder, J. B. Finley; preachers, W. J. Ellsworth, Joseph A. Waterman. 1844, presiding elder, J. B. Finley; preachers, William Young, J. A. Waterman.

"The next year the society of Seventh street was formed from the Second Street church, by geographical lines, and the church whose record we have been tracing was henceforth known as Second Street church. 1845, presiding elder, J. B. Finley; preacher, George E. Crum. 1846, presiding elder, J. M. Jamison; preacher, George E. Crum. 1847, presiding elder, J. M. Jamison; preacher, M. Dustin. 1848, J. M. Jamison; preacher, M. Dustin. 1849, presiding elder, Jacob Young; preacher, Asbury Lowery. 1850, presiding elder, Jacob Young; preacher, Asbury Lowery 1851, presiding elder, Jacob Young; preacher, E. M. Boring. 1852, presiding elder, J. M. Trimble; preacher, J. W. White. 1853, presiding elder, J. M. Trimble; preacher, J. W. White. 1854, presiding elder, J. M. Trimble; preacher, J. A. Bruner. 1855, presiding elder, J. M. Trimble; preacher, J. A. Bruner. 1856, presiding elder, J. W. White; preacher, Ansel Brooks. 1857, presiding elder, J. W. White; preacher, Ansel Brooks. 1858, presiding elder, J. W. White; preacher, J. A. Frazier. 1859, presiding elder, J. W. White; preacher, J. A. Frazier. 1860, presiding elder, J. A. Frazier; preacher, Benj. St. J. Fry. 1861, presiding elder, J. A. Frazier; preacher, J. A. Creighton. 1862, presiding elder, J. A. Frazier; preacher, J. A. Creighton. 1863, presiding elder, J. A. Frazier; preacher, H. K. Foster. 1864, presiding elder, D. D. Mather; preacher, H. K. Foster. 1865, presiding elder, D. D. Mather; preacher, D. H. Moore. 1866, presiding elder, T. H. Phillips; preacher, D. H. Moore.

This year the South Street Mission church was established with A. H. Windsor, preacher in charge. 1867, presiding elder, T. H. Phillips; preacher, D. H. Moore. 1868, presiding elder, William Porter; preacher, Thomas R. Taylor. 1869, presiding elder, William Porter; preacher, Thomas R. Taylor. 1870, presiding elder, William Porter; preacher, Isaac Cook. 1871, presiding elder, William Porter; preacher, Isaac Cook. 1872, presiding elder, L. Cunningham; preacher, Isaac Cook. 1873, presiding elder, L. Cunningham; preacher, J. W. Peters. 1874, presiding elder, L. Cunningham; preacher, J. W Peters. 1875, presiding elder, L. Cunningham; preacher, J. W Peters. 1876, presiding elder, M. T. Harvey; preacher, O. J. Nave. 1877, presiding elder, M. T. Harvey; preacher, O. J. Nave. 1878, presiding elder, M. T. Harvey;

preacher, James Hill. 1879, presiding elder, M. T. Harvey; preacher, James Hill; 1880, presiding elder, James Hill; preacher, W. M. Mullenix.

Giving permission to use this article in this work, Mr. King adds the following:

1881, presiding elder, James Hill; preacher, W. M. Mullenix. 1882, presiding elder, James Hill; preacher, J. M. Weir. 1883, presiding elder, James Hill; preacher, J. M. Weir. 1884, presiding elder, Isaac F. King; preacher, S. A. Keen. 1885, presiding elder, Isaac F. King; preacher, S. A. Keen. 1886, presiding elder, Isaac F. King; preacher, W. D. Cherrington. 1887, presiding elder, Isaac F. King; preacher, S. D. Hutzenpiller. 1888, presiding elder, Isaac F. King; preacher, T. C. Read. 1889, presiding elder, Isaac F. King; preacher, T. C. Read. 1890, presiding elder, John C. Miller; preacher, J. C. Arbuckle. 1891, presiding elder, John C. Miller; preacher, J. C. Arbuckle.

"In the beginning they worshiped and held meetings in the court house. Several buildings have been built on the church lot. * * * The first church was begun in 1813. It was a one-story frame, 40x60 feet, with gable end toward Second street, with two doors in that end, each opening into an aisle. In the center, between the aisles, was a partition; the men sat on one side and the women on the other. It had for a long time no floor, because the builders, Thomas Moorehead and William Craig, were unable to get seasoned lumber to finish it up with. This was borne with patiently, as many hours had been spent happily by our fathers and mothers in log cabins, with earthen floors. The lumber for the floor was ricked up in the west end of the building to season, and on it a four legged sewing stand served as a pulpit; behind it was the preacher's unpainted but well seasoned wooden chair. The people sat on the flat upper surface of the sills of the building. There were four large hewed posts in the room to support the ceiling and roof. Gilbert Blue finished up the inside of the house the next spring, and James Gurley * * * presented the society with two chandeliers, which were swung on pulleys from the ceiling. The doors were hung by strap hinges, and opened by wrought iron thumb latches. This building was in use until 1830, when the second house was erected, which was of brick, and stood in front of the old frame. James Millis took an active part in its erection. The church was one-story and had a regular old-fashioned meeting-house look—four windows on the north side, and four on the south, and two in the west end, with the pulpit between; and though very plain was comfortable. * * * The present house, which was the third, was built in 1860. During the time of its erection, the congregation occupied the old church (Radical) on South street, the present A. M. E. church. The plan was obtained by a committee appointed for the purpose, in Washington city. It is commodious and in good taste, a credit to the committee, and a very satisfactory church, with neat and comfortable sittings and a fine pipe organ.

"The first record of the title papers by which the property is held is found February 2, 1814, Record 'D,' page 314, and is as follows: 'Jonathan Zane and Hannah his wife, John McIntire and Sarah his wife, to Christian Spangler, Samuel Frazey, Jesse Miller, James Vickers, Joseph Hawkins, John Spry, Barney Monroe, trustees, and their successors. Consideration $100.00 specie. Lot 8 rods east and west and 8 rods north and south, and being Lot 8, in Square No. 3, in the present plat of the city of Zanesville.' * * * Following is a provision by Rev. David Young for erecting a church on this ground. The will bears date October 3, 1857, and was admitted to probate in Muskingum county, November 13, 1858. He gave his books to the trustees of this church to hold in trust for the benefit of the ministers in charge; he gave $12,000 to the trustees to be immediately expended in the erection (on the ground described in the deed by Zane and wife and McIntire and wife) of a good, substantial, neat house of worship, having a basement story entered above ground, for the use and occupancy of the M. E. church, by the ministers and members according to the discipline, usages and regulations thereof. 'The seats in said house of worship to be forever free; and any departure from this requisition as to free seats shall work a forfeiture of the whole of said sum of $12,000. And the trustees in office at the time of the occurrence of any such forfeiture shall be individually liable to refund to his heirs at law the whole of said $12,000.' It was furtheremore provided that if any additional sum over said $12,000 be needed to build said church, it should be raised on bonds, so that no debt should be on the house at its dedication. And further provided that if Daniel Brush should be alive at the time this church was to be built, that he should design the form and proportions of the house. He appointed as executors Daniel Brush, John Dillon, Jr., N. Gauttrell, John Taylor, Jr., and Austin Berry.

Mr. King states that during the ministry of

Rev. D. H. Moore, a three month's revival meeting was held which resulted in the conversion of nearly 200 souls. "The first class meeting was held in a cabin built on the ground where Jones & Abbotts' foundry (on Third street) now stands. This was in 1805 and was led by Father John Goshen. * * * * Following is a list of the members on the 4th day of May, 1823, as recorded by Rev. John P. Durbin, the pastor: "Samuel Parker, Betsy Bird, Mary Jones, Polly Miller, Hannah Axley. Lucinda Malsburg, Mary Davis, Nancy McCann, Maria Stone, Mary Lane, Louisa Miller, Alice Mast, Charlotte Spangler, Martha Day, Ann Parker, Catharine Wilson, Margaret Barber, Lydia Harper, Rebecca Riley, Gilbert McFadden, Thomas Lehue, Joseph Wilson, William Luck, John Elbertson, Joseph Storer, William Mackey, Isaac Wilson, John Houck, Joseph Chapman, Michael Dutro, Samuel Storer, Joseph Wilson, Jacob Johnson, George Girty, William Langly, James Millis, Levi Wilson, Alexander Martin, William Cook, George Storer, Nancy Dutro, Rhoda Bailey, Nancy Parker, Margaret Harvey, Catherine Lehue, Sarah A. Nash, Elizabeth N. Norris, Mary Ann Hazlett, Eliza Brooke, Mary Smeltzer, Eliza Smith, Minerva Westlake, Thomas Moorehead, Maria Sum, Elizabeth Sum, Sarah Morris, Drusilla Thrap, Sophia Houk, Ann Goff, Hettie Frazey, Martha Goff, Sarah Leslie, Catharine Miller, Mary Ferguson, Ann Spangler, Jane McFadden, Dorcas Anson, Mary Reed, Elizabeth Allen, Sue Brush, Ann Randall, Louisa Patrick, Daniel Brush, Mary Young, James S. Fletcher, Peggy Fletcher, Rachel Fletcher, William Fletcher, Mary Carter, Catharine Fletcher, Jane Philly, Isabella Cunningham, Mary Harris, Eleanor Killen, Mary Pardy, John A. Willey, Nancy Willey, Mary Willey, John Snow, Elizabeth Snow, Hannah Cox, Hannah Brooke, Triffy Younger, Cornelius Woodruff, Peggy Woodruff, Hettie Dwyer, Jonathan Brelsford, Eliza Brelsford, Mary Wilson, John W. Spry, Jane Spry, Minerva Zane, Rachel Luck, Hester Alexander, Elizabeth Sackman, Henry Wilson, Amanda Wilson, Huldah Wilson, Zadoc Hall. Charles Bailey, Phebe Bailey, George Golden, Rebecca Richardson, Catharine McFadden, A. Fleming, Lydia Flemming, Ellen Wood, Jacob Mittinger, Rachel Young, Edward W. Christie, William Armstrong, Ann Armstrong, Eleanor W. Quinn, Joseph Winters, Alexander Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Cornelia Howard, Wesley Turner, Sarah Fleming, Richard Hocking, Lucinda Hocking, Jephtha Noah, Elizabeth Willey, Mary Fletcher, Mary Bateman, Nancy Winecoop, William Fleming, Elizabeth Beeman, Elizabeth Vanzant, Mary Beard, Nancy Wilson, Maria Lawrence, Mary Harvey, Rebecca Beck, Olcutt White, Etta White, James Henderson, John Carter, Ann Smith, Elizabeth Lander, Barbara Philly, Patience Skinner, Ann Gibo, Mary Dreble, Rebecca Westbrook, Harriet Burgess, Harriet Johnson, Mary Harvey, Fannie Parker, Christian Olive, Elizabeth Gibo, William Kirk, Hannah Kirk, Jane Cooper, Ann Parker, Sophia McMillen, Betsy Leslie, Sarah Hahn, Ann Chambers, Eliza Mast, Elizabeth Spangler, Lucy Chapman, Elizabeth Twaddle, Martha Blanford, Margaret Langley. Mazry Sackman, Joanna Smith, Elizabeth Elbertson, Judith Brooke, Susan Langly, Elizabeth Millis, Henry Nash, Jeremiah L. Leslie, Nicholas Blandford, Henry McMilland, Luke G. Crossland, John Cannon, Septimus Parker, James Leslie, Rezin Hopper, David Browning, Matthews Ferguson, Moses D. Brooke, William Leslie, Clement Brooke, Elijah Taylor, George Hahn, John A. Willey, W. L. Chapman, Thomas Leslie, Christian Spangler, Nancy Jackson, Elizabeth Stewart, Hannah Barrett, Lois Chapman, Ann Mackay, Mary Cockrell, Elizabeth Langley, Elizabeth Hilton, Nancy Conly, Eliza Dare, Rebecca Taylor, Nancy Willey, Mary McFarland, Eliza Chapman, Catharine Girty, Edith Dillon, Martha Marple, Isaac W. Thrapp, Aaron Kirk, Thomas Miller, Jane Linn, Levi Chapman, Henry Olive, Abraham W. Westbrook, Charles Lander, Joel Chapman, Peter M. Purdy, James Wheeler, Samuel Frazey, James Taylor, Rees Willis, John Phipps, William Allen, Gilbert Blue, Elizabeth Blue, Sarah M. Young, Rachael Moorehead, Nancy Blocksom, Martha Reed, Mary Martin, John Butler, Ann Butler, Jane Dutro, Sarah Spangler.

* * * "In 1875," continues Mr. King, "this church was incorporated under the state laws of Ohio, and its board of trustees authorized. * * * The church property, including the parsonage, is valued, according to the minutes, at $23,000."

Again taking up Mr. Chambers' narrative of Putnam, it appears that "in the year 1807 a Congregational church was founded in Putnam, consisting of five persons, namely Col. Benjamin Tupper, Mrs. Martha Tupper, Dr. Increase Mathews, Mrs. Betsy Mathews and Mr. Levi Whipple. Soon after Captain Daniel Warner united with them. The little church was organized by Rev. Mr. Potter, of Steubenville.* They had no settled pastor, but the Rev. Mr. Robins, of Marietta, and others preached occasionally for them. In the year

*Dr. Kingsburg's memorial sermon, 1860.

1809 there were a few Presbyterian families in Zanesville, but like the Congregationalists in Putnam, they were unable to support a pastor. An agreement was made, therefore, to organize a church under the name of the "United Presbyterian Church of Zanesville and Springfield." The Rev. William Jones was called to the pastorate, accepted, and was installed on the 26th of December of that year. The services were held in the stone academy in Putnam. The Rev. Samuel P. Robbins, of Marietta, and the Rev. Jacob Lindsley, of Athens, officiating. The first elders were Benjamin Sloan, Moses Boggs and John Thompson. From that time till 1817 or 1818 the services were held alternately in the court-house in Zanesville and the academy in Putnam. In August, 1812, Mr. Jones resigned to accept a call to Circleville. Ohio. The Rev. James Culbertson was called to succeed Mr. Jones, and was ordained and installed pastor of the United church, December 23, 1812, the Rev. John Wright and the Rev. James Scott officiating. Four years after the installation of Mr. Culbertson, the church, having in the meantime increased in members and influence, took measures for the erection of a suitable church edifice. In selecting a site, reference was had to the convenience of the members of the congregation on both sides of the river. The northeast corner of South and Fourth streets was agreed upon as the most suitable and central that could be obtained. Here a large, and for that day imposing, church was built. There have been different dates published of the finishing and dedication of this church. One account says that it was dedicated on the 24th of August, 1817, and that President Monroe and his suite attended divine service there on the next Sunday, the 31st of August.. Now I know the president did attend service in August, for I was there and saw him. I have a file of papers printed in 1818 and 1819, which settles the date. It quotes from the *National Intelligencer* of March 31, 1819, an article saying that the president left Washington on the day before for his Southern and Western tour. It also gives the route of travel, the object of the tour, etc. Then this paper, from week to week, gives the progress of his journey, his receptions, escorts, etc. The error in the statement referred to consists in placing the date of the president's tour, and the dedication of the church one year too close together. According to my recollection, supported by some other circumstances, the dedication took place in the year 1818. * * * The church stood on a bank facing Fourth street, some eight or ten feet above the level of that street. This bank has been graded down since the removal of the church. It had two high stories; the first containing the pews and aisles, and the second the galleries, which were on both sides and the east end of the building; broad, and so raised from the front toward the walls that the speaker in the high pulpit at the west end could be seen from every seat. There was no spire or bell. The old court-house bell did service for all the churches and schools of that day. On the west end there were two doors, from which aisles extended to the east end of the room. There was another aisle in the center of the room, called the broad aisle. * * *

"The plan adopted for raising the funds to build the church was a rather unusual but successful one. A plan or draft was made of the first floor and pews. The pews were sold out at auction and the purchasers became the owners, the same as of any other property so far as occupancy and transfer were concerned. Many persons bought two or more pews, according to their ability or liberality, for which transferable deeds or certificates were given. The seats in the galleries were all free, except the front of the east gallery, which was reserved for the choir. * * * About 1827 the bass viol was superseded by the organ. * * * It has been said that this was the first organ used in a Presbyterian church in the United States. * * * In 1812 when Mr. Culbertson became pastor of this United church, there were thirty-two members. The increase in the population of Putnam, and other circumstances led many to the conclusion that the time had come when a church of that (Presbyterian) denomination should be established on that side of the river. A meeting of the members and friends of the church was, therefore, called in March, 1833. At that meeting it was unanimously resolved that the erection of a house of worship, with the blessing of God, would greatly advance the cause of Christ in the place. A committee was appointed at the same time to secure the necessary funds. This object having been speedily accomplished, another meeting was held in the same month, and a committee appointed to proceed with the erection of the building at once.

"On the first of January, 1835, the Presbyterian Church of Putnam was organized with thirty-eight members, of whom twenty-eight were pioneers and children of pioneers. Others continued to follow until finally nearly all living on the west side of the river were gathered into the new church. By the organization of this church, the United Presbyterian church

was practically dissolved, and each of the branches became independent. The separation was not at the time in accord with the wishes and feeling of the pastor or the members of the old church on the other side of the river. Mr. Culbertson was deeply pained by it. * * *

"There is some doubt," Mr. Chandler continues, "as to whether Zanesville or Putnam was entitled to the honor of having established the first Sunday school. Mr Church said in his published papers that the Zanesville school was commenced in the year 1816. The *Muskingum Messenger*, however says, in a commendatory notice published a year and a half after the school was commenced, that it was opened in March, 1817. I think ours was the first, but * * * can't prove it. * * * Mr. Harry Safford was one of the earnest and most zealous workers in the Sunday school cause in this section of the country. Dr. Kingsbury, in his memorial sermon, calls him the father of the institution. * * * As early, I think, as 1815 or 1816, he opened his school in the academy. It was called a 'Union school,' because teachers and pupils were drawn from the different denominations. Amongst the first teachers were Mr. Levi Whipple, Judge Edwin Putnam, Maj. Horace Nye, Mr. George Warner Mrs. Whipple, Mrs. Leavins and Mrs. Chandler. * * * We had but few of the aids of the present day, and yet our methods were not without some advantages. * * * Besides our bible lessons, recitations and singing from 'Watt's Hymns for Children,' we had, each Sunday a short talk about good manners, manly deportment, or moral conduct. * * * In 1820 the Putnam Sunday school united with the Zanesville Union school, in the new Presbyterian church, corner of South and Fourth streets. In 1828 it was brought back again to Putnam. Here for many years, under the late Mr. A. A. Guthrie, the best equipped superintendent I ever knew, it was in every respect a model school. The work that he did lives after him, and it is still a good school. In the year 1828 the Methodist church organized a separate school. In the meantime the Baptists having established schools in Zanesville, both of these Putnam Sunday schools became practically denominational." * * *

The Zanesville portion of the United church now demands more particular attention. In 1807 or 1808, Rev. John Wright, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church of Lancaster, Ohio, passed through Zanesville and was induced to remain over Sabbath. There were seven Presbyterians here: Mr. and Mrs. Moses Boggs, Mr. and Mrs. James Perry, Mr. and Mrs. James Richie and Robert Culbertson. These he assembled in the old tavern that stood then on the site of the Clarendon, and after preaching to them administered the Lord's supper to them, and it is thought probable this sacrament had never been administered here prior to that date. These seven persons were subsequently participants in the organization of a church. Gen. Isaac Van Horne took an active part in the United church, and was an active elder from 1827 until 1834, when he died. Rev. Mr. Culbertson performed the duties of a pastor until, in the summer of 1844, failing health compelled him to recommend the church to call an assistant. Rev. Simeon Brown was called soon after, but was not installed until May 7, 1845. Mr. Culbertson preached but once after Mr. Brown became assistant, and that was in November, 1844, though he was always able to attend public worship, and until within a few weeks of his death he officiated at marriages, baptisms and the Lord's supper. He offered the closing prayer of the service on the last Sabbath but one previous to his death. He died, aged 61 years, February 23, 1847, as the result of paralysis. With Mr. Brown originated the board of deacons, and the following persons were elected deacons August 16, 1845: Samuel C. Haver, Edwin Burlingame, Robert P. Robinson, J. B. Allen and William Winters. Mr. Brown was identified with the literature of the church. Before coming here he had published at Fredericktown, Ohio, the *Calvinistic Monitor*, at the time the only "old school" paper issued in the state, and Rev. William Dunlap, of Marion, Ohio, was its associate editor. Subsequently it became the *Presbyterian of the West*, published first at Springfield, later at Cincinnati. After his settlement here, Mr. Brown began the publication of *The Colporteur*. This was continued until January 8, 1848, when the *Family Quarto* appeared, which he edited until June 28, 1850. In July of the same year he resigned his pastorate and accepted the agency of the board of publication of the Northwestern states.

Mr. Brown's successor, Rev. Moses A. Hoge, began his pastorate June 26, 1851. Rev. James M. Platt came as pastor July 24, 1853 and was ordained on the 9th of the following October. His pastorate continued until April, 1867. He was followed by Rev. George H. Webster, who was installed October 5, 1867, and resigned his pastorate in 1872. Rev. W. P. Shrom was called November 9, 1872, and entered upon his work during the succeeding month. In 1884 he was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Holliday, the present pastor.

This church may be regarded as the mother of the Putnam church, the Newton church and the Second Presbyterian church of Zanesville and, through those organizations, of the Presbyterian denomination in this county. This church purchased the lot now occupied by the Second Street church building and exchanged it for the lot now occupied by its own building, which was erected at a cost of between $14,000 and $15,000 and was dedicated on the fourth Sunday in December, 1841. The pastor was assisted by Rev. Mr. Wylie, of Newark, and Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Columbus, the latter preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The statement of the late E. H. Church, who was one of the first pupils, is to the effect that the first Sunday school in Eastern Ohio was organized in the old court house (at that time used by the Presbyterians as a place of worship) in 1816, by Matthew Findley, Joseph Church, F. Morehead and Mr. Dale. It was a union school in which all Protestant denominations had a part. During the following year it was more thoroughly organized, some fifteen or more ladies canvassing the town for scholars. It was removed to the new Presbyterian church, at the corner of Fourth and South streets, in 1819, and was after that date a school of that church.

According to Rev. Dr. Kingsbury, a movement which had been begun as early as March, 1833 toward an independent Presbyterian congregation, Putnam culiminated January 1, 1835, in the organization of the Putnam Presbyterian church. The names of the constituent members (from the United Church of Zanesville and Putnam (were recorded thus in the sessional record: Levi Whipple, Eliza Whipple, Eliza Tucker, Lucy R. Whipple, Sarah Sturges, A. A. Guthrie, Amelia Guthrie, Lucy Sturges, Pamelia Guthrie, Edwin Putnam Patience Leavens, Eliza Stannas, Anne Buckingham, Mary Russell, Betsy Mathews, Eunice Buckingham, Sarah E. Safford, Ann D. Brown, S. A. Guthrie, George N. Guthrie, Eliza Silvey, Margaret Silvey, Horace Nye, Lucinda Nye, Catharine Leavens, Mary Leavens, Mary A. Sturges, Peleg Mason, Olive Mason, Sarah Mathews, Susan Mathews, Mary Mathews, Mary Stickney, A. G. Allen, Nancy Stickney, Margaret Weaver. The church begun in 1833 had now been completed, and it was dedicated in February, 1835, by Rev. William H. Beecher, a member of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, who began preaching here soon after the organization of the church. The first elders were A. A. Guthrie, Levi Whipple and Edwin Putnam. Mr. Guthrie was chosed stated clerk of session, and held the office until the end of his life. The last entry in his handwriting bears date September 2, 1873. The church was duly incorporated March 7, 1835. Mr. Beecher accepted a call to the pastorate, and was installed November 25, 1835, serving successfully until January 18, 1839. Rev. Addison Kingsbury, D. D., succeeded him January 1, 1840, and after a pastorate of nearly forty years gave place to Rev. George F. Moore, whose successor was Rev. David R. Wortman. Rev. E. E. Rogers, the present pastor, was installed in 1889.

The church was thoroughly repaired in 1866 and remodeled and in many ways modernized. The bell was presented by Frank Sturges, of Chicago, who spent his boyhood here. A baptismal font was presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Hardenbaugh in 1871. The foundation of the parsonage was laid in the autumn of 1848. The walls were put up the following summer. The "Buckingham manse," as it was called, cost about $3,700, of which $1,500 was bequeathed for the purpose by Miss Eunice Buckingham, on condition that the congregation raise in cash an equal amount, which they did. Alvah Buckingham superintended the erection of the building and paid the additional expense above the estimated cost. The brickwork was done by John Randall and Benjamin Tuttle, the woodwork by John Metcalf and Joseph Collins.

St. James' parish is the oldest Episcopal church organization in the diocese of Southeastern Ohio, which includes the southern half of the state, and, with perhaps a single exception, the oldest in Ohio. It was organized at the court house, Zanesville, October 17, 1816, at a meeting called for that purpose, at which Dr. Horace Reed presided and John Gordon was secretary. Rev. Joseph Doddridge, M. D., was elected rector and the following named officers were chosen: Wardens, Horace Reed, M. D., Seth Adams; vestrymen, Jeffery Price, Moses Moorehead, E. B. Merwin, Calvin Conant; treasurer, A. Harper; lay reader, Samuel Burnham, M. D. The parish was incorporated January 31, 1833.

The public religious services of St. James' parish seem to have been held at first in the court house; but in June, 1817, and for some time after that date they were held in the Methodist church. July 17, 1831, the first church edifice of the parish was consecrated—a small, plain brick structure at the southeast corner of South and Sixth streets, the locality of the present St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran church. In 1835 it was nearly doubled in size and seating capacity, and six years later

it was sold, as a step toward the erection of a new house of worship. During the period 1841–1843, services were held in the "Senate Chamber" of the old court house. The present Gothic edifice of sandstone was begun in 1841, and the corner stone was laid June 24, that year. It was finished temporarily and occupied by the congregation Easter day, 1843. The basement and audience chambers were completed in 1853, and the church was formally consecrated September 7, 1854, by Bishop McIlvaine. The church tower was not completed until 1874. The bell, weighing upwards of a ton, a gift from Mrs. C. W. Chandler, of Germantown, Pa., formerly a member of this parish, was at that time swung in place. The stained glass windows were donated a few years earlier by the late James R. Cooper. The organ was introduced in 1851. The rectory, on north Fourth street, was purchased in 1863.

The succession of rectors of this church has been as follows: Rev. Joseph Doddridge, M. D., October 17, 1816 to 1818; Rev. Intrepid Morse, 1818 to January,1822; Rev. Philander Chase, Jr., June, 1822, to January, 1823; Rev. Joseph Doddridge, M. D., November, 1824 to June 1826; Rev. Mr. Langstaff during a portion of 1826; Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, December, 1826 to 1831; Rev. John P. Robinson, September, 1831 to April, 1832; Rev. William Studdards, February, 1834 to 1835; Rev. William A. Smallwood, July, 1835, to March, 1853; Rev. George W. DuBois, September, 1853, to January, 1856; Rev. J. W. Claxton, assistant, July, 1855, to January, 1856, rector to March, 1857; Rev. George W. DuBois, March to May, 1857; Rev. Thomas G. Addison, May, 1857, to October, 1859; Rev. William A. Newbold, November, 1859, to 1863; Rev. John Leavitt, 1863 to 1866; Rev. J. F. Ohl, D. D.; 1866 to August, 1880; Rev. I. McK. Pittinger, Christmas, 1880, to 1890. The present rector, Rev. George P. Torrence, assumed charge of the parish April 20, 1890. In March, 1817, the Parochial Missionary Society was organized; the parish Sunday school in 1834.

Next in order is the history of the first Baptist church of Zanesville, Ohio, by Rev. Wm. Sedwick, A. M., which brings the record down to 1866:—

"The circumstances that led to the gathering in and organization of this church are thought worthy of record. In the fall of 1820 Elder George C. Sedwick left Winchester, Va., for the purpose of exploring the West. Taking Zanesville in his route, he stopped a few days, and preached as often as opportunity offered, and passed on to Kentucky and Indiana, spending a short time in each state, and receiving several invitations to settle with strong churches, with the offer of a good salary. But his mind was fixed upon Zanesville, though there was no church there, and only one man who was known as a Baptist. So strong, however, were his impressions of duty that he returned and commenced his labors there in the beginning of 1821. Having no house of worship, the court house and private dwellings were occupied for preaching and church meetings. On the 11th of February, 1821, three persons were baptized, viz.: Isaiah Miller, Thomas Sheppard and J. Johnson; these were the first fruits of his ministry in this new field. Baptisms are also mentioned as having occured in April, May, and June, on the 16th of which month the church was constituted. Elder George C. Sedwick was, on the same day, chosen pastor, and Joseph Sheppard and Jeremiah Dale, deacons, Thomas Sheppard, clerk. They agreed at this meeting to unite with the Muskingum Association; which met on the 22nd of August following. At this meeting they reported 37 baptized, four received by letter;—total 41. The second report to the Association, in August, 1822, they returned 39 baptized, 12 received by letter, 6 dismissed—total, 83. In their last report to this Association, in 1825, they state a total of 104, there having been baptized up to that date 105. In as small a town as Zanesville was at that time, and considering the disadvantages under which they labored, having no meeting house for some two or three years, and other societies having so far the start, this was considered a good beginning and an evidence of the former leadings of Providence in planting the Gospel standard in this place. Their house of worship, which had been in process of erection for some time, was ready for use in the fall of 1823, and was dedicated November 15th. On the 15th of December following the church meeting was held, for the first time, in the new edifice. This house was built of brick, 40x60 feet, one story high. In that day this was considered a noble structure, fully equal to any in the town. In May, 1826, the Ohio Baptist State Convention was organized in this house, where it held its first three annual meetings. So far as is known, the writer is the only minister now living in the state who was in that organization, if not the only individual. The day after the convention closed its first session the Meigs Creek Association was constituted, with seven churches and 409 members, at the Brookfield church, now in Noble county. This church

was one of the seven which formed this body. Previous to this there had been no association east of the Muskingum river, except a small body called "Still Water," located in the north part of Guernsey and Belmont counties, which, about this time, had become extinct, having been carried away by the influence of what was called Campbellism. The church of which we are speaking appears to have traveled on in peace and harmony for eight or ten years, and a good degree of prosperity attended their mutual efforts for good; many were added every year. But when the number of the Disciples had multiplied, there arose murmurings and contentions among them, causing the church and pastor a world of trouble. This unhappy state of things continued for some years, and finally terminated in the withdrawal of some twenty one members at one time. This restored peace and quietude to the church, and they moved on for some years in harmony and love. Elder George C. Sedwick, having served the church about sixteen years, felt it his duty to resign his pastorate, which he did in July, 1836. The church remained without a settled pastor for about a year, when they extended a unanimous call to Elder Wm. Sedwick, who accepted and entered upon the discharge of his duties in July, 1837. His connection with the church was of the most pleasing character. A good degree of prosperity attended their mutual labors during the two years of his pastorate. Some valuable accessions were made to the church, and here we beg to notice one of the mysterious providences of God. Just at the close of Elder Sedwick's second year, and after arrangements had been made by the church for his continuance, Elder William Spencer, of the Salem township church was very suddenly, and to the great grief of the church, called away by death. Elder Sedwick was called to preach his funeral sermon—and by the earnest request of the church, after a few weeks' reflection, he resigned the care of the church in Zanesville, and removed to Adamsville, where Elder Spencer had labored as pastor for twenty one years. Elder S. S. Parr was now called by the church in Zanesville to become their spiritual guide, and commenced his labors with them in December, 1839. He was an eloquent man, and might in truth be called a Boanerges. His stay with the church was short but prosperous; many were added under his ministry during the eighteen months of his pastorate. After his resignation and removal, in April, 1841, Elder John M. Courtney was chosen as his successor. He was a good pastor, and enjoyed the entire confidence of the church and community during the seven years of his ministry with them. The church was greatly strengthened and enlarged under his faithful labor. It was but a few years after his removal from Zanesville that he was taken by death to a better world. We all loved Brother Courtney, and deeply lamented his early death. Brother David E. Thomas succeeded Brother Courtney in the pastorate of this people. He was publicly installed in this office in December, 1849. The exercises were conducted by Elders George C. Sedwick and Abel Johnson. Brother Thomas was a native of Wales, and could speak as fluently his native tongue as the English; possessed a strong mind, and was generally warm and animated in his public addresses. But few were his equal in debate, possessing, as he did, a peculiar talent in that direction. He served the church for six years, up to the close of 1855. Many were added to the church during his ministry, and the present church edifice was erected while he was their pastor, though it was not entirely finished for some years after his removal, perhaps not till after his death. He died at his home, near Piqua, Ohio. After the resignation of Brother Thomas, Rev. J. B. Conyers was called to the oversight of the church, and continued in office about three years, during which period the church experienced serious troubles,—which troubles were the outgrowth of difficulties that were engendered before Brother Conyers became pastor,—which finally terminated in the withdrawal of some sixty four of its members who ganized another church on the opposite side of the street, called the Sixth Street church. This body subsequently united with Market Street church of Zanesville. In December, 1859, Rev. D. F. Carnahan was inducted into the office of pastor and continued his labors for three years. During his ministry the church appears to have moved on in peace. He resigned his office as pastor and entered as an officer into the army. After his resignation Elder Smith, of Virginia supplied the church for a short time, when Brother George W. Young, of Pennsylvania, was chosen to take the oversight of the flock. His mission was of short duration. He continued as their spiritual guide a little less than a year, when he was suddenly called away by death on the 12th of November, 1864, in the 46th year of his age. This unexpected event was deeply lamented by the church and congregation as well as by his family and more immediate connections; all mourned their loss, even as a household would that of a beloved brother, for a good man had fallen at his post. After the death of Brother

Young, the church extended a call to Brother J. B. Sharp, who appears to have entered upon the discharge of his duties as pastor in February, 1865. Quite a large addition of members were received by baptism during his ministry. But unfortunately, serious and sad difficulties followed, and scenes occurred in and out of their meetings which should never have transpired among the professed children of God. This, like other difficulties that have occured, in years past in this church, has terminated in a separation of some 77 members, of whom about 65,—very largely young people,—were brought into the church during Brother Sharp's pastorate. The old ship now seems to be sailing once more over a smooth sea. * * *

The following ministers have gone out from this church: Samuel Williams, George F. Adams, John Maginnis, Thomas M. Erwin, Jeremiah Dale, Benoni Allen, Seth Wickham Joseph Sheppard, Thomas Sheppard, Ely Frey, Joseph and William S. Sedwick and William Ashmore now a missionary in China. There have been organized from the First church four other Baptist churches, viz.: Market Street church, Third church (colored), Sixth Street church and Berean church. In addition to these four organized interests there have gone out from the First church, large numbers of members who have removed to the West; upon one occasion some forty—a number sufficiently large to form another church—took their letters and distributed themselves in Illinois and Iowa. The church has had its years of revival and prosperity as well as of trouble and adversity. In 1832, seventy-six are reported as baptized. In the following year, 1833, 63 were received by baptism, in 1840, 71 and in 1848, 165. The church has numbered, several times before these unhappy divisions, from 250 to 500 members, and notwithstanding the many drawbacks that have occurred in its history, it must be acknowledged that very few churches have ever exerted a wilder and more beneficial influence upon the community in which they were located. * * * * *

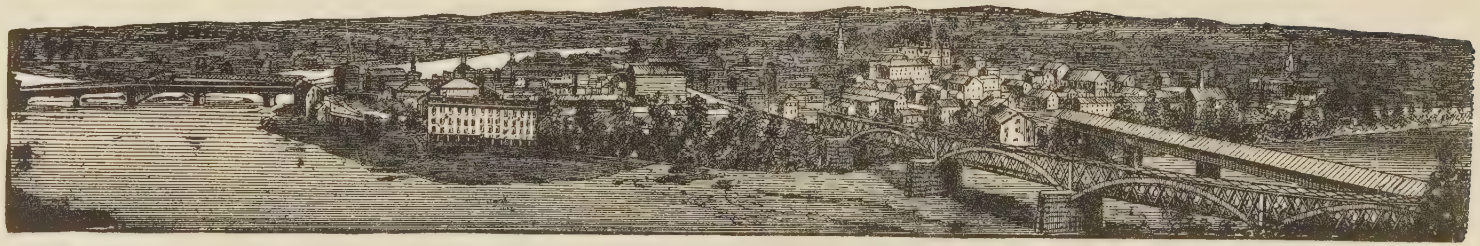
In August, 1866, Rev. W. G. Pratt became pastor of this church. His successor was Rev. S. Washington, who came in April, 1868, and closed his labors in October, 1869. During this period the meeting house was repaired and beautified at considerable expense. Rev. E. W. Dannels came in January, 1870, and after leading a successful revival, became pastor in April following. He resigned in 1872, late in the year. The church was supplied by Rev. R. S. James during the winter of 1872-'73. Rev. Thomas Powell became pastor April 1, 1873, remaining in that relation until July 1, 1877. From that date until October following, the church had no regular pastor, but had numerous supplies. In that month, Rev. Dr. T. R. Palmer came. January 1, 1880, he offered his resignation to take effect April 1, following. Rev. J. B. Ewell assumed the pastoral relation in May, 1880, and served until 1886. Rev. G. M. Shott was pastor 1886-'87; Rev. J. C. Carman, 1888-'91. The present pastor, Rev. A. M. Worman, has been in charge since 1891.

Remarkable years in this church were: 1832, 76 baptized; 1833, 63 baptized; 1840, 71 baptized; 1848, 165 baptized; 1870, a large ingath ering. The present membership is about 400.

The inception of the Lutheran church in Zanesville may be traced to Nicholas Border and his wife, who came here in 1803. In the course of human events the infant daughter they brought with them became the wife of John Bowman, who came in 1817, Following him came Jacob Reese, Sr., George Clapper, Michael Sackman, Solomon Myers, Peter Sackman and their wives and Christopher Spangler, who in time began to meet at each other's houses for worship. The first of these cottage meetings was held at the house of a Mr. Schmeltzer, at Fourth and South streets. In those days evangelists traveled over this region, scattering seed-thoughts of faith, and among them were Weiser, Foster and Andrew Hinkle, whose visits were irregular.

The first house of worship built by this denomination was a small frame structure erected in 1818 on the southwest corner of Seventh and South Streets. One of its attractions was a pipe organ made by L. P. Bailey. In 1820, John Alter and Peter Sackman were made elders, Jacob Bowman and Jacob Brock, deacons; John Bowman and Jacob Mercer, trustees; and John Bowman, treasurer of an organization thus perfected. About this time, Jacob Mercer and wife, Mrs. Hannah Smith, Miss Sarah Border and Daniel and Solomon Border were added to the membership. Among the communicants were the pastor's wife and daughter (Mrs. Elizabeth Conway,) and another daughter (Mrs. Susan Cole,) and Charlotte, Charles and Paul Kaemmerer and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kelly. During eighteen years, the services of this church were conducted in German and English, the former at morning, the latter at afternoon meetings. As their numbers increased, the English speaking portion of the congregation, preferring to have all services in English, determined to reorganize and form a new church, and as an outcome of this determination, St. John's English Evangelical

VIEW ON THE FAIR-GROUND, ZANESVILLE.



VIEW OF ZANESVILLE.

Lutheran church was organized in 1839, with Jacob Reese and John Alter, Sr., as elders; J. J. Brock and Abraham Alter as wardens; Solomon Deffenbaugh and John Bowman as trustees; Wm. Schultz as secretary and treasurer: and the following and about twenty-five others as members: Nicholas Border and wife, Jacob Reese and wife, John Alter and wife, Peter Sackman and wife, Isabella Ream, John Bowman and wife, Philip Munch and wife, J. J. Brock and wife, Solomon Deffenbaugh, Edney Manley, Margaret Leutz, Mary Mercer, Solomon Reese, Solomon Culp, Frances J. Mooney, Jacob Livingood, Catharine Ritz, Mary Ann Wright, J. K. Wright.

Rev. A. Bartholomew became the pastor, and served until 1843, and was recalled in 1848, and was again pastor. Revs. Stephen A. Mealy and W. C. Houar filled the interval between 1843 and 1848. Rev. A. Borserman succeeded Mr. Bartholomew at the close of his second pastorate, and served the church until dismissed for too pronounced Universalism. Rev. A. J. Weddell was the next pastor. He continued until 1856, when he resigned and the congregation was disbanded. The property purchased from the Episcopal church was held by the trustees, who continued to care for it.

From 1856 until 1869 there was no English Lutheran pastor settled here, and no English preaching. In the latter year, Rev. J. L. Stirewalt, the traveling missionary of the recently organized General council of the Lutheran church in America, passing through Zanesville, learned of the property still held for an English Lutheran church, and sought out Mr. and Mrs. John Bowman and found them still unconnected with any other church organization. He began services and organized a Sunday school. From this humble commencement the congregation was reorganized, and in 1871 Rev. M. C. Horine, then of Dayton, O., received and accepted a call to become the pastor. He continued until 1873, when he resigned to accept a call to Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1873 Rev. W. P. Ruthrauff, of Akron, O., became the pastor. He continued until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1876. The pastorate was vacant until November of that year, when Rev. F. Richards, of Philadelphia, Pa., received and accepted a call as pastor, and entered upon his duties. He has continued to serve the congregation from that date up to the present writing, being at this time the longest-settled pastor of any denomination in the city.

In 1878, the old church edifice, purchased from the Episcopal church, was demolished and the present building erected. This was made possible by the liberal subscription of $5,000 by Mr. and Mrs. John Bowman. The new edifice was dedicated on the first Sunday in Advent, 1878. The sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Laird, of Pittsburg, Pa. In the year 1881 the parsonage on South Seventh was purchased also, through the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman. In 1891 the Martin Luther Missionary society of the congregation purchased a lot on Maysville avenue, near Putnam avenue, with the view of establishing a Second English Lutheran congregation in the city. The present board of officers, constituting the church council at the present time, is as follows: Rev. F. Richards, pastor; W. H. Deffenbaugh, treasurer; George C. Dieterly, secretary; Wm. R. Baker, Jacob Beisser, Martin W. Miller, G. J. Crotzer and Henry Cordes.

German Evangelical Peace church dates its origin from 1818. Rev. L. Scheid was the first pastor, and N. Bader, P. Munch, M. Spangler and S. Diefenbach were its first deacons. The original house of worship was erected on the present church site, at the corner of Seventh and Harvey streets and was later enlarged by a considerable addition. The large brick structure now occupied was built in 1864. The church numbers 165 families; there are 150 in the Sunday school, with twenty teachers. In 1824, 1842 and 1864 the constitution of the church was changed, and the present constitution was adopted in 1882. Rev. W. A. Walter, the present pastor, began to serve this church in 1890.

German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church was organized about 1844 by Rev. Mr. Maenner, with twelve voting members. The succeeding pastors have been Rev. C. Kuehn, Rev. P. Eirich, Rev. H. Craemer, Rev. H. Jehn and Rev. C. A. Frank, the present incumbent. The first regular house of worship was a small brick building at the corner of Seventh and South streets, on the site of the present large brick structure, which was erected in 1866, at a cost of about $30,000. The number of communicant members is 340. A parochial school was established under the auspices of this church in 1870.

Disciples of Christ church is an old organization. For years it met with more or less regularity in halls in Putnam, Zanesville and West Zanesville. Its house of worship, on the southeast corner of Park and Amelia streets, was erected about eight years ago, and is a well-finished, slate-roofed frame structure. The membership of the church is about 150, and the pastor is Rev. M. J. Maxwell, who took charge

in 1892. During many years this church did not flourish, though its organization was always kept intact, but of late it has had more generous encouragement, is growing and promises to grow, and is doing a good work in the field it fills.

The First Congregational church of Zanesville was organized January 1, 1885, and was reorganized by council February 24 following. Rev. George D. Herron was the first pastor. His successors have been the following, in the years mentioned: Rev. Thomas Clayton, 1887; Rev. D. I. Jones (present pastor), 1889. The church building on North Sixth street, near North, was erected in 1888 at a cost of about $6,500. The present board of deacons is thus constituted: Dr. W. E. Atwell, J. M. Moore, Thomas D. Davis, Thomas M. Nicholas, R. G. Lewman, John R. Price. The trustees are John W Dawson, Robert Webb, Frank K. Jackson, Peter J. Snyder Thomas Miles; R. G. Lewman is superintendent of the Sunday-school; Dr. E. A. Farquhar, Jr., is church treasurer; Miss Eva Parsons is clerk. The number of members is 180.

Zanesville is in the Catholic diocese of Columbus. Catholicism was introduced here in organized form in 1820, when St. Thomas' church was instituted by Rev. Nicholas D. Young, O. P. The first members were John S. Dugan and family and William Colerick and family. Rev. Stephen H. Montgomery was the first pastor, and the services were held in a small brick warehouse that stood on the northeast corner of Fifth street and Locust alley. The first church was a one-story building, thirty-five feet high, seventy feet deep and forty feet front. It stood on the rear part of the lot occupied by the present church and cost about $2,000. The corner-stone was laid in the spring of 1825 and the dedication occurred in the fall of 1827, Bishop Tennick officiating. The present house of worship, at the northeast corner of Fifth street and Locust alley, is a fine structure of stone, 120 by 60 feet, which cost about $40,000. Bishop Miles laid the corner-stone March 17, 1842. Rev. P. C. Coll was pastor for a considerable time, until he was suceeded by Rev. J. A. Bockel, who came November 8, 1880; Rev. William Quinn is the present pastor. The Sunday school was organized by Rev. B. A. Brady and others. Thomas R. Phelps was made superintendent. The Altar society was organized in 1830; the Society of the Blessed Virgin Mary in 1848; the Rosary in 1848; the Purgatorial society in 1877; the Sacred Heart society in 1877; the Holy Name of Jesus society in 1880. These societies are strictly devotional in their exercises. St Patrick's Benevolent society was organized in 1859; St. Thomas Benevolent and Literary society in 1871; Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, in 1876. Shortly after the beginning of the war of secession St. Patrick's Benevolent society gave $500—all it had in its treasury—to equip men for service. This sum, the accumulation from hard day labor, saved for the purpose of taking care of the sick, burying the dead and relieving the wants of the widow and the orphan, had been husbanded with great care by Hon. John O'Neill, then president of the society. Highly appreciating but scarcely needing the generous gift, the city authorities returned it to the society, that it might not be diverted from the charitable purpose for which it had been intended.

St. Nicholas Catholic church (German) was organized in 1841. Its house of worship was erected the fall of 1842 and dedicated by Bishop Purcell. In 1861 an addition was built to the church, making a total length of ninety-six feet by forty-five feet width. The present pastor is Rev. Nicholas Meschenmoser.

Market Street Baptist church was organized in the "old academy," near the corner of Third and Market streets, May 15, 1835, with twenty-nine constituent members. Of this number, Mrs. Curran Blue, Thomas C. Hillier and Mrs. Susan Slocum only are living. Meetings were held in the court house a short time and then in a small building on South street near Seventh. In 1835, a movement had been started to erect a meeting house. A lot was donated by "Father" Rector Mills. The building now in use was begun in July, 1837, and finished and dedicated January 1, 1839. It is a large and attractive structure, on the east side of North Sixth street between Market and North streets. The first pastor was Rev. Hiram Gear, from May, 1835, to May, 1836. The next was Rev. William S. Hall, November, 1836, to April, 1838. Rev. George I. Mills was pastor from June, 1838, to July, 1841, and was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Sheppardson, July, 1841, to May, 1845. An interesting event following the pastorate of this gifted man was the conversion of him who has long been known as Rev. Jefferson Chambers. Rev. N. N. Woods came in November, 1845 and remained until July, 1848. In March, 1849, Rev. L. G. Leonard, D. D., was called to the pastorate of the church, and he continued until March, 1855. Following Elder Jacob Knapp's services as an evangelist under Mr. Leonard's pastorate, there were upwards of seventy-five accessions to the membership. The next pastor was Rev J. T. Roberts, from April, 1855, to April, 1856. In

April, 1857, Rev. Alfred Pinney began his pastorate, during which the political troubles which preceded the war agitated all churches in the country and affected this. He prophesied the war and the extermination of slavery. At length April, 1860, he severed his relation with the church. April 1, 1860, what was then known as the Sixth Street Baptist church, formally and in a body united with the Market Street church. The church as now constituted called to its parochial office Rev. N. A. Reed, who assumed charge in August, 1860, and remained until April, 1867. Coming as he did at a critical period in the history of all affairs, it was a peculiar test of Mr. Reed's ability to preside over a church so singularly identified with the interests of the country as was this one. Many brave men from among its communicants and congregation were at the front during the war. Notable among them was the almost entire male portion of the family of Prof. H. D. Munson. Mr. Reed's successor was Rev. Willett Vary, who served from May, 1867, to April, 1869, and died soon after he severed his pastoral connection. In September, 1870, after a supply by Rev. W. H. Beach, (October, 1869, to May, 1870,) Rev. R. S. James was called to the pastorate and continued until July, 1872. Mr. James was succeeded September, 1872, by Rev. R. Andrew Griffin. Mr. Griffin was of English birth, had studied theology with Dr. C. H. Spurgeon, and was a graduate from Regent Park college, London. One who knew him well has thus referred to him and his never-to-be-forgotten pastorate: "His genius, youth and peculiar methods of sermonizing, his freshness of thought and originality of manner, produced a very general and decided impulse for activity and growth. His labors were blessed with a good degree of success and his pastorate for many months had a tone of geniality that was welcomed by all. But association with liberalizing ministers, the misguided research of a man not properly grounded in theology, and the morbidness of an ambitious mind defeated in some of its cherished dreams soon wrought a sudden change. The fresh and David-like English boy, who came with the simple story of Christian faith and hope upon his lips, changed to a morbid cynic, a philosophizing misanthrope, a demoralized doubter. In 1875, his pastorate of nearly four years began to wane in power and efficiency, and seems to have grown worse, until, in February, 1876, when it ended in his own confused despair, and almost wrecking the old church so long a survivor of other but no greater perils. Mr. Griffin's subtle and confessed attempt, for one whole year, to indoctrinate the church with heresy, was at once a proof of the thorough work which had been done before and the intelligence, integrity and faith of the membership, for the attempt was singularly abortive." The next pastor, Rev. Henry A. Delano, assumed charge in August, 1876, and ceased his labors here in August, 1886. Rev. A. D. Williffer was in charge from August, 1881, to September, 1885, and Rev. James L. Smith from November, 1885, to July, 1890. The present pastor is Rev. George B. Simons, who assumed charge in 1890.

The Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1840 by a division of the Second Street church, the membership of which was deemed too large for the capacity of one pastor. Revs. Uriah Heath and John W. Stone were appointed to the Zanesville station. The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing company permitted the new church to use the upper room of the McIntire Academy as a place of worship. The membership at the outset was about 100. In the spring of 1841, a lot on Seventh street was purchased for $1,000 from John Lee, and it was determined to build a church. Rev. Mr. Heath obtained sufficient subscriptions to justify this, and the stone basement was completed in 1843. The church was finished and dedicated in September, 1845. To this time the church had been a congregation of the Second Street organization, but at the annual conference this year, Seventh Street church was made an independent station, but the two stations did not have separate and distinct boards of trustees until 1850. Rev. B. F. Jackson is the present pastor. The Sunday school was organized soon after the church was formed.

The Second Presbyterian church was organized from the membership of the First Presbyterian church. It was formed by an act of the Presbytery of Zanesville, September 7, 1852, and completed its organization October 9, following. Those who petitioned for a separate organization were L. P. Bailey, E Burlingame, R. P. Robinson and T. H. Patrick (the first mentioned an elder, the others, deacons,) and A. McFadden, Mrs. Jane Price, Mrs. Rebecca Griffith, Miss Mary Price, Mrs. Ann Griffith, Miss Anna M. Griffith, Sarah Katharine Griffith, D. B. Cochran, Mrs. Sarah Cochran, Samuel Robinson, Mrs. C. A. Peters, Miss Lucinda Bailey, Mrs. Sophia H. Adams, Mrs Elizabeth M. Bird, Miss Jane A. McFadden, Robert M. Crow, Mrs. Jane Burlingame, Miss Susan P. Burlingame, Richard Morris, Mrs. Margaret A.

Robinson, Peter Black, Robert Little and Mrs. Agnes Little. Before the first communion the following named persons were added by certificate: Mrs. Susan Stillwell, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, Mrs. E. M. Hoge, Mrs. Abigail W. Bailey, Mrs. Ann M. Carey, Mrs. D. Sullivan, Mrs. Jane Shaw, Mrs. Susan McGinnis, Mrs. Mary Jane Porter, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Bell, Miss Rebecca Tidball, Miss Belinda McGinnis, Mrs. Margaret Fillmore, John Wilson, John S. Black, John G. Spencer, George A. Retiberg, Mrs. Nancy Hersh, Mrs. Margaret Eddie, Mrs. Eliza P. Crow, Mrs. Susan Granger, Mrs. Margaret Mapes. The two congregations worshiped together until, early in 1853, the new church rented Odd Fellow's hall and held services there till January, 1854, when the Lutheran church, at the southeast corner of South and Sixth streets, was leased for one year. Odd Fellow's hall was again secured January 1, 1855, and services were continued there until the edifice in which the congregation now worships was completed, in August, 1855. It is a neat brick structure on the east side of north Fifth street, between Main and Market streets, and cost, including the grounds, about $15,000. Rev. Moses A. Hoge, who was pastor of the church at Zanesville at the time of its division was, by act of Presbytery, October 22, 1852, set apart as pastor of the new church, having severed his connection with the church of Zanesville by consent. The present pastor is Rev. A. W. Clokey. The Sabbath school was organized soon after the church was formed. The first superintendent was John A. Black.

The Zanesville church of United Brethren in Christ was organized at the house of Frederick Greul, on Eighth street, April 8, 1865, by Rev. Casper Streich, who the first pastor. For about a year the congregation worshiped from house to house. Their church, a substantial brick building, on Seventh street between Main and Market streets, was erected in 1866 at a cost of $4,000. The Sabbath school was organized in 1865. In matters of religion this church is subject to the rulings of the Ohio United Brethren association. The present pastor is Rev. Justice Moeller.

The South Street Methodist Episcopal church had its origin in a mission established in 1865, by Rev. J. H. Gardner. By the generosity of Rev. David Young, the congregation was enabled to purchase a lot on the northeast corner of Seventh and South streets and to build a neat one-story church, which was finished in 1879. The lot and church cost about $9,000. The present pastor is Rev. Charles C. Elson. The Sunday school was organized in 1865, with David Brookover as superintendent.

At a meeting in Nevitt's hall, September 20, 1868, the following persons agreed to become active members of a Hebrew congregation to be organized in Zanesville:—Wolf Dryfus, Michael Steinfeld, Marx Cohen, J. L. Dryfus, R, Schoenfeld, Meyer Schoenfeld, Jacob Schoenfeld, Ben S. Dryfus, Herman Weber, Jacob Wollner, Simon Goodman, J. Kraus, Abe Kohn, Adolphus Hartman, W. Freedman, L. Freedman. The organization was effected Sunday September 27, 1868, with Wolf Dryfus, as president, M. Steinfeld, as vice-president, M. Cohn, as treasurer; B. S. Dryfus as secretary, and W. Freedman, J. L, Dryfus and Rudolph Schoenfeld at trustees. The congregation rented a room in Alter's building, In March, 1869, the services of B. Tauber were secured as instructor or teacher. In August following it was resolved to incorporate the organization. October 5, 1873, the congregation joined the Union of American Hebrew congregations. The Congregational burying ground is situated on the National road.

The Hungarian Benevolent association, otherwise called the Hebrew church, was organized in 1874 by the following; among other prominent members: B. Froch, H. Weber, J. Haber, W. Freedman and S. Newman. D. Feierlicht was the first rabbi.

The Welsh church was organized October 24, 1875, at the Sixth ward hose house by electing the following officers: Deacons, John J. James, Thomas D. Williams, Thomas D. Davis; secretary, William T. Jones. The congregation worships at the southwest corner of Monroe and Price streets.

South Street African Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1826 at the house of Ellen Feelin, on Seventh street between Market and Main streets.

The first church edifice was a little brick building, near the river, east of Eighth street. From this church the congregation removed to a frame house on Putnam hill. From there they returned to Zanesville, where they had built a frame church on Ninth street, near South. Several years later they purchased a brick church, on South street, between Third and Fourth streets, formerly occupied by the Protestant Methodist. In 1876 they erected a brick church on the same site.

The Third Baptist church (colored) was organized in the old brick school-house on Moxahala avenue, Putnam, August 29, 1863, by Rev. Isaac Jones, first pastor. Another church of Colored Baptists consolidated with this to form the Union Baptist church, which worships on

the east side of Eighth street, between Main and South streets, of which Rev. A. M. Thomas is pastor.

The African Wesleyan Methodist church, which worships on the south side of Moorehead avenue, east of Blue avenue, was organized with sixteen members July 24, 1875.

Below will be found a statement of the location and times of service of the several churches of the city with other valuable information: Baptist—First Baptist church, south Sixth street, Rev. A. M. Warman, pastor; services, 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school at 9:15 a. m. Market Street Baptist church, east side North Sixth, between Market and North, Rev. G. B. Simons, pastor; services, 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Union Baptist church, (colored), east side Eighth, between Main and South, Rev. A. M. Thomas, pastor; services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 2:30 p. m. Baptist Mission church, west side Woodland avenue, 2s of Maysville Pike. Catholic—St. Thomas church, east side Fifth, between Market and North, Rev. Wm. Quinn, pastor; 1st mass, 7 a. m., 2d mass, 8:30 a. m., high mass, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday-school, 9 a. m., vespers, 3:30 p. m. St. Nicholas church, northeast corner Main and National Pike, Rev. Nicholas Meschenmoser, pastor; mass, 8 a. m., high mass, 10 a. m.; Sunday-school, 2 p. m., vespers, 3 p. m. Christian—Disciples of Christ church, northeast corner Park and Amelia, Rev. M. J. Maxwell, pastor; services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. Congregational—First Congregational church, west side North Sixth, between Market and North, Rev. D. I. Jones, pastor; services 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school 9:30 a. m. Episcopal—St. James church, west side North Sixth, between Market and North, Rev. George P. Torrence, pastor; services, 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Evangelical association—German Evangelical church, southwest corner Seventh and South, Rev. W. A. Walter, pastor; services, 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Hebrew—Congregation Beth, Abraham, 12 South Seventh, Rev. Solomon E. Cohn, rabbi; services, Saturday, 9 a. m., Friday, 7 p. m.; Polish Synagogue, southwest corner Main and Seventh. Lutheran—St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran church, Rev. F. Richards, pastor; Services, 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9:15 a. m. German Lutheran Trinity church, northeast corner South Seventh and Harvey, Rev. C. A. Frank, pastor; services, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Methodist—Euclid Avenue M. E. church, east side Euclid avenue, near Thurman; no regular pastor; Services, 3:30 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 2 p. m. First Methodist Protestant church, Beaumont street; services, 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Moxahala Avenue M. E. church, east side Moxahala avenue, between Jefferson and Madison, Rev. Benj. A. Stubbins, pastor; services, 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9:15 a. m. Second Street M. E. church, southwest corner Main and Second, Rev. T. C. Reade, pastor; services, 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9:15 a. m. Seventh Street M. E. church, east side North Seventh, between Orchard and Center, Rev. B. F. Jackson, pastor; services, 10:30a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9 a. m. South Street M. E. church, northeast corner South and Seventh, Rev. Chas. C. Elson, pastor; services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 2:30 p. m. St. Paul A. M. E. church, north side South, between Third and Fourth, Rev. Philip Toliver, pastor; services, 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 2:30 p. m. Wesleyan Methodist, (colored), south side Morehead avenue, east of Blue avenue; no regular pastor; services, 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Presbyterian—First Presbyterian church, east side North Sixth, between Main and Market, Rev. J. C. Holliday, pastor; Services, 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. Putnam Presbyterian church, Woodlawn avenue, Ninth ward, Rev. E. Rogers, pastor; services 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. Second Presbyterian church, east side North Fifth, between Market and Main, Rev. A. W. Clokey, pastor; services, 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. United Brethren—United Brethren church, 43 North Seventh street, Rev. Justice Moeller, pastor; services, 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Universalist—First Universalist church of Zanesville, corner of Woodlawn and Muskingum avenues, Rev. Lotta D. Crosby, pastor. Welsh --Welsh Congregation, southwest corner of Monroe and Price streets; services, 10:30 a m., and 3:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 2 p. m.

Chapter XXI.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

IT was to the Falls of the Muskingum, within the boundaries of the territory that subsequently became Salt Creek township, and known and described in the United States surveys as "Township thirteen of range twelve of lands of the United States within the territory northwest of the River Ohio, and subject to entry in the land office in Marietta, Ohio," that, in the latter part of June, 1788, a party of thirty men, under the command of a United States military officer from Fort Harmar, was sent by water, with provisions and presents of goods, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace and friendship with several tribes of Indians who had selected that as the place for meeting Gen. St. Clair, the governor of the territory and authorized representative and agent of the government. The location selected for conducting the negotiations was on the south bank of the river, where the town of Taylorsville now stands. These troops were ordered to the place by Gen. Harmar, commandant of Fort Harman, for the purpose of erecting a council house and the building of huts for the comfort of the men and protecting the goods against the weather. This remote spot was selected by the Indians for the purpose of the council in preference to Fort Harmar, for the reason it was nearer their own homes, and was to them a well known and favorite locality and not under the influence of a military fort. The attempt to form a treaty was a failure. The reason is given by the historian in a few words. He says: "The Indians commenced assembling from the different tribes in large numbers, especially from the Delawares. Among them was a band of the Chippewas and other Indians, outcasts from different tribes, amounting to about twenty. On the night of the 13th of July, those desperadoes crept slyly around the tents containing the goods, and fired on the sentries, ten in number, with the intention of plundering them. By this discharge two men were killed and one or two wounded. The sentries returned the fire, and the rest of the guards running to their assistance, the Indians retired without accomplishing their object. One of the assailants was killed and one wounded. The same night they killed and scalped a mulatto man, servant to Maj. Duncan, a trader who was waiting for the assembling of the tribes, with goods to barter for their skins and peltries." This action of the Indians exhibited so hostile a feeling and was so unexpected that any further attempt to secure a treaty at that time was not only regarded as impracticable, but exceedingly hazardous, and, as a consequence, the matter was for the time being indefinitely postponed. A subsequent conference was, however, held in the fall following at another place and a treaty effected.

It was in the early autumn of the year 1795, immediately on the close of the Indian war and two years before any white man was located with the view of making a permanent home on any of the territory which now constitutes Muskingum county, that under the auspices of a company formed in Marietta the manufacture of salt was commenced in this township, at or adjoining the present village of Chandlersville on the east. It was the first experiment of the kind in the Muskingum valley—in fact the first in all the territory northwest of the Ohio river east of the Scioto valley. The discovery of salines at this point at the time it was made grew out of the fact that salt at Marietta, and at all the settlements below Marietta along the Ohio and up the Muskingum rivers, was a commodity so scarce as to be entirely beyond the ability of most persons to procure, it being retailed as high as fifty cents a quart. It was, too, an article of universal necessity, and as the demand for it must constantly increase as the population increased it was imperative upon the people to find some source of supply near at home adequate to the demand, and which would have the effect to reduce the price to an amount that all might be enabled to satisfy their necessary wants. It was understood that

the Indians for an indefinite period of time had been in the habit of obtaining salt water from the salines that have existed and reducing the same to salt. Accordingly a company was sent out from Marietta for the purpose of locating those salines. After a considerable search they were discovered; by the aid of a small camp kettle the explorers were enabled to test the waters, and greatly to their relief it was found that these waters were much more strongly impregnated with saline particles than they had any reason to hope or expect might be the case. A report of the discovery was duly made to the people of Marietta by whom they had been sent on this voyage of exploration. As a consequence all the necessary appliances for making salt were called into requisition at the earliest possible day, the business of salt manufacturing commenced, and was prosecuted with the utmost energy and vigor, night and day, until the supply of the article was sufficient to satisfy the demand. The salt was for the most part conveyed to the river at Duncan's Falls on pack-horses and thence transported in canoes to Waterford and Marietta. The supplies for the employes at the works were procured at these places, and brought them in the same way.

It was in the latter part of this year, during the month of December, that the adventure of Capt. William Davis and Juda Ford occurred. They were employed at the works, the former acting in the capacity of foreman or manager, the latter an intelligent young man of nineteen years of age, a laborer there, and also acting in the capacity of book-keeper. The supply of provisions at the works became well-nigh exhausted, and it became necessary that a new supply should be ordered. This could only be done by going or sending to Waterford and Marietta, and as the river was closed by ice it was necessary to go by land. Accordingly these men determined to make the trip and started for Waterford by a direct route through the woods, without any trace or marked trees to guide them. As the works had only been in operation for a brief period, the intercourse between them and their base of supplies had thus far been conducted entirely by water, the overland route as yet not being opened. These men having expected to reach their destination in a single day, the distance being only thirty miles, the only outfit they provided was one blanket, a single charge of gunpowder, a flint, a jack-knife, a piece of tow string for tinder, and a couple of pounds of venison. Not being familiar with the woods they hired a hunter as a guide to pilot them to the headwaters of Meigs creek. He accompanied them a few miles on the way, and, after giving directions as to the route, returned. The men mistook the directions given them, and instead of reaching the headwaters of Meigs creek wandered over to the waters of Mills creek, down which stream they traveled until night overtook them. The day was cloudy and exceedingly cold, the thermometer at Marietta ranging from twenty-two to twenty-four degrees below zero. Instead of going south as they supposed, they had been all the day traveling north. As night came on they succeeded, with the materials they had at command, in striking a fire in the bark of a dry tree, and encamped for the night. The following day the sun appeared and they saw the mistake of the preceding day and commenced retracing their steps. They wandered about until the second night overtook them in the wilderness. This was passed as was the first night. Now their venison and their means to obtain a fire were all gone. On the morning of the third day they came upon a small stream bearing a westerly direction, down which they determined to go. Suddenly and unexpectedly they saw smoke ascending through the branches and tops of the trees. They were not long in reaching the works and with frozen hands and feet received the greetings of their companions from whom they separated more than two days before. And here we leave them.

Before the discovery of the Salines by the white man, the stream uniting with the Muskingum river at Duncan's Falls was called Salt creek. By whom this name was given the main stream is not known. That matter is involved in obscurity. But it was undoubtedly given because of the Salines on the east branch, which by the men at the works were called "White Eyes," and probably on the supposition that this east branch was the main and not a tributary stream. The name "White Eyes" was given this branch of Salt creek on which the Salines were situated in honor of George White Eyes, a young Indian who had been educated at Dartmouth College by the United States Government as a token of respect to his father, a Delaware chief of that name, who had ever exhibited friendship for the whites. This young Indian had spent some time at Waterford when the first settlement was there made. He had befriended the white settlers on several occasions, was quite a favorite with them and was personally known to some of the employes at the works. The stream bore the name above given it for quite a number of years, but of late, within the memory of man, the name has been

transferred to another branch of Salt creek running in a westerly direction across the northern portion of the township. The branch of the stream first called "White Eyes" and joining it about a half mile below Chandlersville, was called by the men at the works, "Williams' Fork," in honor of the adventure of Williams and Ford as related above. The name the stream still bears.

It was in the year 1797, that Captain John Chandler, a native of Connecticut, but at the time a citizen of Rutland county, Vermont, inspired by the enthusiasm that animated large numbers of New England people to remove to Ohio, and allured by the glowing descriptions which reached New England of the richness of the soil and the magnitude of the productions for which the Ohio country was becoming celebrated, became one of a company of fifteen families, organized in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, under the general direction and leadership of General Rufus Putnam as agent of the Ohio company for the purpose of emigrating to this western wilderness. This was only one of numerous companies organized throughout the New England states in like manner and for a like purpose at about the same period of time. The company of which Captain Chandler became a member on its arrival in Ohio made their first permanent landing in the part of Balpre, now known as Newbury township, the most southerly township of Washington county.

Here the company first planted a settlement but it was not destined long to remain so. It began very soon to disintegrate. It was composed of too many inharmonious elements. The families separated, some going in one direction, some another. Some sought a home in one locality, some another. Captain Chandler remained two years and then det rmined to go elsewhere. He explored the region of the upper Muskingum and the valley of the Licking. Like many others he probably entertained a prejudice against selecting a home along the valleys of the larger streams. The fear was generally indulged that the atmosphere where the forests were so dense as along the larger streams, must necessarily be filled with malaria and that as a consequence sickness must there prevail. Hence many of the pioneer settlers located on the high grounds when the rich bottoms along the larger streams could have been as easily secured. After much wandering and weighing in his own mind the relative merits different localities possessed for a permanent residence, he finally selected the "White Eyes" branch of Salt creek as the locality where he would spend his future years. He had now passed the meridan of life and had reached that period in human existence when the shadows lengthen as the years increase. Hence the importance of a judicious selection must have been uppermost in his thoughts. His choice was probably determined by the surroundings and the fact that all indications favored it as a healthy locality. Here, too, were established a salt-works for the manufacture of salt which had been operated by the Marietta company for a series of years with a constantly increased production. The locality was one that seemed to be favorably situated for becoming a business center, and as the population increased and the country developed trade relations must become a matter of no small importance. Besides it was on the direct and shortest route of what must become the chief highway between Zanesville and Marietta.

It was in the spring of 1799 when Captain Chandler with his family landed here in this White Eyes valley. What was the situation? He had no home to which he could come; no home to protect his family from the elements; not even a shed whereunder, for the time being, he could find shelter. What a contrast it presented to that Vermont home he had left only two years before! How must all have seemed to the mind of this intelligent and experienced man! What were the emotions of this heroic pioneer as he looked about him and into the faces of that gentle and devoted wife and of that family of bright and active-minded children who had accompanied him into the depths of the wilderness!

Captain Chandler's family consisted of nine persons—himself, his wife, two sons that had nearly reached a man's estate, two in their boyhood years, one a lad of six or eight years, an infant son and a daughter some nine or ten years of age. It was the first business to secure a place of shelter and, for the time being, what might be called a home. This was speedily accomplished. Within three days he and his boys, with the aid of such of the men at the works as could be spared, had a cabin erected and comfortably prepared for occupancy, and of sufficient size to afford ample accommodations for all the household. It very soon became the home of peace, comfort and contentment.

As soon as the cabin home was prepared so as to afford comfortable protection to its inmates, and shelter was provided for the oxen and the few domestic animals he possessed, Captain Chandler and his boys, with an unfaltering industry and energy, commenced the

work of preparing the land for cultivation by clearing away the undergrowth of the forest and "girdling" or deadening the trees around and in the neighborhood of his cabin home. The wild became a garden. At the end of the first season enough was secured of grain and vegetables, and provender for stock, to supply over into the succeeding year enough and to spare.

The Chandlers were all active and could work with advantage at almost anything they undertook. They were, too, for the most part, artisans. They could as readily apply their hands to mechanical pursuits, and with as quick a perception as to the manner of doing, as to the preparation of the land for cultivation. Captain Chandler, in his boyhood days, had practiced, more as a pastime than as an employment, the business of blacksmithing. His boys readily caught the business of smithing, as they did the use of the plane, the saw, the chisel and the mallet, and as a consequence, at odd spells, on rainy days, and at times when out-door employments could not be pursued, with the aid of such mechanical instruments as they had at command, they were enabled to make almost any article of every day use that required mechanical skill in its construction. This aptitude in the use of tools proved of great advantage to them during the after years when the settlement was developing.

Before two years elapsed Captain Chandler had opened and placed under cultivation a large and productive farm. But the farm and farming operations were not enough. Ambitious, energetic and restless spirits required something to be feed upon more stimulating and exciting than that afforded by agricultural employment. It was at this juncture of affairs that negotiations were entered upon looking to the sale and transfer of the Salt Works still owned and conducted by the Marietta company to Captain Chandler and sons. In due time such sale was effected and the transfer of the works made. The new proprietors immediately went into possession and took charge of the business. Thus far, as the entire population of the neighborhood consisted only of a single family, it was a matter of indifference who owned the works or who conducted the business of salt manufacturing. But now it was different. The time had come when an increase of population in the neighborhood was anticipated. As a matter of course, all new comers would have a desire that the advantages to be derived from the conduct of the business, if any, should inure to the common benefit of the people of the neighborhood. This part, too, as it should become generally known, would have the effect to attract population. The works, therefore, when the new proprietors acquired possession, thenceforward became known as "Chandler's Salt works." The business was. too, under the new management prosecuted with renewed energy and vigor and for all there was in it. It was from these works that the people along the Muskingum river and at Marietta, and for a distance of many miles along the Ohio above and below Marietta, for quite a number of years, obtained this article of universal necessity. It cannot be ascertained that a single employe of the Marietta company during the entire five years that Company owned and managed the works, remained for any considerable time in the employ of the new company, or became a pioneer or a settler in the neighborhood. A new set of men were on hand to take their places. Only the names of a portion of these can now be recalled; and of these memory and tradition are alike at fault as to when and with a single exception whence they came and how long they were thus engaged. It is only known they were there some portion of the time during the six or seven years the Chandlers conducted the salt operations. The names now recalled are those of John Hopper, Daniel Bane, William Cunningham, William Newell, John Dixon and David Forebush. Though single men, nearly if not quite all became pioneers and identified themselves with the people of the neighborhood in clearing away the forests for cultivation. They deserve remembrance as the advance guard of the civilization that was to follow. It was now 1801, Zanesville and Putnam were each becoming points of some consequence and promised to be important towns. A post route providing for carrying the mail once a week each way, had been established between these points and Marietta, although on the entire line from Zanesville to Waterford there was not a Post Office for the reason there was not a single inhabitant resident on the line except at the Chandler's Salt works. This post road was little more than a bridle path, but the travel over it was becoming quite constant and was rapidly increasing. Accordingly the "Chandler settlement," as it was now being called, began to arrest attention. Comers and goers were frequent. The roads to Zanesville and Duncan's Falls, especially the latter as it was the road on which the traffic to and from the Salt works was conducted, soon became much traveled highways. A new order of things was now about to be introduced.

There is no record as to who were the first

pioneers to succeed Captain Chandler in this new settlement, who next to him were entitled to the honor of being the first to commence here the demolition of the forest. The arrivals became quite frequent. Several families came at about the same time. Among the first to arrive were John Briggs, of Pennsylvania, Johnson Brewster, of Vermont, a brother-in-law of Captain Chandler. About the same time came George Clapper from Pennsylvania and William Dixon, from Ireland, and Abraham Mercer, of Virginia. All these men had families and were here before 1804. In this year came Daniel Bliss another brother-in-law of Captain Chandler, and a native of Massachusetts, with a family, including himself, of nine persons. He was a physician and the only physician in the settlement for more than twenty years. Then came during the four or five years that followed, Peter Sarehett, Jacob Crumbaker, Jacob Wilhelm, Thomas Brady, Joseph Culbertson, and others whose names are not at command. All these men had families,—they were pioneers and became what might be called representative men of the neighborhood. They all came to make husbandry their pursuit. A little further along came Robert Linn, and David Peairs, natives of Pennsylvania, Isaac Wartenbee from Virginia, and Welcome Ballou, from Massachusetts, and John Finney. All these persons were accompanied with their families. Other pioneer settlers followed and at the end of the decade the population of the township had increased to several hundred. It was, too, a rapidly increasing population, not confined to a single neighborhood, but scattered over the entire township.

The Chandler grist mill was built prior to 1807 and was burned in 1811–1812. Llewellyn Howell built the second mill, and it is said Silas Robinson was his partner in the enterprise. Sometime between 1815 and 1818 Samuel McCune had a saw and grist mill on Big Salt creek. Zachary Chandler's tannery was started about 1810, and William Scott's distillery in 1814. Bernhard Brewster opened a store in 1812. John Stevens and John Moore were also early merchants. Zachary Chandler kept a tavern in a frame building as early as 1815. He was succeeded in this enterprise by a Mr. Cuberday, and during his occupancy the building was burned. Robert Linn opened his house for the accommodation of the public about 1820. There was no professional blacksmith in the township until 1810, when Jerry Joseph came. The next disciple of Vulcan was William Moore, known as "Old Bung My Eye." from a song he often sang. Dr. Daniel Bliss, the pioneer physician, came in 1812. Salt Creek Baptist church was organized in 1811. The first church was of hewn logs and had the dignity of two stories and a gallery. The Methodist Episcopal church at Mansfork, grew out of a class organized as early as 1812 by Rev. James Watts. William Knox began his labors at Chandlersville in 1816. Chandlersville and Sugar Grove appointments were formerly in Norwich circuit, and in 1869 were joined with Fairview and Duncan's Falls appointments, and known as the Duncan's Falls circuit. Presbyterianism took root here in 1814, when the first organization was formed. A small frame house was the first edifice of this denomination at Chandlersville. The present brick church was built in 1834. The United Brethren church dates its organization back to 1857–1858.

It was about the year 1805 that John Chandler, third son of Captain Chandler, still quite a young man, erected, or caused to be erected, the first mill in the township. Its site was on the creek about a mile below the salt works. As the mill stones were procured in the neighborhood and it contained no bolting chest, its use consisted principally in grinding corn. This was an important event in the history of the neighborhood.

The Chandlers conducted the business of salt manufacturing for the period of between six and seven years after they first came into possession of the works. They then disposed of the same to John, Peter and Thomas Sarehett. On the 15th day of February, 1809, the General Assembly of Ohio passed a law creating or appointing an agent to superintend and lease these works. Previous to this date no such officer existed. Accordingly under that act a lease of the works for the period of three years was effected with the Sarehetts. Again on the 20th day of February, 1812, the general assembly of the state passed an act authorizing the further leasing of the works to the same parties for the period of seven years, granting to the lessees the additional privilege of enclosing 80 acres of land adjoining for pasture and fuel purposes. On the expiration of this lease no further action was taken by the state looking to its renewal. Owing to the fact that in numerous other localities, by boring wells deep into the rocky strata salt waters of much greater strength and in much larger quantities had been secured, these works as property possessed little value. For this and other causes they were abandoned.

The territory which became known as Salt

Creek township was described in the United States surveys as "Township 13 of Range 12, of lands of the United States situate in the State of Ohio," and as such passed into the market as other Congress lands. Section 31 was situated on the south of the river and on it the village of Taylorsville now stands.

As the end of the first decade approached, the inhabitants residing on this territory began to discuss the subject of a township organization. Accordingly on the 9th day of March, 1808, as the journal of the commissioners of Muskingum county discloses, sundry petitions were presented the board of county commissioners then in session, asking for the creation of certain townships. Among those petitions so presented was one from citizens of Salt Creek township according to the established survey. The journal says "the boundaries of the townships were established and the townships received." No time was fixed for the election of township officers as the statute required, and no election of officers ordered. Under this order of the commissioners it cannot be found that any further action was taken. Again, December 12th, 1808, it appears in the journal entry of that date, that "the petition of sundry inhabitants of Township 13, Range 12, was presented the board, praying an election be ordered to elect three trustees and a treasurer of that township." The journal says in response to this petition, "granted and order for election sent out by John Chandler." This was still an incomplete order and it does not appear that any action was taken looking to its execution. Again, March 8, 1815, more than six years after the last proceedings were had, this journal entry again appears: "A petition from a number of inhabitants of Salt Creek township was presented praying that the original surveyed Township number 13, Range 12 be erected into a township to be called and known by the name of Salt Creek township, and it is ordered the above township be established." Although this last order was incomplete, looking to what were the requirements of the statute in relation to the organization of townships, as no further action upon the subject seems to have been taken by the commissioners, it may be taken that this concluded all that was done towards the erection and establishment of this township; and that its civil and political existence may be regarded as commencing on this last date.

The first mutilation of the territory of Salt Creek township as created in March, 1815, grew out of the establishment and organization of Wayne township in 1826. By the action of the county commissioners of the date of March 6th of that year, so much of the said orginally surveyed Township number 13, Range 12, as was contained in sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 29, 30 and 32, were detached from Salt Creek township and became a part of Wayne township as created of the date last aforesaid. This action of the commissioners was a matter of deep interest to all the people residing on the territory so detached, and by the most of them the action so taken was asked. Again, by the action of the county comissioners of the date of the 20th day of December, 1839, section 13 of Salt Creek township, as before stated, situated west of the Muskingum river and embracing the village of Taylorsville, was detached from said township and made a part of Harrison Township. This action of the commissioners was also asked by the citizens of the detached territory for the reason they were separated from the township to which they belonged by the river, and were further cut off from their own township by a portion of Wayne that formerly belonged to Salt Creek township. These are all the territorial changes in the township from what it contained as first established.

Hitherto, previous to entering on the second decade of the settlement, the daily routine in each family, year in and year out, had been much the same. But now visible changes began to be more and more apparent. The single room cabin with its outer wall decorated with the skins of the coon, fox, wolf, deer, bear, and other wild animals, began to disappear. It was fast being supplanted by the new two-story hewn log dwelling. Residences of a still more pretentious character also appeared, and before this second decade had closed, stone, brick and frame dwellings, of six, eight and ten rooms each, could be seen in several parts of the township, farm houses that would to-day be creditable to any portion of Muskingum county.

New industries other than farming began to spring into being. Trades, though on a somewhat small scale, yet adequate to the demand of the community, were introduced. The first mill erected was enlarged and improved by the aid of new machinery, so as to convert it into a general flouring mill, and a saw mill attachment added. Two tanneries were put in operation, one a half mile north of the present village of Chandlersville by a man named James Austin, and the other, the pioneer of the tannery, conducted in the present stone building in the village, by Samuel Chandler. Other smaller trades, in those days conducted in rural communities, followed, but they no longer exist.

It was during this, the second decade of the settlement of this township, that the people were first enabled to introduce somewhat the habits and customs that attach to social life; habits and customs that belonged to the communities whence they came. That complete isolation to which they had been subject only now existed to a limited extent. These pioneers were an intelligent body of men and women. They mingled together on occasions varied and numerous. They were friends, sympathic and helpful. The same spirit of sociability dominated old and young. The outgrowth of all these new conditions became manifest. During the decade there were no less than eighteen marriages in the township. The contracting parties were in every instance the son and daughter of a pioneer and were themselves pioneers. This, too, was a period of great material prosperity among all the people of the township, and this fact, coupled with what has just been narrated as having taken place, afforded "confirmation strong" of the correctness of the Malthusian theory as to population.

The early pioneers and settlers of Salt Creek township were for the most part a religious people. They had been religiously educated. They had been accustomed during the years of their childhood and later on in early manhood and womanhood to attend upon church services, and many of them had been church members. Those who came from the New England states were all of Puritan stock, and had been educated in the Congregational faith and mode of worship. But as the religious faith and the politics of the church were quite different things, they cared little for the latter, so they could entertain their convictions as to the former. Those who came from Pennsylvania and New Jersey were generally Presbyterians, or had been so educated, and as their doctrinal belief was much the same as that of the Congregationalists of that day there was no difficulty in the two assimulating under the Presbyterian faith and mode of worship. Other denominational creeds and beliefs were represented among the first pioneers. Of course coming into a new country where such a thing as the stated preaching of the Gospel was unknown, all naturally became luke warm and apparently somewhat indifferent to their church vows. But withal, the religious impressions they had received in their earlier years could not be wholly eradicated, and these had the effect to restrain and hold in subjection the passions that otherwise, under the circumstances, might have gained the control of their action. Hence the Sabbath was distinctively observed as a day of rest if not of worship, more so than in densely populated communities. The desecration of its sacred hours, no matter how, was rarely known, and when known the entire community would frown upon the act. Whenever it was announced there was to be preaching in the neighborhood, no difference by whom or of what denominational creed, all made it a business as well as a duty to attend the services. And until churches were organized such continued to be the custom of the neighborhood.

Of the soldiers of the war of 1812, the writer has only been enabled to obtain the following names: Samuel Chandler, John Clapper, William Cunningham, Joseph Linn, Samuel Bliss and Dr. Daniel Bliss. The latter engaged in the service as surgeon for a limited time only and until another could be secured to take his place. Bliss, (Samuel,) was discharged at the end of two months because of sickness. Cunnigham was killed by the Indians in the battle of Mississinawa on the Wabash. Chandler in this engagement exhibited so courageous and conspicuous a daring, that on the close of the war he was tendered by the department at Washington the office of Major in the regular army of the United States. This honor he declined. The others on the expiration of their respective terms of service returned to their homes.

The pioneers of Salt Creek township took a large interest in the establishment of schools and the education of the youth of the neighborhood. To nothing can their descendants point with a greater degree of pride than to the high character these schools maintained. The first brick school house in Muskingum county was erected in this township. It was a large and commodious structure capable of comfortably accommodating sixty to seventy pupils and provided with desks and other necessary appendages of the school room equal to any of the present day. The first five male teachers, commencing with the winter of 1823–24, who conducted schools successively in this building were all graduates of American colleges. The structure was erected and finished throughout by private subscription. The first circulating library in Muskingum county, containing about 150 volumes at first organization, for that matter, with two exceptions, the first in all southeastern Ohio, was established in this township, and so this organization was kept up until the establishment of Sunday school libraries about 1830.

The foregoing constitutes, very briefly, an

account of the principal events in pioneer life in Salt Creek township. Of what has subsequently occurred it is not sufficiently known, at least to the present inhabitants, to render any narrative thereof in this connection unnecessary. The population of the township at the different decennial periods since its organization, and the names and dates of the commissions of the several postmasters may be a subject of interest and are herewith given. Population 1820, 967; 1830, 1,190; 1840, 1,252; 1850, 1,215; 1860, 1,158; 1870, 1,138; 1880, 1,141; 1890, 1,148. Postmasters, Salt Creek, John Chandler, October1, 1814; John Stevens, January 31, 1829; Nathaniel Chapman, August 3, 1832. Name of the office was changed to Chandlersville January 12, 1843. Chandlersville, Nathaniel Chapman, January 12, 1843; Isaac Brittain, December 3, 1845; Llewellyn Pierce, June 19, 1849; Isaac Brittain, July 16, 1853; Thomas W. Crumbaker, May 31, 1861; William E. Ferguson, March 27, 1869; Israel C. Robinson, August 9, 1869; O. H. P. Crumbaker, October 19, 1870; John W. Ludman, September 27, 1889. Duncan's Falls P. O. was established July 24, 1837.

Chapter XXII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

PRIOR to the opening of the Zane Trace, there were Indian settlements in the township, notably one on a creek in the southern part of the township, called after a Shawanees chief, White Eyes creek, and another camp was located in section five. The names of earliest settlers in the township will probably ever remain unknown, as many of them, after a short residence, pushed on still farther into the wilds of the great west. A portion of the township, the southeast quarter, was reserved by the government for school lands, and many of these first comers being unable to purchase, squatted on the school lands. Among those who occupied school lands between 1803 and 1806 were Henry Hardesty, Peter Monroe, Henry Hardy, Wm. Newland and Mr. Mullen. About the same time several families came from Pennsylvania and located in the northeast part of the township. Thomas Warren located in section 13 on the old Zane road, opening his house for accommodation of the public in 1804. John Self took up land on the creek that bears his name in 1805. Judge David Findley coming in 1806 purchased land of Henry Reasoner, who had located in section one in 1804. Samuel Wilson selected the northwest quarter of section 11 in 1806, and in 1807 John Haddon settled on section 8. Wm. Hunter, Robert Walker and Andrew Lorimer located on sections 13 and 18, while Ralph Hardesty took a portion of section 14. From 1806 to 1815 the settlement grew rapidly. Among those who came during this period were Adam and Daniel Bowman, James Cummins, —— Decker, Simon Elliott, Joseph Geyer, Wm. Garner, Peter Galligher, Frederick Henderson, Joseph McCune, Joseph McKinney, Col. John Reynolds, Wm. Speer, David Sellers, Isaac Tewalt, Bennett Vandevert, Benj. Wortman.

Among the pioneers between 1815 and 1835 were Samuel Conners, Wm. McClellan, David and John Conners, Thomas Pearce, John and Alexander Brown, Samuel McCormick, John Barrett, Richard and Isaac Storey, David Stormont, Allen Black, John McLeod, Abraham Haines, Robert Buchannan, David Sinsabaugh, James Caldwell, John McClure, Billy McClure, George Miller, John and Moses Riley and John Jamison.

New Concord was a requirement of the days of its organization. The land upon which it was located was first settled by Henry Reasoner in 1804. Judge David Findley in 1806 purchased the tract of Mr. Reasoner and cleared and cultivated the land. In 1827 the establishing of the national road through his place prompted Judge Findley to lay out a town, which was acomplished March 24, 1828. The location of the town of Concord and the description of the plat is recorded as follows: Plat of the town of Concord, on the first section of township number one, of the fifth range, U. S. military district, in Muskingum county, and

state of Ohio. The lots are all four poles in front and twelve poles back, each containing forty-eight square perches. The main street is eighty feet wide, all other streets are forty-one feet wide, and the alleys are one perch wide. The proprietor gives one lot on Second street for a meeting house and literary purposes. An addition to the town of Concord was platted in Sept., 1849 by James Findley and two, Irwin's and Speer's, were platted in 1855.

The opening of the National road was the signal for the transfer of the bulk of travel from the old Zane Trace to the new road which, being better constructed and better kept, made traveling easier and less expensive. A line of stage coaches was transferred to the new road, and to accomodate travelers and freight haulers, taverns sprang up along the road. Many of those who had formerly lived on the old Zane Trace now changed their residence to the new route. Among those who moved was Joseph McKinney, who had a blacksmith shop on the old Zane Trace. He opened the first shop in Concord. His place was the spot where the Reformed Presbyterian church now stands. Concord was made a stage station or rather a relay station, where the six stage horses driven at full speed from Zanesville, the nearest station west, were exchanged for fresh horses. The stage horses were supplied by Joseph McKinney, who also changed the mails, he being the first postmaster at Concord, appointed 1819.

At this time the present flourishing village had but few houses. There was a house on the site of Gault's drug store, one where Mr. Herdman's residence is located. Mrs. Drummond's house was built about that time. These houses were all frame, the pioneers having so far progressed that even then the day of the log house was passed. Judge David Findley's large brick house was erected in 1828. It was the first brick house in Concord. It was used as a tavern and is still standing and apparantly almost as good as new. It is now known as the Wilson hotel. Wm. Galligher kept the first, and at the time of which we write the only store, in the building now occupied by Wm. Given and sons as a meat market. A school house occupied the site where the meeting-house of the United Presbyterian church now stands. The second store in the village was that of Thomas McGiffin, who kept a general store. A Mr. Rogers kept a store between 1835 and 1840.

The impetus given by the advent of the National road was not soon checked. To be sure the growth of the village was slow, but was a healthy, sure growth. A religious element pervaded the entire township and Concord was in 1835 the site of three churches. Education was demanded by the children of the pioneers, and a more thorough and extensive education than could be obtained in the common schools of the time, was greatly desired; hence we find in 1835 a number of those most interested seeking the establishment of a college in Concord. A meeting of the citizens of Concord and vicinity was called on July 9, 1836. After considerable discussion relative to the needs of such an institution and the advantages to be derived from it, the meeting adjourned until the afternoon of August 10, of same year. Upon this latter date a constitution and by-laws for the management of an academy were adopted and a board of directors chosen, consisting of seven members; and at a subsequent meeting the board of managers completed and Mr. Andrew B. Black was made principal of the academy. In the autumn of the same year the school was opened with very encouraging prospects. This academy was successor to the Pleasant Hill academy, conducted in the Presbyterian church, one mile south of this village. The board taking into consideration the fact that New Concord was situated in the heart of a fertile country, thickly inhabited by a people favorable to literary pursuits, and quite remote from any literary institution, its ease of access—being on the National road—called a meeting of the citizens with a view to petition the Legislature to grant them a charter for a college. As a result of this action a petition was prepared and placed in the hands of Honorable David Chambers, a member of the house of representatives. This petition being presented to the legislature, was favorably considered and in March, 1837, an act was passed incorporating Muskingum college, to be under the management of nine trustees, with power to increase the number to fifteen. The board immediately took steps to procure grounds and to erect a college building. At the meeting of the board, June 14, 1837, a faculty was chosen, consisting of Rev. Benjamin Waddle, president; Andrew M. Black, professor of languages; Elisha McCoy, professor of mathematics. During the first year the educational work of the college was conducted in a rented building, while in the meantime a college building was in process of erection and was so rapidly completed as to allow class room work to be conducted in the beginning of the second college year. The energy, perseverance and ability with which these men were actuated and impelled is de-

serving of the highest admiration. The building was rapidly pushed to completion and afforded ample facilities for college work at that time. But on the fourth of March, 1851, a destructive fire occurred, which partially destroyed this building, and on the thirteenth of the same month the board met to take measures to repair the damage done. At this meeting a committee of citizens waited on the board and tendered to them a sum of money sufficient to repair the building.

In 1873 an additional building was erected on the front of the old one, which greatly improved its appearance, adding to its space and convenience, and affording the needed additional room and facilities for educational work. From the beginning of the college to 1877 it was entirely under local management, and supported largely by local patronage; and in order to advance its utility, a meeting was held on July 6, 1877, at which it was deemed expedient for the interests of the institution to extend its patronage, and with this end in view, they proffered the college to the control of two presbyteries of the United Presbyterian church, viz: Mansfield and Muskingum. After some consideration on the part of the presbyteries, the offer was accepted by them, and a board elected to take the oversight of the institution. This board met and organized August 28, 1877, and took steps to secure a change in the charter adapted to the new relations. During the succeeding five years this denomination continued its oversight of the college, and took steps to enlarge the field of its patronage by tendering the institution to the United Presbyterian synod of Ohio, which was cheerfully accepted; and since that time an established and uniform success has attended its operations. The college is at the present day under the management of the Synod of Ohio, and the board of trustees consists of twenty-one members (elected by the synod,) and the president of the college, who is a member ex-officio. The expenses of the college are met in part by a light tuition, collected from the students, and by a partial endowment. Special efforts are now being made to largely increase the endowment fund and greatly enlarge the facilities of this institution. Upon its first inception the management confined its privilages to young gentlemen only, and so operated until March 20, 1854, at which time its management became conscious that the spirit of the times demanded a change, and young women were admitted to the privileges of the institution on the same conditions as young men. The board has never had cause to regret this action, for the result has been highly satisfactory both in attendance and in its beneficial results to both sexes. While the young women have for the most part taken the scientific course, yet many have taken a full classical couse, and in point of ability and scholarship have shown themselves able to compete with the young men in all educational work. There are two courses of study, the classical and scientific. The former requires six years of earnest work. It has recently been enlarged, and now compares favorably with the curicula of other institutions. The student, upon completing this course, receives the degree of B. A. The scientific course requires five years of study. Eight terms of Latin are embraced in it; Greek and Hebrew are omitted. All the sciences, and the greater part of mathematics of the classical course are required in this course. Its completion entitles the graduate to the degree of B. S. The college has had twelve presidents. The first was Rev. Benjamin Waddle, D. D., who was largely instrumental in originating the institution. Mr. Waddle was twice president—first one year, and then for three years. Two of the twelve, Rev. J. P. Lytle, D. D., and Rev. H. P. McClerkin, D. D., served one year each as president pro tem. The longest presidency was held by Rev. David Paul, D. D., from 1865 to 1879. Dr. Paul was chiefly instrumental is raising the college to the favorable position it occupies to-day in the rank of educational institutions. The present incumbent, Rev. John D. Irons, D. D., has occupied the position for three years, and his efforts have been crowned with the highest success in placing every department of this institution upon the most healthful basis, making it to-day one of the most vitalizing and prosperous educational institutions in the state. The alumni of this college comprise men who are prominent to-day in the ministry, in the field of letters, and among the professions and business men in various sections of the Union. The following are the members of the present board of trustees: Term expires 1891—Rev. W. H. McFarland. Cambridge, Ohio; Rev. J. T. Campbell, Kimbolton, Ohio; Rev. J. J. Madge, Dalton, Ohio; Rev. J. W. Martin, Mt. Perry, Ohio; Rev. W. H. Vincent, Mansfield, Ohio; Rev. J. G. Kennedy, Wellsville, Ohio; Henry McCreary, M. D., New Concord, Ohio. Term expires in 1892—Rev. J. P. Lytle, D. D., Sago, Ohio; D. E. Ralston, Esq., New Concord, Ohio; Rev. C. E. White, Galligher, Ohio; Rev. W. R. Harshaw, Steubenville, Ohio; Samuel Harper, Esq., New Concord, Ohio; Samuel Smiley, Esq., Sago, Ohio; John E. Sankey, Esq., Cambridge, Ohio. Term expires 1893—Rev. David Paul, D. D.,

New Concord, Ohio; Rev. W. G. Waddle, D. D., New Athens, Ohio; Rev. John A. Wilson, D. D., Wooster, Ohio; Rev. D. K. McKnight, Rix's Mills, Ohio; Rev. J. S. McMunn, Mechanicstown, Ohio; Rev. A. E. Brownlee, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; W. W. McKinney, Esq., New Concord, Ohio. Officers of the board: Rev. J. P. Lytle, D. D., Sago, Ohio, president; Henry McCreary, M. D., New Concord, Ohio, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee are: Rev. J. D. Irons, D. D., chairman; Rev. J. P. Lytle, D. D.; Rev. David Paul, D. D.; L. J. Graham, treasurer and financial secretary, John E. Sankey, and D. E. Ralston, Esq. The faculty comprises men of eminence in science and literature, and will compare favorably in their accomplishments and as educators with those of any of the prominent educational institutions of the country. The faculty of the college are: Rev. John D. Irons, D. D., president, and professor of mental, moral and political science, and Hebrew; Rev. J. A. Gray. A. M., professor of mathematics and logic; T. H. Paden, A. M., professor of Latin and Greek languages; John McBurney, A. M., Ph. D., professor of natural sciences; Eva M. Grier, A. M., professor of English language and literature; Jesse Johnson, A. M., professor of Hebrew and Greek; Mary Miller, A. M., teacher of French and German. Music—J. W. Brown, organ and harmony; Dora E. Martin, piano and voice; Nellie Harris, B. S. teacher in art. Officers of the faculty: John D. Irons, president; T. H. Paden, secretary. This institution issues an annual catalogue, which will be forwarded upon request, and commends itself to the consideration of young women and young men in all sections of the country, to which we refer, for the liberal terms of tuition, etc. The advantages of this place are more fully set forth in the general articles upon the village.

The alumni of the college number 282 persons, 210 of whom are males, 72 females. Of these, 125 are ministers, 10 of the alumni are foreign missionaries, one of whom is supported by the students in college. Among those who have graduated from Muskingum college who have attained distinction and prominence, we find W. R. Harper, Ph. D., president of Chicago university; W. G. Morehead, D. D., Professor of Theological seminary, Xenia, Ohio; D. A. McClennahan, D. D., Professor in Allegheny Theological seminary, Pa.; H. T. Sudduth, A. M., Professor in State university, Athens, Ohio; W. O. Thompson, A. M., president of Longmont college, Longmont, Colorado; T. A. Smith, Ph. D., professor in Beloit college, Beloit, Wis.

Two societies composed of students of the college, exert a strong refining and moral influence on the young people of the town. These societies are the Young Men's Christian association and the Young Women's Christian association. Of the former, R. L. Warrick is president; J. D. Chisholm, vice-president; J. H. White, secretary; L. A. Taylor, treasurer; H. F. Lyle, corresponding secretary. Of the last named association, Miss Ida Carter is president and Miss Lydia Finley is secretary. The college has a fine orchestra, composed of students and teachers.

In 1878 the New Concord graded school building was erected. It is a handsome two-story brick structure 40x70 feet in dimensions, containing four rooms with a seating capacity for 200 pupils. The citizens of New Concord point with just pride to this beautiful structure where the youth have all the comforts and advantages of more pretentious institutions. Prof. A. H. McCulloch is the superintendent, and is assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The musical department in Muskingum college affords exceptional opportunities for the cultivation of this art, and the people of Concord invariably avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded. Scarcely a home may be found in the village where there are sons or daughters old enough to study music, but there is found a piano, organ, or stringed instrument. Musical entertainments are of frequent occurrence, and the refining and elevating influence of music is here strongly demonstrated. In addition to the music of the homes, the town supports an excellent musical organization in the New Concord Silver Cornet band, which was organized in 1888. The band is composed of twelve members. W. I. Miller is the leader; J. W Ramsey, president; A. A. McBride, secretary; Hugh Given, treasurer.

In New Concord are now twenty-two business houses, saw mill, flour mill, planing mill, cigar factory, one bank, two wagon shops, three blacksmith shops, one livery stable, two coal yards and two hotels, United States express, Western Union telegraph.

The postoffice was established in 1829. Joseph McKinney was the first postmaster; he held the office until 1845, when William McLain was appointed. Noble Kelly, Ichabod Drummond and Joseph McKinney have had the office since that time. Jacob Herdman is the present postmaster, and is assisted by his daughter.

In 1888 a town hall was erected. It is built of red pressed brick with stone trimmings, the front gable of stucco. Its dimensions are 53

feet front by 104 feet in depth. The basement is used for the fire department and is fully equipped with ladders, buckets and truck. The ground floor contains two of the finest business rooms in the village, besides the mayor's office and justice of the peace court room. The second floor contains a fine public hall with a seating capacity of 1,800 people, besides the council chamber and library room. The third floor is arranged as a banqueting hall, with kitchen, pantry, etc., attached The building cost the village $16,000, and is a credit to the town and county. To erect this building the village issued thirty-two bonds of $500 each, which when sold yielded $16,240.90.

The Baptist church in New Concord was organized September 26, 1829, and the meetings were first held in Norwich. Revs. William Reese, William Spencer, William Magowers and others performed much ministerial work extending over the county and into regions beyond. A small house of worship was built in New Concord about 1836, the first in the new town. The present meeting house was erected in 1860. Some of the families that were connected with the church in its early history were Josiah Miller's, James Tulk's, Stephen Williams', Fraser Storer's, Levi Hughes', Thomas Smith's, Reuben Case's and others residing in the country. The first pastor was William Reese. A number of young men have entered the ministry, and several of them were students in Muskingum college. Of these E. O. Town, Enoch Tilden, A. W. Hall, James Herbert, C. N. Harford, W. H. McKinney, A. L. Wilson and several others have been long known for their work's sake. The present pastor is B. Y. Siegfried, who continues in active service, and has been a successful minister for over fifty years, more than half of that time in Muskingum and Guernsey counties.

The Associate Reformed Congregation was organized about 1812. The first church building was erected about one mile north of New Concord. The congregation continued for many years to worship and bury their dead near the same location. Eventually the place of worship was changed to the village of New Concord. A large frame church building was erected, which is still used. The first pastor of the Associate Reformed congregation then called Crooked creek, was Rev. David Proudfit, who was installed pastor April 21, 1824, who served until his death. Mr. Johnson Welsh was ordained and installed as pastor April 22, 1835. Later Benjamin Waddle became pastor of Crooked creek, Salt creek, Lebanon and East Union.

About 1852 a movement was set on foot to organize an Associate congregation in New Concord. The organization was effected by the election of Hon. Samuel Bigger, Mr. Law, R. R. Moore, Elijah Coulter and Robert Harper as elders. For some time Rev. Samuel McArthur, who was then president of Muskingum college, acted as pastor. Rev. James M. Henderson became pastor in 1855 and was pastor at the time of the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches in 1858. In 1859 he resigned this charge in order that the congregation might unite with the Associate Reformed congregation, which had been vacated by Dr. Waddle in 1858. The United congregation is now known as the United Presbyterian congregation of New Concord. Its first pastor was Rev. J. C. Minich. He continued in charge from February 1860, to February 1876. Since July 1876, Rev. David Paul, D. D., has been pastor. The membership is about 330.

The first step toward the organization of New Concord Presbyterian church was occasional preaching by traveling ministers who, as they journeyed east and west, filled an occasional appointment. In the year 1804 the Rev. John Wright, going on a journey, lodged with Mr. John Reasoner, in New Concord. An appointment was made for him and an encouraging congregation was gathered and services were held near the present site of Mr. Reasoner's barn and for a time such services were usually held at Mr. Reasoner's house or in the vicinity. The church is supposed to have been organized by Rev. James Robinson, in the year 1818. Mr. Robinson was succeeded in October 1819 by Rev. Samuel Baldridge. At this time preaching services were held in a tent near Pleasant Hill spring, in barns and in private houses. During Mr. Baldridge's ministry, a frame church building was erected forty feet square, with a second story to be used as an academy. In 1823 Mr. Baldridge left for the west.

Rev. Mr. Clark held communion services in 1825, and Rev. Mr. McMillan in 1826. In the year 1827, Rev. James Arbuthnot was ordained and installed pastor of the churches of Pleasant Hill and Salt Creek. Mr. Arbuthnot had charge of these churches from the spring of 1827 to the fall of 1830. On Oct. 27, 1828, he organized the church of Norwich, of which he also became pastor. Rev. Samuel Wilson was ordained and installed over the united churches of Pleasant Hill, Norwich, and Salt Creek, April 5, 1832, giving to each one third of his time, and receiving from each, one third of his salary of $400. This arrangement continued for seven years, when Pleasant

Hill and Norwich applied each for one third of his time, and Mr. Wilson was released from Salt Creek. This pastorate continued for thirty six years and was interrupted only by the infirmities of age and failing health of the pastor.

In the years 1849–50, this congregation rebuilt and enlarged their house of worship. After Mr. Wilson's resignation, Rev. N. C. Helfrich became pastor of the united charge. His labors in Pleasant Hill church began on the second Sabbath of June, 1870, and on the 10th day of November he was installed. His labors with this church terminated October 25, 1874. Rev. Faris Brown became stated supply of the churches of New Concord and Norwich, September 10, 1875, and November 21, 1876, he was installed pastor of these churches, which relation still continues. In the year 1872, a new site having been obtained in the village of New Concord, a new church building was erected thereon, at a cost of about $4,000. The name of the church was changed from Pleasant Hill to New Concord, by act of Presbytery. During the present pastorate of fifteen and a half years, 324 members have been received to its communion, 141 persons have been baptized, 38 adults, 103 infants. Its present membership is 200.

The Reformed Presbyterian church, of New Concord was known as Salt Creek, until 1871. The first Covenanter known to settlers in this vicinity was Mathew Mitchell, who came with his family from "the forks of the Yough" in Pennsylvania in 1804. Later came John Jamison, Wm. Robinson and Samuel McCutcheon. Their families constituted a praying society and unfurled the banner of the Covenant. They were occasionally visited by Revs. John Black and Matthew Williams. In the summer of 1814, Rev. Robert Wallace, who is the father of Covenanterism in Ohio began missionary work principally at Utica and Chillicothe. In 1815 he providentially met Neal McNaughton, at a hotel in Zanesville, who took him to his home, where Mr. Wallace preached the following Sabbath. The society continued to grow under his occasional ministrations until the organization of the congregation in June, 1821, by the election of John Auld and John Jamison, ruling elders. The communion was soon afterward dispersed and Mr. Wallace was assisted by the Rev. Charles B. McKee. The services were held in the woods near the farm of Mr. McCutcheon, and the following forty members communed at the first sacrement: John and Mary Auld; John and Margaret Jamison; Mrs. Black, Robert and Elizabeth Brown; Mathew, Mary, Rachel and Rebecca Calhoun; Betsy Cunningham; Eleanor Forsythe; Alexander and Mrs. George; Mathew, Sr., Mathew, Jr., and Mrs. Mitchell; Samuel, Isabel, Sr., Isabel, Jr., James and Anna McCutcheon; Neal and Mary McNaughton; Wm. Robinson; Joseph, Ann, James and Jane Sterrett; Thomas, Mary, Sr., Mary, Jr., William, James and Archibald Stevenson; David and Mary Sims; Jacob and Anna Wortman. All these are now dead. John Auld, John Jamison, David and Benjamin Wallace, David Hawthorne, Richard and Thomas McGee, Archibald and Wm. Stevenson, Walter McCrea, David Stormont, William and Thomas Wylie, John Gibson, William Forsythe, William Speer, William Elliot, Thomas Stewart, John Taylor, James McCartney, Samuel Mitchell, James R. Willson, Hugh Patterson, and John C. Robb.

In October, 1823, Mr. Wallace was installed pastor, and also preached at Jonathan's Creek, Muskingum and Wills Creek. Mr. Wallace died in July, 1849. In October, 1850, the Rev. Hugh P. McClurken was installed, and remained almost interruptedly for thirty-two years, and until his release in October, 1882. The Rev. James M. Faris, the present pastor was installed July 3, 1884.

Hanson Post, No. 468, G. A. R., and New Concord Lodge, No, 761, I. O. O. F., are both in a flourishing condition.

In 1880 Mr. C. B. McKee established the *Weekly Enterprise* which met the encouragement it merited. In the spring 1881 the present editor and proprietor, Mr. J. H. Aikin, purchased a half interest, and in December he bought out his partner and assumed entire control. The *Enterprise* is a seven column folio, is a spicy, newsy paper devoted entirely to local interests and local news, and enjoys a good patronage.

The opening of the National Road brought many new settlers to Union township. This fact prompted William Harper to plat a town in 1827, which was incorporated six years later. This town, Norwich, is in section seven, the National Road being the main street of the village. Probably the first house erected on the site of the village was a boarding house or tavern erected by Samuel McCloud. Afterward a hotel was kept by Reuben Whittaker. A store, probably the first in the place, was kept by Thos. Maxfield.

The schools of Norwich are graded. This system was adopted in 1884. At this date a new building was erected at a cost of $2,300. The building contains two rooms, but is considered inadequate to the necessities of the rapidly increasing attendance of pupils. The

schools are in good condition. Charles Fulkerson is principal, Miss Rose Scott, assistant.

The United Presbyterian church of Norwich was organized about 1860, by members of churches of this denomination who were joined by dissenting members of other churches in Norwich. Some of the pastors were Rev. Boyd, Rev. Hutchinson, Rev. Dr. Paul, Rev. Huston, Rev. Dr. Spencer and the present pastor, Rev. Wyatt. A meeting house was erected shortly after the organization of the church. The site selected was the north side of Main street near the center of Norwich. The building is frame and with the grounds on which it stands is worth $2,500. It has a seating capacity of 300.

The Norwich Presbyterian church was organized October 27, 1828, by Rev. James Arbuthnot, under authority granted by Presbytery of Lancaster, September 30, 1828. Its church building is located on an eminence at the west end of the village of Norwich. This organization was mainly constituted of members from the Pleasant Hill Presbyterian church. Its first pastor was Rev. James Arbuthnot. This pastorate continued for about two years. The original elders, elected at its organization, were Robert Miller, John Jamison, John Wycoff and Wm. McLoughlin. Its first trustees were Robert Miller, John McCurdy, John Wycoff, Peter Galligher, John Crawford and Benjamin Wortman. In August 29, 1831, a call was made for the services of Rev. Samuel Wilson, which was accepted by him and he was ordained and installed April 5, 1832. This congregation worshiped in a small frame house, perhaps 25x35 feet, with a rough platform for a pulpit. In the year 1839 they built a brick meeting-house 64x45, which in a brief space after being occupied, was free from all debt. In the year 1852 the brick church was superseded by the present frame building. Mr. Wilson continued to be pastor of this church until April 28, 1868, when on account of failing health the pastoral relation was dissolved, making a pastorate of thirty-six years and twenty-three days. During this pastorate, about 700 persons were received to the communion of the churches of Pleasant Hill and Norwich. Of these nearly 500 were on profession of faith and about 200 by letter from other churches. About 600 persons were baptized; of these nearly 500 were infants and nearly 125 adults. The present membership is 186.

Duncan's Falls Presbyterian Church was organized May 20, 1852, by a committee acting under authority of the Presbytery of Zanesville. The members of this committee were Rev. M. A. Hays, Rev. W. M. Ferguson and Elder Samuel Milhous. The congregation organized with nineteen members, seventeen of whom held letters from other congregations; the remaining two were received after examination. The first deacons were James Irwin, John B. Peairs and Joseph Peairs. The first pastor was Wm. M. Grimes, who served the church for three years and was succeeded by Rev. M. Livingston, whose pastorate continued only one year. John Kelly was the third in charge of the congregation and remained with the church six years. The next, Henry Fulton, remained with the congregation longest of any pastor,—six and a half years. Then followed Martin L. Donohue, two and a half years; David M. Williamson, six years; James A. Baldridge, four years; and in 1887 Edward W. Brown, the present pastor, who has ministered to the spiritual wants of the church continuously since that date. Immediately after its organization in 1852 a meeting-house was erected at a cost of $2,000. The church has a membership of ninety.

Chapter XXIII.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

As near as can be ascertained the first settler within the bounds of what is now Adams township was James Wilcox, who was of English descent and came from a seafaring family who were early settlers of the state of Maine. James Wilcox first went to Marietta and then came to what is now Muskingum county, and settled on Wakatomaka creek, near Dresden, and in 1808–10 settled on Wills creek in what is now Adams township. The township being an entire wilderness, he built a hut of brush and bark in which he lived until he could build a log cabin in which to shelter his family. Bear, wolves and panther abounded,

and his hogs had to be kept in a close pen to keep them from being devoured. One night he heard them squealing in terror and, seizing his ax, an implement which the old pioneer kept handy, not only for use but for defense, he sprang out and would have attacked bruin single handed, when his faithful wife, who was Rebecca Campbell, from Virginia, seized him by his hunting shirt and held him back. The bear sprang through the side of the pen and escaped, and the hogs following, were scattered through the woods in all directions. Mr. Wilcox cleared up his farm and reared a large family of children, and some of his descendants are citizens of this county and township.

Among the next earliest pioneers were David Brelsford and Jacob Hashmar, and Hugh Ballentine, who settled on the bend of Wills creek. About 1814, Abraham Wisecarver settled on Section 18. Caleb Bidwell, Samuel Monroe, Robt. Osborn and Wm. Barton were early settlers. In 1817 Valentine Shirer from Pennsylvania settled on Section 16. In 1812 James Sprague and Sons of Monroe township, cut out the first road, which ran through Adams township. It was from the settlement on Symmes creek to Otsego, in Monroe township.

Before there were any settlers in this township, there was a trail from Cambridge to the salt works, at the mouth of Wills creek, which was originally a deer trail, and at a long time previous to the settlement of Wilcox, the Indian scout and intrepid hunter and trapper passed over this trail. Probably about 1818 it was open for teams. Another road through the township was from Mechanicsville to Marquand's Mills, which was first laid out by Jonathan and Stephen Starkey, in 1821. The former picked it out, and the latter measured the distance by following at the supposed rate of three miles an hour.

In 1814, Benjamin "Stuffle" Whitabury, with his step-sons, John and Wm. Campbell, and his step-sons-in-law, Jock Lewis and John Rife, came from Vermont. Whitabury settled on the Hanks farm. Wm. Campbell settled on the Foutch tract. Jock Lewis settled near the mouth of Symmes Creek. John Campbell "squatted" on the south part of the old Gordon farm, afterwards owned by Nixon Stewart and John Rife, and only a little distance from Whitabury, who expected to own a fine strip of land to the east and southwest of him. It seems that John Campbell was a squatter for five years and then bought his land, which he owned eight years, and sold out in 1828 and went West.

In March, 1818, Anthony Slater, Esq., cut his way through the woods and settled on the homestead where he so long resided. He was from near Leesburg, Loudon Co., Va., and emigrated to Ohio in 1816 and settled in Washington Township this county. He built a log cabin and afterwards, in 1828, a hewed log house. He assisted in building the New Hope Lutheran church of hewed logs, in Salem township, and also the Bainter school house in Monroe township, which was one of the earliest school houses in this part of the county. He was one of the early justices of the peace of Monroe township before Adams township was formed, and himself and Sq. Caleb Jordan were the first justices of the peace of Adams township. Mr. Slater was justice of the peace for twenty-one years in succession. The first couple he married were Alpha Buker and his first wife. Mr. Slater went to mill and for mail to Zanesville, eighteen miles away. Letters from his parents in Pennsylvania cost 18¾ cents postage. The last bear known to have been killed in this township, was on Mr. Slater's farm, and met his death there at the hands of the famous hunters, H. and D. Bainter, in 1816. Anthony Slater was the ancestor of George W. and Harrison V. Slater, of this township, (see sketches). In 1818, Jacob Sturtz, a pioneer settler of Washington township, settled on land owned by George W. Bell. He understood the use of all kinds of tools. He was a fair blacksmith, gunsmith and carpenter, and made gunpowder which was sold. His descendants rank among our most honorable citizens. Charles Sturtz, son of Jacob Sturtz, came with his father to Adams township when he was six years of age and grew up with the pioneers. When young, he was a great hunter, and became a substantial farmer and business man. He is now a venerable man in his eightieth year and has many reminiscences of pioneer days. In 1818–19, Charles Marquand Sr., and Stephen Starkey, petitioned congress to reduce the price of land from $4.00 to $2.25 per acre, and to sell it in smaller lots than 160 acres, which previous to this was the smallest amount which could be purchased. This opened the way for a rapid settlement of the township and men from New England, Virginians, Pennsylvanians, Germans and Irish came in bringing their families. In 1820, John Barrett came here from Salt creek and was followed by John Bell, of Perry township, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and reared a large and respectable family of children. He settled in Perry township in 1811.

In 1830 Basil Ridgway came from Belmont

county. He was secretary of the board of trustees of Edwards, now Fairview church, in 1836–1838. In the spring of 1821 (some authorities say as early as 1818–1819,) Mordecai Edwards came from Salt creek and put up a little log cabin on the farm where his son William now lives. "Father Edwards," as he was known to the pioneers, was the stanch friend of the Christian religion and of education, and his influence as one of the founders of the Edwards school and Fairview church, has been far-reaching, extending not only to this generation and this township, but to many generations to come and throughout the country. He entered the land on which he built his humble cabin, and cleared up his farm from the heavy timber. His wife was Phœbe Barrett. They attended the old Methodist church at Wheelens, of which Mrs. Edwards was a member, and both were members of the original class formed by the Rev. Jesse Roe, called Bethesda, and also of the first Fairview society, the history of which could not be written without giving an account of his connection with it. Afterwards came the Millers, Swigers, Shanafelts, Davises, Yearians, Fillers, Crumbakers, and many others.

In 1826, on account of the inconvenience in working the roads, Adams township was formed from Monroe and Madison. It was named Adams, at the suggestion of Caleb Jordan, Esq., and in honor of John Q. Adams, then a candidate for president. Soon after this Solomon Wenna came with his family. In 1826 James Stewart came from Jefferson county.

In 1827 John Wagoner moved here. David Ross came the same year. John Ross was a local director about twenty years and at his death was justice of the peace. Jacob Gaumer, Jr., came to Ohio in 1808 with his father, Jacob Gaumer,who was a Revolutionary soldier and settled first in Washington township and then in Salem township, giving two acres of his land for the Lutheran church. Jacob Gaumer, Jr., after marriage, in 1814, moved with his family through the woods and settled in Adams township, on the land now occupied by Geo. W. Bell. He was a noted hunter and selected this land on one of his hunting excursions. He built the first brick house in Adams township. The brick were made and burned on his farm in 1840 and the building was erected in 1841, and is still in good condition. Mr. Gaumer assisted to build the log Lutheran church and also the barn structure which took its place. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Among the first settlers was David Henry, a squatter on the Crumbaker farm. "Pensioner Davis," a Revolutionary soldier, lived on the Knisely lot, and afterwards moved into a rail pen just below D. Sarbaugh. Joe Williams, a blacksmith on the D. Ross farm. He moved away in 1819. In 1823 S. J. Hanks settled on Section 25. In 1831 Jacob Wagoner settled on Section 24. From 1825–1835 many families came and went. Campbells, Stoners, Crusemans, Sturges, Starkeys, Shanafelts, Yearians, and others had left. But Joys, Melchers, Powelsons, Ramseys, Sandels, Mitchells, Shaws, Sarbaughs, Jordans, Tomlinsons, Rollings, Rollers, Cooneys, Shoemakers, Millers, Browns, Priors, came into the township. Among others the Vinsels have figured much to the credit of the township. The Swarts family have been publicly known, and have a wide influence.

The Shaws became public business men and have wielded much power. The Laffles have been helpers for good in the community, and loyal to their country in war. George Wertz, Esq., reared a family who are ornaments of society and of strict integrity. Among the original pioneers large families were the rule, and it is worthy of note that Asa Prown, a settler on the old Stewart farm, had a family of eighteen children. In 1833 the first saw-mill was built by David Swigert on Section 23. In 1835 David Brelsford built a saw-mill on the river bearing his name. A saw-mill was also built by William Willis on Symmes creek; date is unknown.

The first marriage of which there is any record in the township was solemnized between David Shirer and Lydia Gaumer in 1822. The first blacksmith was David Brelsford in 1810; settled on Section 1. Phineas Tomlinson was also one of the first blacksmiths in the township. The first frame house was built by William Barton. Anthony Slater introduced the first threshing machine and the first mower into this township.

A petition was presented by Caleb Jordan, Esq., signed by a number of citizens of Madison and Monroe townships, setting forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance they have to travel to elections, and praying that a township may be set off of part of Monroe and Madison townships, and the commissioners believing the prayer of the petitioners necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, do hereby order a new township to be set off according to the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Salem township line and running

thence west along said line to the northwest corner of said line; thence north to Coshocton county line; thence east to the northwest corner of the original survey of township No. 3, range 5; thence south to the place of beginning, comprising the original surveyed township No. 3 in the 6th range of military land, which shall constitute a new township to be called Adams township. Also ordered by the commissioners, that an election be held at the house of Caleb Jordan, Esq., on the 1st day of January next, being January 1, 1827, to elect township officers for the township. December 5, 1826."

An election was held at the house of Caleb Jordan, Esq., and a full set of officers, except justices of the peace, were elected *viva voce*. Caleb Jordan was a resident of Madison township in section 14, and justice of the peace, and Anthony Slater was a resident of Monroe township and a justice of the peace, and both were included in the new township. As "*viva voce*" was not a legal method of voting, this election was declared null, and a new election ordered. The place was near the present town house on section 18, at the residence of John Campbell, and it took place April 2, 1827. Caleb Jordan was appointed clerk; James Wilcox, Anthony Slater and Jesse Roe were appointed judges of the election, which resulted as follows: Town clerk, Caleb Jordan; trustees, Anthony Slater, James Wilcox and Benjamin Whitebury; overseers of the poor, Abraham Wisecarver and David Ross; fence viewers, Jacob Sturtz and Powell Chrisman; treasurer, John Campbell; constables, John Shanafelt and John Mullen; supervisors, David Swiger, Thomas Green, Francis Titus and Robert Brown. The first grand juror was Jesse Roe; the first petit juror was Mathew Humphrey. In 1829 the election was at the house of Adam Miller, and afterward alternated between private houses and schoolhouses. In 1876 a town house was erected on land belonging to Mary Stewart in section 18.

The Bethesda M. E. church is the oldest religious organization within the bounds of Adams township. Its origin can be traced to "Wheelens" in Madison township, which was the place of worship for the original pioneers for many miles around. It is now forsaken and the humble church residence is in ruins. On the authority of Rev. Hugh W. Stewart, who was born and reared in Adams township and took a great interest in its history, we make the statement that the first sermon in Adams township was preached in the neighborhood of Bethesda in 1821 by Rev. Jesse Roe, who was a very zealous local preacher of the Wesleyan stamp, and was the real founder of both the Bethesda and Fairview societies.

In 1826 a class was first organized at the residence of John E. Honnold and consisted of the following persons: Jesse Roe, James Stewart, Mordecai Edwards, John E. Honnold and their wives. This class sometimes met at a school house, at others at the house of Rev. Roe.

In 1827 a class was organized by Joseph Casper and Cornelius Springer at Jesse Roe's school house. It was composed of Jesse Roe, Margaret his wife, and their son Thomas, James Stewart, Margaret his wife, and their son John; Mordecai Edwards and wife; William Barton, Jane his wife, their son Alexander and daughter Sarah; Caleb Bidwell and wife. James Stewart was the class leader. Rev. Jesse Roe was largely instrumental in introducing Methodism into Adams township. He lived the life of a devout Christian and died strong in the faith he had preached to others.

A log church was built in 1835, and dedicated by Rev. H. S. Fernandes—the text being Genesis xxviii: 16, 17. A white frame church was dedicated by W. F. Lauck in 1856, and marks the old site. At this date, June, 1892, a movement is on foot for the erection of a new and more elegant structure. The orginal members of Roe's or Bethesda church, in 1831, we give in full. The records from which this is taken are still preserved but very much worn, and contain nothing further of interest. The list shows who constituted the class from which Fairview church sprang. It was led by James Stewart, Sr. James Stewart, class leader; Margaret Stewart, John Stewart, James Stewart, Jr., Jane Stewart, Ann Stewart, Samuel Steadman, Martha Steadman, Mordecai Edwards, Phœbe Edwards, Margaret Roe, Mary Noble, Nancy Barclay, Robert Shields, Susanna Shields, James Armstrong, Rachel Armstrong, Mary Hill, Mary Steers, Wm. Hilling, Pleasant Hilling, Mary Winner, Aaron Winner, Elizabeth Miller, Jeremiah Hanks, Catherine Hanks, Helen Hanks, Martha Lucas, Mary Ridgway, Wm. Collins, Elizabeth Collins, Margaret Burnside, Jane Burnside, John E. Honnold, Mary Honnold, Catherine Jackson, Jane Needler, Elizabeth Titus, Mary Titus, 1st; Mary Titus, 2nd; Harriet Armstrong, Jacob Linder, Alice Linder, Adam Miller, Mary Stump, George Needler, Benjamin Stump, William Davis, Rebecca Davis, Jane Yearing, Jacob Yearing, Catherine Davis, Nixon Stewart, Elizabeth Snoots, Elizabeth Wilcox, Elizabeth Walls, Charlotte Larnum, Mary Seaborn, Eliza-

beth Hanks, Mary J. Steers, Mary Winner, Eliza Atchison, Francisaum Roe, Lavinia Hill, Sarah Hecathorn, Robert Roe, Christian Hecathorn, Mary A. Davis, Elizabeth Guyer, Amelia Steers, Rhoda Atchison, Sarah Florence, Lydia James, Anice Atchison, George Parsmore, Margaret Humphries, Elizabeth Stewart, Jane Gregg, Samuel Titus. John Titus, Alvira Linder.

Rev. Jesse Roe was a zealous Methodist preacher of the pioneer type. He was the real founder of both Bethesda and Fairview church. He was largely instrumental in the spread of Methodism in this part of the county, and the marks of his efforts are very plain to the historian. He died in 1828 in the faith he had preached to others, and was buried in the Wheelens graveyard. Before the church was built, the land adjoining the church site was bought by Robt. Shields and Robt. Halsty for burial purposes. The first burial therein was Jonathan Rudd's child. In 1882, the number of church members was 90. The leaders were Nathan Ross, John Foster and Samuel W. Sutton, Jr. The Bethesda church is now in a flourishing condition and one of the most zealous Methodist churches in the county.

No history of Adams township would be complete with a full account of the founding and progress of the famous Fairview church, which from the times of the pioneers, has been the most noted church in Adams township and for miles around. Its converts are numbered by the hundreds, and many of the Methodists of this county and in far distant places became connected with their church in this township. It is the second oldest church organization in what is now Adams township, although the original pioneer settlers of Adams township first attended the Methodist church at "Wheelens," probably as early as 1810-15, which is situated in the King neighborbood in Madison township. From Wheelens originated the society called Roe's, now Bethesda, and here our fathers and mothers attended divine services, until the neighborhood some four or five miles southeast became settled with Methodists and their friends. A branch from the old society was soon formed in this neighborhood, called by some Edwards, and some Wesley, and afterwards known as Fairview society. Many of the early members of Fairview church, when it was organized in 1831 and the few succeeding years, were received from Roe's, or Bethesda church. In fact, Mordecai Edwards and his wife were both members of Roe's church, as were also Wm. Hilling and wife and John Stewart, Wm. Davis and other prominent members. These two pure fountains of Christian life, one flowing from Wheelens and the other from Roe's societies, unite with the Edwards' neighborhood, to form Fairview church.

The services continued to be held at the house of "Father Edwards," as he was called, until 1828, when a log school house having been erected on his farm, it was found more convenient to meet there. In this building a few would meet for prayer and class, and at times for preaching under Rev. Roe, and other times listening to exhortations by Bro. Granville Moody, then a licensed exhorter and afterwards an eminent Methodist minister. In the fall of 1831 a class was formed by Rev. John W. Guilbert, then pastor in charge of Cambridge circuit, appointing Thos. Roe as leader. The first recorded meeting of the class was May 4, 1833. There were doubtless others unrecorded. At this date, an opportunity to unite with the church on probation was given, when Joseph and Eleanor Green, and Catherine Filler gave their names. The original class numbered twelve persons, as follows: Mordecai Edwards, Wm. Hilling, Basil Ridgway, Wm. Davis, and their wives; John Stewart, Catherine Shaw, Mary A. Davis, and Thos. Roe. We are indebted to the manuscript of the late Rev. Hugh W. Stewart, for many of the interesting reminiscences which follow. Of the twelve original members of Fairview Church, all have passed to a Christian's reward. Wm. and Pleasant Hilling removed to the west, and are deceased. Mordecai Edwards and wife are also dead. (for full history of his life and sketch of his son Wm. Edwards) Of Bazil Ridgway, the following anecdote of his connection with his class, is preserved. When Rev. Guilbert enquired of him if he desired a society here, he responded "Yes, Sir." What is your first name? "Bazil." Upon which his name was enrolled with the others. He finally settled in Coshocton Co. He was very benevolent and gave largely in support of the church, and died July 18, 1857, a professing Christian. Sister Mary Ridgway was a member of Roe's Church from which she was transferred. She died Nov. 9, 1855. The names of William, Rebecca and Mary A. Davis, were laid aside on account of their removal to a distance. Catherine Shaw emigrated from Virginia and died March 22, 1854. Thos. Roe was a temporary leader from Rev. Jesse Roe's society, and never attended to his duty, living too distant. He afterwards became a local preacher, but finally lost his religion and died in Sept. 1861. Catherine Filler died in the Christian faith. Joseph Green was accidentally killed on a canal boat,

His wife is also dead. John Stewart, known as "Father Stewart" was class leader for more than thirty years. Himself and wife are both deceased. Thus originated a society of Christians, whose work is a lasting monument. It is further quaintly remarked by Rev. Hugh Stewart, that "the external appearance of the school house in which they worshiped was somewhat of the backwoods style. The interior, by the labor of the sisters, was always neat and tidy. From the exterior and perhaps from the appearance of the people. Bro. Guilbert could never constrain his colleague, Bro. Lybrand, to preach in this place." He further naively remarks, "one thing strange in connection with the formation of this class is that both its founder and temporary leader fell from grace and left a dim evidence of their future glorification. That there should be any premonition in this, we deny, but simply remark its singularity."

Wm. Hilling, John Stewart, and Mordecai Edwards were all class leaders, the class remaining undivided until 1828. It being large, it was then divided into two—one under the leadership of Mr. Edwards and the other under the leadership of John Stewart. In 1835, the society began to feel the need of a more suitable place of worship, the services having been conducted in the log school house until this date. It was decided to build a hewed log church, which was completed by July of this year, on land donated in 1834 for church purposes by Mordecai Edwards, and near the grave of the old pioneer and class leader, James Stewart, who was the first person buried in Fairview church yard in 1826.

It was known as the Edwards meeting house. The following were the building committee: Basil Ridgway, John Joy, Mordecai Edwards, John Stewart, Wm. Hilling, Joseph Green and Jacob Yearing. Solomon Wenner was employed as builder and erected a good hewed log building. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. H. S. Fernandes. The subject, "The Wedding Garment." The society prospered this year, the class numbering fifty. During the year 1837, the class enjoyed a gracious revival. In 1838 it numbered sixty-five members. The class was consequently divided, 33 being dedicated to John Stewart, and about the same number to Mordecai Edwards, the division being made by Rev. James Armstrong. Under the labors of E. H. Taylor and D. Cross in Feburary, 1847, one of the most powerful revivals of religion came over the society, thirty-four members united with the church, and this year there were in all eighty members, which is probably the greatest number the society ever contained of full members. In 1851, the "Harmony Excitement," as it was called, came up, and many of the Fairview members joined that class, and by 1853, the members had decreased to 43, which was partly caused by emigration. In 1847, the trustees were John Stewart, M. Edwards, B. Ridgway, I. Knisely, J. J. Bell and A. Ross.

In 1854, they began to feel the need of a new church building. The old site being considered too low, a new one was chosen ten rods north of the old one, on a high eminence which overlooks the surrounding country for miles, and is justly called Fairview. In the fall of 1855 the new church, a large and beautiful frame structure, was completed. In June, 1859, the church experienced another powerful revival, during which over thirty joined on trial. In January, 1864, another revival was vouchsafed the church, resulting in twenty-five full members. Among the many noted revivals in this church, those of 1847, '59 and '64 were the most remarkable. "This church has certainly been a power for good in the Lord." From it have gone forth many ministers of the gospel, exhorters, class-leaders, and Sabbath-school superintendents. Among them the Revs. Wm. C. Filler, Benj. F. Heskitt, C. N. Edwards, H. B. Edwards, J. E. Starkey, Wm. B. Stewart, H. W. Stewart; also as members, Revs. Nixon Stewart, John Macennally, and Thos. Roe, eight traveling and two local ministers of the gospel. In 1882 the church membership was eighty-four. The class leaders were Wm. Edwards and W. H. Reese; the steward was Wm. Edwards; the local preacher was Nixon Stewart; the circuit preachers were H. M. Rader and J. R. Hoover.

No class of men have contributed more to the spread of pure morality than the itinerant Methodist preachers, and none have suffered more from the silence of the historian. The days of the rifle, the ax, and the saddle-bags have passed away, and the voices of those old time-worn pilgrims are silent in their graves, but "By their words ye shall know them," and from far-off Maine to distant Oregon, the prosperous Methodist churches of the present day are the result of their humble efforts. Before them was spread the trackless forests and the sky girted prairie. Here, guided by the blazed track of the settler, there by the Indian war path or hunter's trail, they made their way from one appointment to another, spreading the gospel, and everywhere raising the standard of the cross.

The first Sunday school was organized in

1835, with Wm. C. Filler as superintendent. Some of the first teachers were Sarah Florence, H. Edwards, Harriet Edwards, John and Nixon Stewart, B. Ridgway and others. They used the Testament, spelling book and church hymn book.

Soon after our German settlers began to come into the township, they felt the need of attending religious services in the language of the Fatherland, and according to the doctrines of Martin Luther. Therefore, in 1839 the Zion Evangelical Lutheran was organized by the Rev. Fred Minner. The following are the founders and original members of this church: John Vollmer, Jacob Fiers and family, Martin Sauer and family, Michael Strohecker and family, Adam Shroyer, John Denny, Martin Zimmers, David Grass, Christian Lerwig, John Hahn, Henry Lapp, Jacob Roller, Philip Moser, Michael Grass, Henry Smith and Michael Thresh. The church trustees were John Vollmer and Adam Shroyer. The ground for the church was given by Valentine Sandel, and a log church was erected in 1841. The early pastors were Revs. Minner, Gehbel Kaemmerer, Schnell and Schmidt. Rev. A. N. Bartholomew, was the first pastor who preached in the English language. This occasioned a division in the church, the older members, clinging to the language of their fathers, held the church property and burying ground, and became incorporated as the Evangelical Lutheran and Reform Zion church.

In 1872 a new frame church was erected north of the old church, the land for this purpose being given by Jacob Sandel. The dedicatory services were held October 5, 1873, by the Revs. G. W. Mechling, W. P. Rutterauff and J. Weller. The Rev. J. W. Bartholomew was the first pastor of this new society. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. P. Hentz, Rev. John Webber, and others. This new organization attracted the majority of the members of the old church. Among the wardens of this church, we find the names of Valentine Thresh, Albert Klein, and others, and among the elders, Peter Houk, Geo. Reiger and David Grass. The society is now in a flourishing condition. The Adams Township Baptist church, was constituted March 3, A. D. 1855, by elders Wm. Sedgwick and E. W. Handle. Among the prominent founders of the church were John and Jacob Darner. It never had a large membership, but was very harmonious and strong in the faith. Preaching was held here monthly for some years, afterwards semi-monthly. July 23, 1881, Rev. L. R. Mears, pastor, preached the last sermon of which there is any record. The society had been gradually growing less by means of death, letters of dismissal, removals, etc., and the church, by this time, had not enough members to support it. It was finally disbanded, and in 1891, the church building was sold. The names of the original members were John Darner, Rebecca Darner, Abigail Darner, Henry Darner, Elizabeth Darner, Judson M. Darner, Angeline Darner, Mary Matchett, Abigail Sturtz, Abraham Gray, Elizabeth Layton, Elizabeth Hawk, Rebecca McKinney, Mary Clossin and Elizabeth Clossin. The clerks were John Darner, afterwards Judson M. Darner. John Matchett was deacon. Among the pastors was Rev. Eli Frey, Rev. W. M. Marshall, Rev. J. C. Skeimer and Rev. Lyman Mears, who was the last pastor.

The first school house in this township stood on land belonging to a man named Minnick, near the site occupied by the town house of to-day. The first teacher was Wm. Jennison from New England. He taught school here in 1820. He was succeeded by Thos. Barclay. In 1828, Edwards, Barrett, Wagoner, Gaumer and others joined and put up a log school house, at the old forks of the road below Fairview, on the land of M. Edwards. The roof was the regular old time weigh-pole affair. The building was 18x20 feet with puncheon floor and loft, the cracks of the loft between the slabs were daubed with mud, the floor was very loose and could easily be taken up. The chimney was an odd affair built in the southwest corner and would contain a back log about six feet long. The benches were of loose slabs or split logs with two round pins for legs at each end and one in the middle. The writing desks were rough slabs resting on pins driven into the wall. James Hayworth taught the first few terms in this house. He was a friendly old miser, and had considerable property which, when he died, went to the state. Many a nocturnal search, after his death, was made on his farm for his hidden wealth. He wore wooden shoes and lived alone in a rude hut, his habits of life being very simple. Sometimes to keep up his fire he would drag in a dry sapling, brush and all, and burn one end in the fire place while the other end stuck out of the open door. He was a curious, clever fellow, a fine scholar and good teacher. In 1836, a school house was erected by the Stewarts, Bells, Saffles, Cowdens and others. The custom was, in those days, for any neighborhood who needed a school house, to build one. They were subscription schools at first. This school house stood on the land of J. J. Bell. Edward Menaugh, familiarly

called "Old Minney," taught the first few years here.

In 1841 the citizens contributed and built a house on the farm of Solomon Wenner. This building was an improvement, and was built of hewed logs about 22x24 with permanent desks. B. V. Webster taught the last term in the Edwards schoolhouse and the first term at Wenner's. J. O. Sullivan followed and introduced the "McGuffey Readers." Before this they read in almost anything. In 1853, in consequence of a new constitution of the state, the township was re-districted, and instead of five parts, as before, it was made into four districts. This threw much of the Wenner and the Lowe districts together, and henceforth it was designated No. 3. Dr. J. W. Wortman taught the last term in the Lowe house. Jas. L. Honnold taught in the Wenner house in 1853–54. In those old school houses were taught Cobb's, United States, elementary, and McGuffey's spellers, the bible, United States history, McGuffey's readers, and almost any other book, Smith's Geography, Parke's arithmetic and Kirkham's grammar. Grammar was a luxury. If a boy could read, write, and cipher, he was considered well enough educated. If a man had a little idea of a noun, and that the earth was not flat, "above all of which was the knack of using a gad on a boy's back," then he might "teech skule." Some of the teachers, however, were well educated. The pay of the country teacher was not large. Edward Menaugh received $12 per month and "boarded round." Hiram Shaw taught a subscription school in the thirties, at $1.25 per scholar, making about $10 per month. In 1838, Clegget Ridgway taught and was considered a good teacher. In 1854, a farm house was erected on the Sandel farm, 24x25, costing $339.37½. It was a substantial building of modern improvements. In 1844, in District No. 3, there was a large number of scholars. H. D. McGaw taught an average of over 60 per day. N. B. Stewart, who taught a very long term, had a daily attendance of fifty-one. Besides the common branches there was taught philosophy, history, music and algebra.

Among the old time school teachers, were James Stewart, Hiram Shaw, C. C. Ridgway, Jonathan Gaumer, Levi Stoner, Caleb and Rev. A. Jordan, A. G. Honnold, and others who were efficient teachers. Rev. J. C. Spencer was "barred out" of his school house at one time and John Wagoner assisted him to open it. F. M. Buker found foxes and rabbits so abundant, that he had trouble to keep his boys in when it was a good day for hunting. He introduced steel pens to escape the nuisance of making them out of quills.

Rev. George Gaumer became an effective Lutheran preacher. S. J. Hanks had seventy scholars; of these four died in the army. Rev. Thos. R. Taylor, A. M., taught school in this township at seventeen years of age and had an average of thirty scholars. J. L. Honnold was a teacher who was very popular. Rev. J. E. Starkey was a faithful teacher. Ratie C. McBride was well remembered. Hon. H. D. McGaw is another of the old time pedagogues. C. N. Gaumer, another old teacher, afterwards married one of his scholars. John Wagoner, in his school had the first public exhibition in in district No. 3. Samuel W. Sutton has been an efficient and excellent teacher for twenty years in the township.

At present there are four school districts in Adams township, and the schools may be said to have greatly progressed since the olden days, having a wider and more varied course of study.

Chapter XXIV.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

HARRISON is bounded thus: North by Wayne, east by Blue Rock, south by the county line, and west by Brush creek. Its surface is broken and rough. Duncan's run, Back run, Blue Rock run and Sycomore run all have their sources in Brush creek township and flow eastwardly through Harrison township into the Muskingum. The highest elevations contain most limestone. The lowlands are quite productive, coal is abundant, but not easily mined. Jacob and Nathaniel Ayers bored the first salt-well in the township, in 1816, on section 10,

township 11, range 13, on the west bank of the river, just above the mouth of Sycamore run. It was sunk four hundred feet. Later another well was sunk near by. These wells in time became the property of John Stevens, known as the Stevens Salt Works. Later still Jacob Neff assumed control and rebored the old well to a greater depth, rebuilt the furnace and put in improved machinery. The two wells operated at a comparatively recent date by William Edgely were formerly known as Stephen Guthrie's Salt Works. One of them was sunk by Stephen Guthrie for James Taylor, the other by Charles Lucas for Stephen Guthrie. Other wells in this township were bored by Michael Waxler for Moses Ayers, by Nehemiah Dillon, and by W. B. Culbertson. There were many others, not above specified.

A family named Bean in 1798 lived in a large sycamore hut that stood near the mouth of Black run, and are thought to have been the first settlers. They were followed early by Nathaniel Ayers, Samuel McBride, James Hemmett, Henry Ballou, Thomas Winn and James Neff. George Dutro lived on section seventeen in 1804, and about that time Jacob Baker came. It is thought that John W. Baer was the first blacksmith in this township. As "the Buckeye Blacksmith" he afterward became prominent politically. In 1827 William B. Rose had a "smithy" on Duncan's run. Later he had a shop on "the Island," where he made iron work for Mr. Taylor at the time of the erection of the mills. The first frame house in this township was erected by James Taylor, in 1830. Six years later Amos F. Whissen built the first brick house in the township, at Taylorsville.

The first survey for a road in Harrison was made from Taylorsville to Brush creek. The viewers were David Butt, John Oakes and Gearing Scarvell. In 1829, James Taylor constructed a dam across the river at Duncan's Falls, and at the same time built a sawmill on the west side of the river. In 1830 he put up a grist mill. When the Muskingum navigation was improved, the old dam was replaced by Col. James Sharp, under a contract with the state. After it had been in possession of several intermediate owners, the grist mill became the property of W. & W. H. Frazier. Among his other enterprises, Mr. Taylor kept a ferry and engaged in the manufacture of salt. One Bixby was the first physician in the township. His professional standing is uncertain. Dr. Noah L. Mercer is said to have been the first "regular" medical practitioner. Other early and later physicians were Doctors Mason, Clapp, Ballou, Wilkins, Huff, McCormick' Terran, Atwell, Howard, Groves, Suters, Milligan, Blackburn, Lyons, Ulrich, Henry, Dorr, Richie and Evans. The first public school house of which any authentic record is preserved, was a two story frame building erected in Taylorsville in 1834. Elsewhere will be found reference to the fact of the late President Garfield having taught school in this township. Henry Ballou, mentioned elsewhere in these pages, was a brother of Mr. Garfield's mother.

This township was organized December 20, 1839, under authority of the following order of the county commissioners: "A petition was presented by John Hammond, signed by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed new townthip, and the commissioners, being satisfied that the necessary notice of such intended application had been given by advertisement, as required by law, proceeded to take the matter into consideration. The petitioners set forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance and other difficulties they encounter in going to and from elections, and also praying that a new township may be set off of parts of Blue Rock, Brush Creek and Salt Creek townships; and the commissioners, believing it necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, do hereby order a new township to be set off, according to the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 14 in the original surveyed township number 10, in range number 13, and running thence north to the center of the Muskingum river; thence following down the center of said river, according to the meanderings thereof, to the line which divides the counties of Muskingum and Morgan; thence west on said line to the place of beginning—all in the congress district of lands—which shall constitute a new township to be called Harrison township. Also ordered by the commissioners that an election be held at the house of P. Burkhalter, in Taylorsville, on the 20th instant (being December 20, 1839), between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., and close at 4 P. M., to elect township officers according to law." This order is dated December 4, 1839. The new township thus formed comprised that portion of Blue Rock township lying west of the Muskingum river in range 12, one row of sections from the eastern part of Brush Creek township in range 13, and one section of Salt Creek township lying west of the river. It was named by John Hammond, in honor of Gen. William Henry

Harrison. The first justices of the peace were J. W. Whisson and William Price. Henry Ballou and "Squire" Groves were also early justices.

Taylorsville is an incorporated village pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Muskingum, and also on the line of the Zanesville & Ohio River railroad, in the extreme western part of Harrison township, nine miles south of Zanesville. It is a clear, healthy location, surrounded by a rich farming country, and has the advantage of river navigation and express and telegraphic communication. One of the oldest villages in this part of the state, Taylorsville's importance as a trade center was widely recognized. Under railway influence her interests are improving, and the development of her natural resources, coal and potter's clay, seem probable in the early future. The postoffice was established in 1850, with Dr. Fearnes as postmaster.

James Taylor was the founder of Taylorsville (laid out in 1833), from whom the town derives its name. He previously built the dam and also a grist-mill, it having six run of buhrs, and had a large custom. Above the mills a saw-mill was erected also by Mr. Taylor. William Bagley, from Morgan county, erected a woolen-mill, which was subsequently bought by James and Robert Brown. The woolen-mill now occupies a different site, and is used as a grist-mill. Gearing Scarvell was the surveyor who laid out the town. Mr. Taylor was a public-spirited man, who when he came possessed considerable means; reverses, however, swept away his fortune, and he died a poor man. He lived at Duncan's Falls, opposite Taylorsville, and there ended his days. Gearing Scarvell was the first merchant. He carried a general stock, and also dealt largely in coal. Philip Sheppard was the next merchant, and also carried a general stock. Robert Sheppard was the first school-teacher. The school was held in private houses for several years till a schoolhouse was built. William B. Rose was the first blacksmith. He met a violent death at the hand of a murderer, a man named Annon, who was tried, convicted and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. Gearing Scarvell probably built the first house in Taylorville.

The Taylorsville canal is a part of the system of "improvements in the navigation of the Muskingum." It is a mile in length, and was constructed for the state by Lyons, Buck & Wolf, contractors, the work under the supervision of Christley Wolf, having been completed in 1840. The locks are 36 feet wide and 200 feet long.

The Taylorsville bridge was projected by Gearing Scarvell in 1873 and was originally intended to be a private enterprise; but the county commissioners took it in hand and it was begun July 1, 1874, and finished in about four and one-half months. T. B. Townsend, of Zanesville, was the stonework contractor, and the superstructure was erected by the Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, Ohio. The entire structure cost about $28,000, and it is noted for its great length, about 800 feet.

Taylorsville was for a long time a mission of the Catholic church of Zanesville. A church was erected in 1836 and dedicated by Bishop Purcell. It is a frame building 25x40 feet. The contractor was Anton Erbst, and the cost was $1,000. From that time this congregation which at different times has numbered from 75 to 100 souls, has been supplied with a local or regular pastor. The parish and church are known as "St. Anna's."

A Methodist protestant class of fifteen or twenty members was organized in 1842, by Rev. Nathaniel Linder, who preached in the woods near the Hiram Price place now. Among the members were Robert Welch and his wife and two daughters, Peter Mohler and family, James Morrison and wife, Mrs. David Young, Isaiah Dennis and his wife, Robert Twyman and Joseph Fish. In 1843, a revival under the preaching of Revs. James Winn and J. Huntsman brought the membership up to 112, and a church house was erected on land furnished by Mathias Young, near the center of section 30. It was a frame building, 24x28. In 1869 it was replaced by another structure, 24 x38, which cost $1,109, and was dedicated in May, 1870, by Revs. George H. Heisey and J. C. Ogle. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church was organized April 11, 1878, with fifty members, by Rev. Andrew Birch. In October, 1878, a lot was purchased in Taylorsville and a church building was begun. The cornerstone was laid the following spring, and the church was completed and dedicated September 28, 1879, Rev. H. Cramer, of Zanesville, preaching a sermon in German and Prof. M. Loy delivering an address in English. The building cost $1,000.

The first class of the Blue Rock Methodist Episcopal church was founded by Rev. Samuel Hamilton, with Joseph Kirk as leader. Among the original members were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barringer, Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. James Shauer, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Baer, Mr. and Mrs. John White, and Susan Adams. The first house of worship was a primitive log affair, 20x25 feet, and stood be-

tween the forks of Blue Rock creek, on section 11. A frame building was erected near the old site in 1852. It was larger, its demensions being 26x30. The membership of this church has ranged between sixty and nearly a hundred.

Chapter XXV.

BLUE ROCK TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was organized December 3, 1810, from Salt Creek township, and is bounded north by the mother township, east by Meigs township, south by Morgan county and west by Harrison township. The first election of which there is any record was held January 6, 1814, at the house of Lewis Allwine. Following is a list of first things of their kind in this township: Mail through the township carried by Daniel Convers, in 1779, on the Muskingum river by canoe. Local mail carried by Timothy Gates, on horseback, from Zanesville to McConnelsville; mail coach, Zadoc Burdick's, between the two towns just mentioned; frame house, Caleb Hall's, near Rural Dale; brick house, Caleb Butler's, on section 28; stone house, Thomas McLees's, now occupied by James R. S. McLees; orchards, those of Levi Reeves, the Silveys, Dutros, Findleys and Newkirks; marriage, that of Stephen Reeves and Mary Briggs, in 1803; tavern, that kept by Laurence Allwine, above Gaysport in 1810; graveyard, that on the property of Tobias Dilley; blacksmith, John Bird; wagonmaker, David Dutro; shoemaker, Robert Silvey; wheelwright, Jesse Thomas; wooden plowmaker, J. Revenaugh, Jr.; stone-mason, John Davis; chairmaker, James Burroughs; distiller, Absolom Roberts; tanner, Thomas White; cabinetmaker, Joshua Crumbaker; grocery, by John P. Farrell; general store, Rufus Putnam; store and warehouse, built by Moses Reeves, at Gaysport; physician, Dr. Baker, in 1805; salt well, that put down by Nathaniel Ayers, at Gaysport, in 1822; school, on the river, as early as 1815; sawmill, John Trimble's, below the site of Rural Dale, in 1820; steam sawmill, Samuel W. Culbertson's, in 1827; steam grist-mill, Worstall Brothers, Gaysport, 1872; hand mill, Levi Reeves, 1816. Other early physicians were Dr. Sears, Dr. Flanders, about 1830; Dr. Clapp, about 1836; Dr. McNeal. Dr. McCall came to Gaysport, 1844; Dr. Coverdale practiced at Ridgeway, 1836; Dr. Wilson was at Rural Dale, 1837; Dr. James Hull was early at Keifer; Dr. Smith was at Rural Dale, 1853–1865, Dr. Lewis Haworth came later; Dr. Macomber in 1858, and later, Drs. Cooper, Kennedy, Jennings, Axline and Leeper; Dr. Carlow came to Gaysport in 1850, and Doctors Hatfield, Ward and Baughman also practiced there. The salt interest was more or less important in this township until 1869. Timber, coal, sandstone and fire-clay were also abundant and have contributed their part toward the development and prosperity of the township. The first school has been mentioned. A union school, for Blue Rock, Meigs and Salt Creek townships was located on the land since owned by Frederick Wion, and the school house was built in 1821. The next was a union school for Blue Rock and Meigs townships, on land owned by David E. Mitchell. The school house was built in 1824. There was a school on George Stewart's land, taught by Joseph Webster, as early as 1824. In 1828 a school house was built on James Starrett's land. There was a school on Enoch Harlan's place in 1830. Perhaps as early as 1830, there was a school in connection with the Blue Rock church. The most important early school, the parent of the three schools in the northeastern part of the township, was on Joseph Starrett's place, near Kiefer, where a pretentious school house for those days was built by John Ward, in 1833.

For many years the inhabitants of Blue Rock paid attention chiefly to wheat culture, but at length stock raising began to assume importance. The first thoroughbreds were introduced by John Trimble in 1828. Wool growing, however, is a leading interest. The improvement of sheep was begun here about 1828. Fruit growing is quite important. In

1858 an agricultural society was organized, with E. J. Trimble as president and E. Hillis Talley as secretary and treasurer. The first fair was held at the farm of W. T. Talley, the second at James Trimble's, the third at James Findley's. They were useful and successful and were broken up only by the War of the Rebellion. Petroleum was taken from a spring in the northeast corner of the township in 1819, by Martin Smith, and the first oil well sunk in the township was put down on Smith's farm in 1861, near this spring. The second development was made in January, 1866, on the Nathaniel McDonald farm. The Woodberry well was sunk here, and others were put down in the vicinity. The well mentioned produced sixty barrels of oil per day for six months, another well yielded two hundred and forty barrels per day. Great excitement and wild speculation followed. The oil was of slight illuminating power and the small wells were abandoned and in time the larger ones gave out. In this abandoned condition the territory remained with the exception of two wells, which yielded steadily in paying quantities for twelve years, when in 1878, the "Carr Oil Company of Muskingum county" was organized to develop this field; but little practical progress followed.

Rural Dale was laid out by J. B. Milhous in 1854, though there had been a settlement there since 1816, when George Gibbons built the first house. Rockville was the original name of the place, but Milhous changed it when the village was platted, The first store was opened there by Briggs & Kearns in 1836; the first tavern about the same time by William Kisk. Kiefer is an attractive hamlet and was originally known as Ridgeway. When the postoffice was established it was named thus in honor of Gen. Kiefer. The land including Gaysport was originally owned by Jacob Ayers. Asa Gay, Sr., purchased it and laid out the village, naming it in his own honor, in 1880. The telegraph line from Zanesville to McConnelsville was constructed in 1867, but it was not successful and was re-established in 1880 on a better plan. An office was established at Gaysport in 1877. There are three postoffices in the township—one at Gaysport named Blue Rock, one at Kiefer, and one at Rural Dale.

Rural Dale lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter granted in February, 1850, to J. P. Smith, W. A. Hawley. J. B. Milhous, Abram Morrison and C. H. Trimble. It was instituted June 13, 1850, with 13 charter members. The first officers were J. P. Smith, N. G.; W A. Hawley, V. G.; J. B. Milhous, secretary; C. H. Trimble, treasurer. Rockville Division No. 585 Sons of Temperance flourished 1849-52. Blue Rock Grange No. 359 Patrons of Husbandry was organized at Rural Dale, in 1873, and existed for some time.

The first Baptist who resided in Blue Rock township, was Sister Joanna John (wife of Jesse John), who came from Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1819. The first Baptist minister who preached in Blue Rock township, was Elder Henry Pringle, at the house of Jesse John in the year 1822, and who traveled all through this region of country, preaching the Gospel, which resulted in bringing many souls to Christ. Elder George Russell, was the second minister to preach in the township. He came to Jesse John's and preached for the first time, on "Easter Sunday, 1823," and continued once a month for several years, and baptised several persons at different points where he preached. Elder Levi Culver was the next minister to visit the neighborhood. He came here in the year 1827, and preached sometimes at the aforesaid place, and other places in the township. He was one of the first missionaries of the Ohio Baptist State convention. After he had baptized a number of persons, a council of ministers was called to consider the propriety of constituting a church. The council meet at the house of John Revenaugh, on the 25th day of July, 1828. The ministers present at the council were Elder Courtland Skinner, Elder Wm. Reece, together with Elder Culver, who advised the importance of constituting a church, which they did at the time. Sister Jane Roberts was the first person baptized in the township, and her husband, Wm. Roberts, was the first deacon of the church. The church was constituted with thirteen members, and called "the Regular Baptist church," of Blue Rock. The names of the constituent members are as follows: Samuel Revenaugh, Catharine Revenaugh, Wm. Roberts, Jane Roberts, Lorena Roberts, Mary Roberts, Thos. Wear, Catharine Wear, Nancy Blair, John Revenaugh, Jane Revenaugh, Elizabeth Wion, Lydia Mace. In a short time after this, they built a house of worship, in the north-eastern part of the township, about four miles from where the Baptists commenced their labors. It was built of logs, 30 by 30, and in this they held their meetings for over twenty years. Elder Levi Culver was their first pastor. He continued until his death, having the care of the church eight years and four months. Rev. Enoch Rector was called to supply the church at the death of Bro. Culver, and continued to preach for them until they called to the charge of the church Elder Reuben Burkley,

about ten months later. Mr. Burkley began his labors May 1st, 1836, and died at his post while away from his home, on a preaching tour in Salt Creek township. Elder Benjamin Blake was their next pastor, who remained with them two years. Elder Abel Johnson commenced his labors May 1st, 1844. While he had charge of the church seventeen members received letters to constitute a church in the southern part of the township, where the first efforts were made by the denomination. The church is now known as the Rockville Baptist church, which is a large, flourishing church. This church has since had a successful career. Rev. James B. Sinclair was the first pastor after the division.

The Regular Baptist church, called Rockville, was organized on the 13th day of August, 1844, under the shade of a large forest oak, on the summit of the hill directly south of the village of Rural Dale, and near the place where the meeting house now stands. An ecclesiastical council of the Regular Baptist denomination was present, being previously invited from the churches of Blue Rock, Windsor, Rich Hill, Bristol and Four Mile. A sermon was preached on the occasion by Elder William Stone, of Columbiana county, Ohio, from Daniel, 2d chapter and 44th verse, after which sixteen brothers and sisters who had previously received letters of dismissal from Blue Rock church were duly organized to constitute said church. The names of the constituted members are as follows: James Burris, Elizabeth Burris, John Gossage, Loreno Gossage, Geo. Bird, Jesse John, Joanna John, Lettitia John, Eleanor Burris, Sarah Scott, Maria Scott, Sarah Harlan, Phebe Briggs, Rebecca Frame, and Hannah Bird. Of this little band, James Burris, Elizabeth Burris, George Bird, Jesse John, Joanna John, Sarah Scott and Rebecca Frame, have been called home to their heavenly Master, and are now reaping the joys of their reward. After the regular organization of this church, it was immediately received into the Meigs Creek association, which was to convene on the next day (August 14th), with the Duncan's Falls church. The first messengers from this church to the association were Jesse John and George Bird. Elder Abel Johnson was chosen first pastor of the church immediately after its organization. In 1845 a meeting house was erected, and dedicated November 22. In 1859 the church withdrew from the Meigs Creek association and it united with the Zanesville association in August, 1860. Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal church, situated on the George Stewart place, was built in 1830. The churchyard was opened in 1828, and Mrs. Catharine Wear was the first one buried there. The members about that time were Jeremiah Argo, Samuel Nicholson, Roderick Aston, John Coverdale, Michael E. White and "Father" Winrod and their wives. Jeremiah Argo was a licensed classleader and exhorter. The first local preacher was Levi Reeves. This society moved to Rural Dale and there has since flourished. The third church organized in the township was the Radical Methodist church, its house of worship on land owned by William Betts. Among its prominent members were Mr. and Mrs. Betts, Peter Clapper and wife, Hiram Sherman and wife, Henry Crawford and wife, Margaret Barber and daughter and Elizabeth Gibbons. Dr. Coverdale, was exhorter, and Mr. Betts classleader. Revs. Linder and Whitney were the first regular preachers. A good frame house was after a time erected on the land of Henry Crawford and the congregation met there from that time on. Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal church had its inception in a class which met at John Grindslaff's house in 1817. In 1826 this class numbered eighty members. It was divided and in a way reunited at a later date by the organization of the Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal church of Salt Creek township. There was once an organization of Presbyterians that met in a stone house on land owned by Joseph Wallace, Sr.

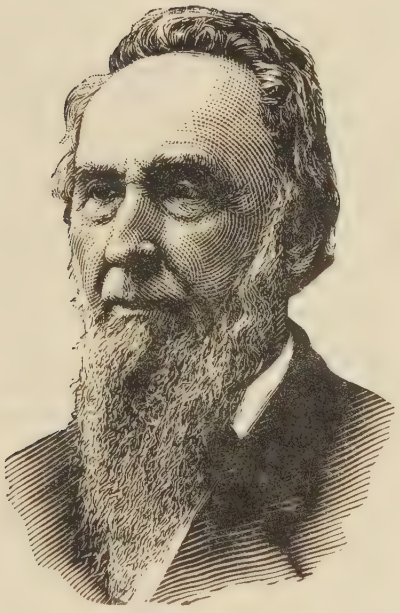
Chapter XXVI.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

THE northwest corner township of the county, Jackson is bounded north by the county line, east by Cass township, south by Licking township, and west by the county line. It was organized in 1815 and is said to be named in honor of Gen. Jackson, the "Hero of New Orleans" of that day. The first election for township officers was appointed to be held at the house of Thomas Blizzard, June 6, 1815. Of those who, prior to 1816 by virtue of commissions as justices of the peace, settled controversy and punished offenders, may be named Clark Hollenback, Robert Selbes, and Nathan Baker. Among the well-known settlers of the township were Col. William and Thomas Blizzard, the Fairalls, David Evans, and Hezekiah Bonham. Thomas Wilkins and his son Daniel, located in the southeast, were old-time settlers from Maryland. Clark Hollenback entered land north of Frazeysburg. William McClintock entered a tract adjoining the present village in the summer of 1814, and made improvements, and moved in with his family in the fall of 1815. As late as 1813 much land lay wild and untenanted. On the hills were no settlers, and there were but few in the valleys. Habitations were rude in character, and present civilization seemed far remote and barely possible. The first frame house is thought to have been built for Joshua Bennett, and the first brick house was erected about 1830, by Mr. Blizzard. The old house is situated northwest of Frazeysburg, and became known as the home of Col. William Blizzard. The Mendenhalls were also early settlers. Joshua Bennett, Samuel Mendenhall's son-in-law, came in 1816. A German named Tushman came early; also Joseph Chaney, who located north of Frazeysburg. Level lands soon obtained roads; these hilly regions were impassable, and the laying of a road was an event like the survey of a railroad. The road from Owl creek to Zanesville via Frazeysburg was laid out in 1822 by John Adams and Samuel Frazey, commissioners appointed by the State.

The first mill was put up on the "Tomaka" creek, about two miles west of the village, in 1819, and was a combined grist-and-saw-mill, run by Samuel Mendenhall. The dam was washed away in 1830. George Stannetts, who lived in the mill with his family, was miller for some time. Richard Griffin was miller at a later date. The last one was John Norris. The following year James McCintock built a saw-mill down the creek, and along in 1837, Ira Belknap erected a grist-mill on the same dam. In the spring of 1833, the copper stills were put in operation by a man named Blood, but the enterprise failed within the year. In 1827, Frazeysburg was laid out by C. Hollenback; it was originally known as Knoxville. Hollenback built a sawmill in 1820–1822, and William McClintock had an early sawmill on Wakatomaka creek. There was a rude saw-mill and grist-mill in the extreme northwest corner of the township in 1825 which had many owners and disappeared entirely about twelve years ago. Samuel Mills built the first house, and used it as a tavern. John Walker repaired the farmers' tools and shod their horses.

The Methodists built the first church in 1820. Revs. Smith and Cunningham were preachers for the Presbyterians as early as 1818. The first bridge was built over the creek in 1823; it was of hewed timber on trestles, and the work of the neighboring settlers. Squire McCann recalls an old log shanty used for school, church, and singing, which stood two and a half miles from Frazeysburg. Philip Shaffer was an early singing-teacher, having taught in 1831 and 1832. The people of Jackson are healthy and contented; they love their fine hill-side scenery, and the traveler winding his way up the slopes in long stretches sees at each summit a new and pleasant landscape. The early settlers of this township were allured hither by the fertility of the lands in the valley of Wakatomaka creek, like those who settled nearest to the valley of the Muskingum. It is true that the area of perhaps twenty-five miles



A. C. Ross, Zanesville.

(DECEASED.)

AUTHOR OF THE FAMOUS CAMPAIGN SONG, "TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO" AND MAKER, WITH A CAMERA OF HIS OWN CONSTRUCTION, OF THE FIRST DAGUERREOTYPE EVER PRODUCED WEST OF NEW YORK.

on either side of the latter stream is included in the term, "Valley of the Muskingum," and yet the smaller valleys have afforded special attractions to the settler. Actuated by the motive to make a paradise wherever nature invited them, the settlers, therefore, selected sites as near to the streams of importance as seemed good to them. Jackson is undulating in its surface, and ocasionally broken. The soil is rich limestone, clay being plentiful on the uplands, and sandy loam in the lower lands and bottoms. Iron and coal of fair quality, are found in various localities. The latter is consumed at home, while the former is shipped to Zanesville via Frazeysburg.

Among the early physicians who practiced in this township for a longer or shorter period were Dr. Elmas Wheaton, of Irville, Licking township, and Doctors Black, Pearce, Bartley and Philander Byam Mordecai Bartley, afterwards governor of Ohio, is thought to have been the only lawyer here in the early days. The first tavern at Frazeysburg was kept by Samuel Mills, who was also an early carpenter. Other of the pioneer knights of the chisel, saw and plane were John Ruckle and Charles Morrow. Among the first surveyors were the Robertses, John and Charles. They came in 1822. Charles Roberts surveyed many of the farms in this township and John Roberts laid out Frazeysburg. Among early and old justices of the peace were Robert Selder, Clark Hollenback and Richard Griffee. Henry Shepherd opened the first blacksmith shop in 1827 in a log building of the old style. James Morgan taught a subscription school in a log house half a mile north of Frazeysburg, in 1822. This is thought to have been the first regular school in the township. John Bowen was a school teacher in Jackson in 1831, Samuel McGinnis in 1832. Samuel Mills' pioneer tavern, opened about 1817, was a log building on the site of the Hamilton store in Frazeysburg. He was succeeded after a number of years by Stephen Cessna. Later "landlords" were William English, Thomas Foster and Jonah Campbell. This old hostelry was long since torn down.

Frazeysburg is not only one of the leading and most prosperous villages of the county, but is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural, wool-growing and stock-producing section. In close proximity is found excellent stone quarries, while the soil supplies the best quality of potter's clay, moulding sand, white and gray clay for the manufacture of tile and pottery, fire and building brick. The village is on the line of the Pan Handle railway and Ohio canal, and contains many handsome private residences and business houses, which would do credit to larger towns and cities. Its citizens, as a class, are intelligent, enterprising and progressive, as will clearly appear in a notice of its public institutions. There are three churches, viz.: Disciples', Elder J. S. Bonham, pastor, with seating capacity of about three hundred. Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. C. Downs, pastor, with seating capacity of about four hundred. M. E. Church, Rev. R. H. Griffith, pastor, with seating capacity of four hundred. The district has a fine two story brick public school building, with four rooms. The enrollment is 201, with an average attendance of 189. The Frazeysburg Library association was organized April 15, 1890 with library at the store of C. M. Bell. Its officers are J. Corn, president; Mrs. T. J. Tremley, vice president; Miss Mame Cochran, treasurer; C. M. Starner, secretary, and C. M. Bell, librarian. The Frazeysburg Building and Loan Association was organized April, 1888. Its officers are: C. M. Bell, president; T. C. Pearson, secretary; John A. Evans, treasurer. Board of directors: James Stitt, George W. Judy, H. L. Stamets, Dr. Jasper Corn, J. W. Frazier, J. W. Baker, Wm. Hamilton, W. A. Norris, C. M. Bell, T. C. Pierson, John A. Evans. Frazeysburg lodge No. 490, F. & A. M., meets Friday evening on or before full moon. Dr. J. D. Fleming, W. M.; T. J. Reeder, S. W.; Wm. Clemens, J. W.; J. B. Bennett, treasurer; Thos. Rose, secretary; Alexander Wishart, S. D.; Isaac Pryor, J. D., and Joseph Van Austin, tyler. Lodge room over city hall. Glendale lodge, No. 649, I. O. O. F., meets Monday evenings of each week. J. T. Reeder, N. G.; Welcome Wright, V. G.; M. J. O'Neil, secretary; J. E. Ruckle, treasurer. Junior Order of American Mechanics, No. 79, organized in March, 1890. C. M. Bell, junior past counsellor; George W. Judy, counsellor; Wm. Pine, vice counsellor; C. M. Gardner, recording secretary; Joseph Wires, assistant secretary; D. H. Lewis, financial secretary; J. R. Johnson, treasurer: C. E. Ruckle, inside sentinel; C. E. Paugh, outside sentinel. Griffith Post, No. 331, G. A. R., Wm. Lettler, commander; W. H. Fairall, senior commander; Hugh Lackey, junior commander; J. W. Evans, officer of the day; Wm. Wires, adjutant; T. J. Buchanan, quartermaster; C. M. Bell, chaplain; M. Adams, officer of the guard. In 1890 the town officers were Geo. C. Adams, mayor; John Debolt, marshal; R. P. Mendenhall, M. O'Neil, Joshua Bennett, Chas. W. Fleming, Henry Host, H. Night, council-men; M. D. Packard, town clerk; Jasper Corn, town treasurer; A. Mendenhall, street

commissioner. V. Z. Norris, W. A. Norris, Dr. J. Corn, H. L. Stamets, T. C. Pierson, Wm. Hamilton, school board. Frazeysburg has a good two story town hall, a good band and a well conducted weekly paper.

Frazeysburg was platted June 6, 1827, by Clark Hollenback and named Knoxville. As has been stated, the actual survey was made by John Roberts. Numerous additions have been made. In 1828, Mr. Hollenback sold the original town to Samuel Frazey, who changed the name to Frazeysburg. The village was incorporated in 1868, and L. W. Doane was the first mayor. The postoffice was established in the winter of 1828-29. Samuel Frazey was the first postmaster. Richard Griffee is credited with having opened the first grocery store in the township. Another early store was Whitney's. Col. Blizzard opened a store in 1828. Samuel Frazey had a store near the southeast corner of the present canal bridge in 1828-29, the largest opened in the township to that time.

The Frazeysburg Mill company was organized here in 1885, and is controlled by some of the leading citizens. The building, exclusive of office and engine room, is three stories and basement in height, and 36x48 feet, in dimensions. The engine room is 20x36 feet, and the office 12x18 feet in size. In all departments the mill is equipped with newest improved appliances for the rapid and efficient manufacture of the highest standard grades of bakers' and family flour. The mill is a complete roller mill, with the best purifiers and is propelled by a 30-horse power engine and a boiler, and has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. The staple brand for which this mill has secured more than local celebrity, is known as "Pure Gold," which bears the highest standard of excellence in all markets into which it has been introduced, and enjoys a high degree of popularity both with the trade and consumers. The individual members of this company are John A. Evans, Jus. Stitt and J. W. Frazier, gentlemen whose enterprise and business ability give vitality to this section of the county, and who are recognized as prominent in public affairs. They do merchant grinding and exchange, and deal in grain, flour, meal and mill feed. They are also engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile, noticed elsewhere.

Thomas Brothers & Co.'s Frazeysburg Planing Mills and Lumber Yard, is one of the most important industrial enterprises associated with this section of the county, and was established here by Messrs. Thomas Brothers & Co., in 1889. The present building was completed about the first of June, 1889, and equipped with the necessary machinery for planing, matching and scroll work, and for the execution of every description of planing mill and job work. The individual members of this firm are A. S. and C. W. Thomas and Wm. L. Phelps, gentlemen who bring into requisition that mechanical skill and executive ability which cannot fail to meet the most liberal consideration. The machinery is propelled by a twenty-horse power engine and boiler, and the building, which is two stories in height and 40x50 feet and engine room 14x40 feet in dimensions, gives ample capacity for prompt and efficient work. This firm are prepared to enter into contract to supply doors, sash, blinds, dressed or undressed lumber, lath, shingles, pickets, posts, and for the execution of the entire wood work of public or private buildings.

The Frazeysburg Tile and Brick works were erected in 1884, and the concern comprehend a ground space of 30x120 feet in dimensions, which are equipped with the best machinery and appliances for the rapid and efficient manufacture of the best building and paving brick and the most substantial drain tile, from three inches to twelve inches in diamensions. Contracts are taken for special sizes or quantities, and stock will usually be found on hand for prompt shipment. The concern also manufactures the best hollow building blocks, whose construction supplies strength and solidity to buildings.

The first journalistic venture in Frazeysburg was the *Federalist*, published by C. E. F. Miller, in 1875-76. The editorial work was done in Frazeysburg, where the paper was really issued, but the mechanical work was done in Dresden. The *Midland* is the title of a vigorous, spicy and reliable family and local newspaper, which was started here August 29th, 1889 a five-column eight-page paper devoted to literature, news and local matter, with Rev. C. B. Downs as managing editor, and A. B. Clark, of Newark, associate editor; general business manager, D. H. Lewis. Jasper Corn, M. D., physician and surgeon, druggist and pharmacist, is a native of Jackson county, in this State, and was born in 1847. Dr. Corn is a graduate of the O. W. U. of Delaware, and read medicine with Dr. A. S. Combs, of Thurman, Ohio. He graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College, at Cincinnati, in the class of '73, and located in Keystone, Jackson county, for one year. In the spring of 1874 he came to this place, where he has since devoted his attention to the duties of his profession, to which he still gives his attention in connection with his business interests. In 1882

he started his drug store. The individual members of the firm of Dr. J. S. Trembley & Son, druggists and pharmacists, are Dr. J. S. Trembley and his son, T. G. Trembley. The senior member of this firm is a native of this county, born in 1819. Early in life he devoted his attention to the study of medicine and surgery, and has been in active practice for over thirty-six years. He located in this place in 1868. Mr. T. G. Trembley, is a native of this county and was born in 1850. After completing his early education he became connected with railroad work, in which he was chiefly engaged up to the time of formation of the present partnership in 1875. This is now the postoffice store, Mr. T. G. Trembley having received his appointment to this place April 27, 1889. J. D. Fleming, M. D., resident physician and surgeon, is a native of this county, born in 1857. He was reared upon the farm, and after completing his literary education read medicine with Dr. C. F. Wilkin, of Irville, now of Columbus. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College, March 8, 1887, and first opened his office at Adams' Mills, but after one year located in this place March 8, 1888. The canal was completed in 1831-32 and the "Reindeer," a small pleasure boat, made the trip from Newark to Coshocton. The "Union" of Dover was the first regular freight boat to pass through. The Pan Handle railroad was completed through this township in 1855. The first agent at Frazeysburg was E. L. Lemert.

Some time before 1820 a small cabin was erected for church purposes, north of the site of school-house number three. David Evans donated the land upon which it stood, in consequence of which it was known as Evans' church. Frazeysburg Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the house of Zachariah Bonham in 1815. Meetings were held at Mr. Bonham's, at R. C. Mendenhall's, at John Wimmer's and at other houses, and later at a school-house near the north side of Frazeysburg. In 1840, a church building was erected at a cost of $1,000. In 1878 it was succeeded by the present edifice, a frame building that cost $1,800. The Frazeysburg Presbyterian Church was organized with 34 members in 1876. Its brick church, which cost $2,370, was dedicated September 8, 1877, by J. W. Tenney, and the first pastor, Rev. S. D. Smith. Mount Zion Christian Church was organized with eight members in 1832. The first meetings were held at the house of George McDonald. In 1845 the society built its present frame church, which cost about $500, about two miles north of Frazeysburg. The Disciple Church was organized in 1843. The first pastor was Rev. Lewis Corner. A church was built soon after 1880 at Frazeysburg.

Chapter XXVII.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is bounded on the north by Adams township, on the east by Highland township, on the south by Perry township and west by Washington and Madison. The surface is moderately hilly, though much of it is low and level enough to figure as prairie land. Drummond's Knob, in the southern part, is the highest point in the township. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand, and for the most part quite fertile. The principal streams are Salt creek and Prairie run. Two branches of Symmes creek flow through the northwest corner. Grain raising was formerly the leading occupation. Stock-raising and fruit-growing now receive much attention and fairly divide the honors. The first short-horned cattle were brought in by W. S. Denison, who also introduced the first mower and the first sulky-rake. Singleton Hardy operated the first threshing machine in the township. W. W. Adams, since 1861, became prominent as a breeder of fine cattle. Originally a part of Highland, when that township was ten miles square, this township, five miles square, was set off by the county commissioners, in July, 1819. It was named in honor of Salem, Mass., from the vicinity of which historic town, many of the early settlers had come. The northeast quarter

of the township is school land. The first election for township officers was held at the house of Jesse Williams. The first justice of the peace in and for Salem township, under the organization, was Joseph Stiers, who served continuously until 1837, a period of eighteen years. Rev. William Spencer was a justice of the peace for Highland township, living within the present township of Salem prior to, and at the time of organization. Some of the early elections were held at the house of Thomas Collins. Adamsville has been the polling place since 1846.

The settlement of this township began in 1810–1811. Among the early settlers were Jacob Gaumer, William Denison, Jesse Williams, Jacob Swigert, Philip Shroyer, Peter Wertz, Laurence Wisecarver, George Stoner, Peter Livingood, George, Samuel, John and Jacob Shurtz, Joseph Stiers, William and Stephen Starkey, Thomas Collins and Rev. William Spencer. Jacob Gaumer located on lot 28. [See biographical department for extended sketches of his and other pioneer families of this township.] William Denison, from Massachussetts, located on the northeast quarter of section 15, on the William S. Denison property, and with him came Jesse Williams, who married Lucy Denison, daughter of William, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 13. Swigert located on lot 40, of the school land, Shroyer on lot 11, Wertz on lot 8. Stiers settled on the southwest quarter of section 8, Collins on the southwest quarter of section 13, and Rev. William Spencer on school land lot No. 28. The Starkeys were from Virginia. In 1868 Sutherland Stiers, a mile south of Adamsville, cut down a large white oak tree and within its body found a succession of "blazes" made with an ax, as was very evident, and not with a hatchet or tomahawk. A computation of the difference between the date of the discovery and the number of annular rings enveloping the scars, revealed the fact that the marks were made in 1752. That was twelve years before Bouquet's expedition and antedates that of Braddock, and the men of Salem have cudgeled their brains in vain in the attempt to identify even a probable white visitor to this territory at that remote date. The first frame house in the township was built in 1812 by William S. Denison. The first stone house by Jacob Limmer, in 1827, and the first brick house by William S. Denison in 1841. The first public road through the township was that from Zanesville to Plainfield, Coshocton county; the second ran from Mechanicsville to Livingood's mill on section 18. Jesse Williams and Lucy Denison were the first couple married in the township, and their son Gordon Williams was the first white child born here. The first death was that of Mrs. Jacob Gaumer, about 1816. Dr. Jacob S. Reasoner was the first physician in Salem. He practiced here from 1832 to 1853. Dr. Henry Decker came in 1839; Dr. Jared Cone practiced here 1845–55; Dr. James Crawford 1835–42; Doctor Loy and Doctor Blake about 1841–42; Dr. John Mills, who studied with Doctor Decker 1843–50; Dr. P. A. Baker, 1857–79; Doctor Sidle came in 1860, but remained only a short time. Dr. Thomas Gaumer came in 1879. Later physicians in this township are Drs. W. R. Hosick, and W. C. Waters. The primitive mill within the borders of Salem was that erected by Peter Livingood, below the forks of Salt Creek, on section 18, about 1814–16. Sometime about 1830 it was sold to one Bratton, and has long since disappeared. On the southeast one-fourth of section 16, or Salt Creek, Joseph Bowers put a sawmill in operation, in 1832, which he sold, in 1849, to Jacob Keiffer. The latter moved the concern to the east bank of the stream and, in 1869 added a large frame grist mill. In 1836, Charles Sturtz built a sawmill on a branch of Symmes run, or section 4, in which was made most of the lumber used in building the earlier houses in Adamsville. It is not now in existence. A steam sawmill was built on school land lot 21 about 1850 by Isaac Stiers and Samuel Harris. About a year or two later it was bought by Mr. Shrigley, who added a grinding department. G. W. Shoemaker became the owner in 1854, and was succeeded by John Skinner in 1855. Mr. Skinner's ownership was short lived, however, for the concern was destroyed by fire in 1856. A steam grist mill was built near Adamsville in 1862 by Charles Beck. In 1873 it was sold to John D. Hanks. Levi McLaughlin later entered the milling business at Adamsville. Jacob Gaumer was the first gunsmith in the township. He and Peter Wertz and Adam Wade were early blacksmiths. Stephen Starkey was the first carpenter. The first school house in Salem was erected in 1817 on school land lot 37. Abraham Smith opened the first school there in December, that year. Amy Wade taught there in 1820, Mr. Colvin in 1822. "Jacob and William Shively were two other old settlers," says the Adamsville *Register*. "Jacob Shively was the first settler on the farm now owned by Julius Taylor and William Shively the farm now owned by Jacob Lane. At the present time none of their descendants remain in the township. James Shively is a valued

subscriber of the *Register*, residing at Kansas, Illinois. Benjamin Crane, the grandfather of our fellowcitizen, Jacob Crane, was another pioneer. He settled on what is now the Charley Bowden farm in the year 1814, and built a cabin in the woods."

New Hope Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1811, by Rev. Anthony Weyer, with the following members: Jacob Gaumer, Catharine Gaumer, Philip Shroyer, Maria Shroyer, Peter Wertz, Susan Wertz, Henry Bainter, Adam Bainter and his wife, Samuel Shurtz, Mary Shurtz, George Shurtz and his wife, Christian Shroyer, Catharine Shroyer, Jacob Gaumer, Jr., Elizabeth Gaumer, Daniel Gaumer, Hannah Gaumer, Catharine Shurtz, Margaret Shurtz, John Shurtz, John Ault, Mary Ault, Jacob Shurtz, Jacob Shroyer, Abraham Shroyer, Anthony Slater, Susan Slater, George Stiner and wife. The first church was built on the northwest corner of lot 28, the site now occupied by the old Lutheran cemetery, already referred to, in 1817. In 1838, it gave place to a brick building which was superseded in 1870 by a frame structure. The cornerstone was laid May 14, 1870, by N. J. Knisely, and the church was dedicated May 28, 1871, by Revs. McHorine and Jacob Roff. The old church site and graveyard was donated to the trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, by Jacob Gaumer, in 1819, and the present church site was donated by Jonathan Gaumer. Salem Baptist Church was organized in October, 1818, by Revs. Amos Mix and Henry Pringle, with the following named constituent members: William Spencer, Catharine Spencer, Jessie Williams, Lucy Williams, Wm. Cooksey, Elizabeth Cooksey, John Laurence, Amos Stackhouse, Philip Shoff, Sarah Shoff, Elvira Shoff, Mordecai Adams, Hannah Adams, Isabella Ackerson, Rebecca Tennis, Ethelinda Denison, Rachel Jordan, Sarah Whittenberry, Lucy Babcock, Susannah Hickman and Lucretia Slack. The first church, a hewed log structure, east of Adamsville, was erected in 1822. It was, in 1838, replaced by another building at a cost of $1,000. The present house of worship was built in 1872 at a cost of $2,500. Adamsville Methodist Episcopal church grew out of a class formed in 1840, by Rev. Thomas Buckle. The following were the original members: John Stiers, Michael Ellis and wife, Sarah Stiers, Theodore Bailey and wife, Noah Honnold, Mrs. Armstrong, Thomas Roe. The first quarterly meeting was held in Noah Honnold's barn, May 16, 1841. A church was built at Adamsville in 1842, at a cost of $1,500. Salem Chapel Methodist Episcopal church was constituted with Richard Johnson, Eliza Johnson, Nancy Spragg, Joseph Stiers, Benaiah Spragg, Margaret Stiers, G. Tousler, Martha Tousler, Solomon Baughman, Nancy Baughman, Joseph Johnson, John Daily and his wife, Ruth Johnson, Nancy Crane and others as its first class; Richard Johnson, leader. In 1852, a frame church house was built at a cost of about $900 on land donated by Benaiah Spragg. Good Hope Lutheran church was organized in 1868 by Rev. William Gilbreath. The following were the constituent members: Levi Statts, Amandy Statts, Charles Sturtz, Rachel Sturtz, Louisa Sturtz, John Sturtz, Sarah Wisecarver, Elizabeth Wisecarver and Elizabeth Wire. A frame building was purchased at Adamsville in 1871, and fitted up and dedicated as a church. Beulah Baptist church was organized, after a series of meetings in 1872, by Rev. E. W. Dannels, with the following members: Isaac Darner, D. Winn, Ann Darner, Catharine Winn, Samuel Bowmatn, J. A. Winn, Hannah Bowman, H. N. Winn, R. J. Winn, Hattie A. Winn, Robert Scott, Samantha Whitecraft, John Whitecraft, J. W. Bratton, Nancy M. Winn, Elizabeth A. Bratton, William P. Winn. J. R. Bratton, Lizzie Hunter, Mary A. Bowman, Emma Hardy, Emeline Williams, Lucy Williams, Mary Huff, Austin Lehew and Jared Williams. Early meetings were held in Salem Chapel. Later they were held in Milligan's schoolhouse. In 1872 a church lot was bought of J. A. Morrison, and the house of worship was finished and dedicated by Rev. T. Powell, January 11, 1874.

The oldest cemetery in the township is that early set apart by the Lutherans. The first person buried there was Mrs. Jacob Gaumer. The first summer Peter Wertz discovered his little daughter Margaret in danger from a copperhead snake. Picking her up, he held her under one arm, while with a club in the other he dispatched the snake. His son Jacob Wertz is authority for the statement that before he left the spot he killed fourteen of those dangerous reptiles.

" Mordecai Adams, who owned the quarter section of land which corners on the northeast near the township hall, laid out the town of Adamsville in 1832. According to the *Adamsville Register*, 1889: " His residence, then located near the present site of Geyer's store, was the only one in the village. A few years later, it was removed to what is known by the town plat as Main street. It is still in existence and increasing in value. It is at present occupied by George Swank, town marshal. In 1857, this property, with the lot, was sold for $80, and paid for with a horse valued at $60

and the other $20 in work. The house was repaired, and in 1867 it was sold for $170. A few days since it was sold to W. A. Roberts for $250. The first house built in the town after the town was laid out, was built by Dr. Reasoner in the spring of 1833. It was located on the lot now owned by J. W. Garrett. Dr. Reasoner was the first physician in the village, and the lot for an office and residence was donated to him. His office was a part of the present drug store of the village. His residence, a frame cottage with a porch on the south side, was torn down by Mr. Garrett in 1877, who built in its place the handsome two-story structure which he now occupies." It is said that William Beaver platted Adamsville for Mr. Adams. Wheeler's addition, on section 4, adjoining the original site, was platted in 1835. Additions were later platted by Jared Cone. Several houses were erected on the town site in 1832. The first one occupied was that of Dr. Jacob Reasoner, on lot ten. About 1833, Thomas Few opened a store in Adamsville, which was kept by Gibson Collins, the proprietor having been a resident of Union township. He was succeeded by Wertz & Daggett. This store was on the familiar Geyer store site. Jared Cone opened a store in 1835, on lot 2, of Adams' plat, which was the first general merchandising establishment in the township. Roe & Armstrong began business in the Collins building, on lot 9, in 1838. In 1839 they moved to lot 4, Wheeler's addition, and traded there until 1842. Roff & Leslie traded in the Collins building, 1839–'43. Denison Ross and Isaac Stiers began merchandising in 1844, but were in the business but briefly. James Darlington was a later, but by no means permanent merchant. In 1852, Jacob Stenger began trading here. H. S. Roff aud John Mills began business in 1853, and had quite a number of successors. In 1863, A. Jordan and William Sedwick took the store, but they separated in 1864, and Mr. Jordan continued the bnsiness until 1875. He was succeeded by Zimmer & Hurdle, Van Kirk & Baker, and Wesley Stiers. Cyrus A. Geyer began business in 1877 and still continues. A. C. Tomlinson and A. Jordan opened stores about a year later. A. C. Tomlinson & Son succeeded Tomlinson. Elsea & Winn are more recent merchants here. Snoots & Ferrell are hardware merchants; John W Garrett is a druggist and stationer. The Adamsville postoffice was established about a mile east of that town in 1827, with Jonathan Starkey as post master. It was moved to Adamsville in 1835, when Jared Cone was appointed. Nelson H. Garner is the present postmaster. Denison Ross erected and opened the first tavern in the township, on lot 4 in Wheeler's addition to Adamsville, in 1838. Later "landlords" were John Bratton, John Zimmerman, Jacob Stenger, David Richardson, Samuel Van Kirk, G. W. Shoemaker and others. The Adamsville house, J. P. Sturtz, proprietor, is the only hotel in the village. Mr. Sturtz took possession April 1, 1890.

Adamsville is fourteen miles from Zanesville, its nearest shipping and banking point, and has daily mail communication with that city. In the beauty of its site and the healthfulness of its location, this village is unsurpassed by any in the county. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural, stock and wool-raising district, and the producers of this section, as a class, are in good circumstances. The popula- of the place will reach about 300, and no community or village of its size in the county is actuated by higher motives or a more clear conception of progressive ideas and public welfare. Should this place secure railroad connection, which certainly it invites, it would prove an important shipping point. Isolated as it is, about seven miles from any railroad, thirteen miles north-east of Zanesville, and ten miles east of Dresden, it enjoys an importance as a trade and business center unsurpassed by some of our more advantageously situated towns. There are three good coal veins in the surrounding hills and excellent clay for brick and tile manufacturing. This village enjoys the advantages of one of the best kept hotels in the county; good schools and churches, and a class of enterprising citizens and business men. The average attendance of the public schools is about 110. There are two churches, viz.: Evangelical Lutheran and M. E. Church. Hubbard Lodge, No. 220, F. & A. M. H. H. Garrett, W. M.; F. P. Winn, S. W.; G. E. Honnold, Jr. W.; G. V. Kern, secretary; H. L. Cogsil, treasurer; W. R. Hosick, S. D.; P. C. Shroyre, Jr. D.; M. Bowers, tyler. Fred Aler Post, No. 412, G. A. R., G. V. Kern, Com.; H. H. Garrett, Sen. Vice; J. Reckel, Jr. Vice.; J. W. Garrett, Q. M. Eureka Grange was organized in April, 1889. The officers are H. H. Garrett, master; Joseph Young, overseer; P. W. Sturtz, secretary; J. W. Slater, treasurer; J. C. Bell, lecturer; John Fritz, chaplain.

The *Adamsville Register*, established in 1889, by E. Spencer, editor and proprietor, is a bright and enterprising four page, seven column local newspaper, issued every Tuesday morning at $1 per annum. In 1892 the paper changed hands, passing to E. C. Jordan, who well sustains the sheet for the reputation secured for it by the founder.

Chapter XXVIII.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

THIS is one of the smaller townships of the county; it is bounded north by Newton, east by Brush creek and south and west by the county line. The following record, copied from the county commissioner's journal, is that of the erection of Clay township, December 9, 1841: "Pursuant to adjournment the commissioners met. Present: John Goshen, Robert Boggs and Littleton Moore. A petition was presented by William Wann, signed by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed new township, at the last June session of this board and laid over to the present session, which was this day taken up, and the commissioners being satisfied that the necessary notice of such intended application had been given by advertisements, as required by law, proceeded to take the matter into consideration. The petitioners set forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance and other difficulties they have to labor under, in going to and from elections, etc., and also praying that a new township may be set off of part of Brush Creek township, and the commissioners, believing the prayer of the petitioners necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, do hereby order a new township to be set off, according to the following boundaries, to wit: Sections Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in township 14, range 14, being part of Brush Creek township, Muskingum county, which said new township is called Clay township. Also ordered by the commissioners that an election be held at the house of Adam Rider Sr., in said township." It is said that at this date the entire population of Clay did not exceed 100 souls.

Roseville is a stirring village located southwest of Zanesville, from which it is distant ten miles, is on the Perry county line, a part of the corporation being in Perry county. It is on the C. & M. V. railroad, and is chiefly noted for its pottery industries, which have gained a national reputation. The clays found here are as diversified as they are superior in quality, and not only household vessels are manufactured, but high art and antique patterns, embracing flower pots and urns, oriental vases, umbrella stands, cuspidors, etc. This industry has caused in the last few years in the increased demand for these goods, which has added much to the importance of Roseville and promises to become a large manufacturing center. Her school population is 265, occupying a new schoolhouse completed last year at a cost of $11,000. It is a modern structure throughout, containing six rooms. Employment is given to five competent teachers. There are five churches here, viz.: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodist, Christian and Lutheran. The corporate officials in 1890 were: J. B. Lowry, mayor; C. A. Cann, clerk; J. N. Owens, treasurer; J. A. Williams, solicitor. William Dunn, J. H. Snoots, T. H. McAdoo, John Sagle, Henry Combs, R. B. Williams, councilmen. The principal business and other important local interests may be thus mentioned: Adams Express, J. B. Barbee, agent; William J. Allen & Son (William J. and Howard E.), proprietors, Roseville House, and livery and feed stable. Baughman & Pace (John Baughman and George Pace), stoneware manufacturers. Solomon Baughman, groceries, etc. George W. Brown Sr., pottery. John Burton, stoneware manufacturer. George E. Capewell, jewelry, musical merchandise and pictures. Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway, J. B. Barbee, agent. Henry Combs, flouring and saw mill. Abram Goodlive, boots and shoes. G. A. R., Axline Post, No. 290, William Lowry, P. C.; G. H. Stull, adjutant; Alfred Ransbottom, quartermaster; meets first and third Tuesdays of each month. Guy Bros. (Charles C. and Henry), miners and shippers of coal. Rev. W. T. Harvey, pastor M. E. church. I. O. O. F., David Encampment No. 217, W. H. Brown, C. P.; J. W. Stoneburner, Sr. W.; Oliver King, treasurer; G. W. W. Walker, scribe; meets every second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. I. O. O. F., Jonathan Lodge No. 356, B. Stoneburner, N. G.; James W. Stoneburner, permanent secretary; C. C. Guy, recording secretary; L. D. Stine, treasurer; stated communications every Saturday evening. Kildow, Dugan & Co. (L. S. Kildow, B. A. Dugan, C. L. Williams and J. W. McCoy), manufacturers

of pudding pans, frying pans, cooking crocks, coffee pots and general hollow superior stoneware. Austin Lowry, manufacturer of stoneware, plaster dies. Lyman Lowry, stoneware manufacturer. William B. Lowry, manufacturer of stew pots, lawn vases, chimney flues and tops. T. Henry McAdoo, general store. James W. McCoy, manufacturer and jobber of Ohio stone ware, also general store. W. A. Melick, physician. Peter Moore, pottery. Oswald M. Norman, druggist and physician. Owens & Brown (Jacob N. Owens, Ellsworth L. and Walter B. Brown), general store. George W. Owens, groceries, etc. John B. Owens, manufacturer of flower pots, cuspidors, umbrella stands, etc. J. D. H. Parrott, manufacturer of steam and horse clay crushers for potteries and all clay products, also manufacturer of carriages, buggies, wagons and general repair work. People's Building and Loan Co., J. B. Owens, president; G. W. Walker, vice president; G. W. Brown, treasurer; J. W. McCoy, secretary; meets every Tuesday night of each month. Rechabites, Lone Star Tent No. 109, Charles Patch, S.; B. A. Eby, P. C. R.; J. N. Dunnington, R. S.; W. S. Mayers, treasurer; meets every Monday evening. J. P. Richards, Lehigh mines (coal). Alvah Rider, pottery. Edward Rider, pottery, Roseville House. J. H. Snoots, coal pick manufacturer and agent Grims coal drill. J. Cyrus Sowers, pottery. William B. Sowers, pottery. Standard Coal Company, miners, main office, Columbus, Ohio. L. D. Stine, stoneware manufacturer. Noah Tanner, hotel and feed stable. "The Independent," issued Thursday evenings; George H. Stull, editor and proprietor. The Roseville Bank, George W. Brown, president; Thomas Brown, cashier; general banking business. U. A. M., Jr. O., Clay Council No. 50, J. W. Sagle, C.; B. A. Eby, recording secretary; Richard Jeffries, treasurer; meets every Thursday evening. G. W. W. Walker, druggist and physician. John F. Weaver, groceries, confectionery, cigars, tobacco; postmaster. Western Union Telegraph, J. B. Barbee, manager. J. C. Wigtom, dealer in fertilizer. J. A. Williams & Co., real estate and collection agency. Wilson Bros. (George N. and T. Arthur), general store. Samuel P. Zehrung, stoves, tinware, and roofing.

Roseville was platted by John Rose in 1812, and was known as New Milford until 1830, when the postoffice was established, with John Allen in charge. For many years following this important event, the mail was carried to and fro on horseback, weekly. In those days the postage was from six and one-fourth to twenty-five cents on each letter, payable in silver by the recipient. The first cabin here was that of Mr. Rose, built, it is said, in 1814. An early addition to Roseville was that platted by James Littleton in 1837. Robert Allen, who was deputy postmaster, was the first merchant. He was succeeded by Allen & Copeland. John Laughlin kept the first tavern in a log cabin. Zadoc Wilson was the first blacksmith. The first shoemaker was a man named Forgran. Elisha Kennedy taught the first school in a log house, with puncheon floor. The second schoolhouse of the same construction was built as late as 1840 and gave place to the present modern frame building. Roseville was incorporated in 1840 and Dr. James Little was the first mayor. The population was then about 300.

Chauncey Ford and David Stokeley were the first settlers in this vicinity. They were brothers-in-law. Among the early comers was the Rose family, from which the place took its name. An old woman lived in a little cabin a few rods east of Spurgeon's and owned a small tract of land. It was "all in the bush" then, and little better than a frog pond, containing about twenty acres; it included all the space north of Noah Tanner's tavern to the spring. Dr. Little purchased it and laid it out into town lots, and thus North Roseville was started. The first bricks ever produced in Roseville were made by Thomas Moody.

Sixty-five years ago Roseville was a pretty "tough" place, and it is stated that it was a very poor Saturday when three or four fights did not occur. But the people of Roseville and the whole community adjoining were generous and kind-hearted. They comprised for the most part the hardy elements of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York, and there was a slight sprinkling from New England. The "roughs" had mostly disappeared in 1845.

In the spring of 1844 Robert Alley, F. W. Howard, Ezra Bailey and others organized themselves into a committee to solicit subscriptions for a fund with which to build a horse bridge across the creek at Roseville. Enough cash and work were pledged to build a wagon bridge across a narrow part of the creek on the Brush Creek road, which was the first bridge at or near Roseville and proved a great convenience. After the Maysville pike was constructed a bridge was built by the county at James' mill. In later years Roseville made efforts to build a plank road to connect with the pike at that point. The scheme was afterward revived under the name of the Roseville and Malta Plank Road company, but failed for want of popular support. The first house of worship in this part of the country was a free-for-all-denominations edifice, and was probably erected about ten years after settlement began. Lory Ford in the reminiscences of his childhood, said the meetings were held in private houses about 1810, and gave an account of a Presbyterian preacher dressed in the old continental style of long stockings, short

clothes and shoe buckles, who held forth at his father's house. In 1837 the "Old Ironsides Baptists," so called, held services in the Hill church monthly. The Methodists also worshiped there occasionally until they built a log church on Goshen hill, named after their early preacher of that name. The Presbyterians began to make their influence felt in 1849, and in 1850 built a church at Roseville. The Lutherans worshiped in the township quite early. The present churches here have been referred to.

Chapter XXIX.

BRUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

WHEN we seek to name the early settlers of this section, the names of George Swingle (who erected the first log cabin on the creek), David Butt (from Harper's Ferry, Va.) the next, and then the Whittakers (Lewis and Lemuel) come in mind, and with these are associated those of David Stover, the Deitricks (Nicholas and Joseph), Asa Wells, the Baughmans, Henry Stainbrook, A. Buchanan and the McConnells (Thomas and John). Henry Dozer was known as a hunter, the precursor of civilization. He and a large family lived upon the results of the chase, and disappeared as the regular settler made his permanent improvement and opened the woods to the production of grain. The Dozer class of white men followed the game as it was driven before the sweep of settlement, and, enjoying the wealth of forest freedom, left to the actual settler the lands whose tillage has proved a rich heritage to their descendants of the present. The need of a saw-mill was supplied by Samuel Stover, who, in 1813, built a dam across the creek and erected a structure for sawing purposes. He added a grist-mill in 1819. In 1827 and 1829 new mills replaced the primal ones upon the same sites. A small store was early started by John and Joseph Baughman; others, among whom was Gottlieb Slider, had preceded them. The need of a tanner was supplied, in 1815, by Archibald Buchanan, who lived upon the banks of Turkey run. The essential of early settlement was the worker in iron, not the simple repairer, but one who could construct entire the tools used in clearing at that time. The first was Thomas Davidson, 1813–44. Others were John G. McConnell, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Harrap and Tobias Thomas. A man named Cain made this his business, and with him labored Jesse Gibson, who, having in time learned the trade of blacksmith, followed it for many years. The first school kept in Brush Creek was within a little log cabin on the farm of Deitrick, in the year 1813. The honor of teaching the first school in this quarter, in 1814, belongs to David Woodruff Sr., who continued in the profession for years, and taught the first schools in the village of Stovertown. He was succeeded by Thomas Rogers. George Swingle, the pioneer, was a native of Saxony, Germany, born July 4, 1756. From the age of sixteen to twenty-four he served in the German army. Then, coming to America, he located in Pennsylvania, where he married and lived until 1810, when, with his son, Nicholas, he came to this township and located on what has come to be known as the Solomon Swingle farm. Leaving his son to care for the new domain, he returned to Pennsylvania and brought out the remainder of his family, Nicholas, with what little help was to be had, erecting a cabin, which was ready for their occupancy when they came. Two years later they abandoned this and moved into their just-erected first hewed-log house in this territory, and they also put in some wheat, started an orchard and built a barn. Among other comers not already mentioned were Thomas Davidson, Balser Deitrick, David Woodruff, Joseph Showers, James Brown, Joseph and Lewis Hudson, John Boyd, John Worstall, John and James Hopkins, Christian Baughman, E. Longshore, David Woodruff, Martin Adams, Adam Leffler, Jacob Stainbrook, Zedekiah Butt, John Brighton, Abner Brelsford, John M. Carlisle, Robert Crook, William Thompson, Michael Wiseman, William McElhany, Abe Stainbrook Jr. and Peter Shepard. A road from the Muskingum river to the Morgan county line, dividing this township centrally from north to south, was the first through this section. The first bridge was built over Brush creek, near the John

G. McConnell place, by John Worstall. The first carpenters in the township were the second George Swingle and Joseph Showers, and the first carpentering done here was for the pioneer, George Swingle. The first medical practitioner was Mrs. Dr. Addison, who, as early as 1813, went to and fro through all this forest-covered region, carrying her bags of roots and herbs and receiving a hearty welcome at the scattered firesides. Gottlieb Slider's pioneer store, opened in 1830, was on the B. F. Swingle place, near Stovertown. About 1820 Adam Leffler started a distillery on the Daniel Longstreth place. William Swingle made the first brick, which were used in the erection of the residence now of B. F. Swingle. Rev. Cornelius Springer and John Goshen preached in the double cabin of John Bingham, a deer-hunter, and at private houses until the construction of a log meeting-house by the Lutherans and Presbyterians. In time the log was torn down and a frame erected, and owned by the Lutherans exclusively. The Methodists had preaching in the dwelling of Zedekiah Butt, by local preachers. An early marriage in the township was contracted by Michael Wingman and Maria Butt. Various interests are well represented to-day. The population is largely German and politically republican. The surface is very hilly, but the soil rich, and cultivation is rewarded by good crops. Oil wells have been sunk, and salt wells are being worked along the banks of the Muskingum. The first salt well was bored by Thomas Moorehead in 1818, on the Joshua McConnell farm. Abundance of coal is found at the hills near the river, and boats take coal from the mine direct.

In regard to the organization of this township the Commissioners' journal contains the following entry: "A petition was presented by a number of the inhabitants of Harrison township, praying that a new township be incorporated, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 31, in township number 10, in range number 13; thence north with the range line between the 13th and 14th ranges to the northwest corner of section number 6, in township number 11, in the 13th range east, to the Muskingum river; thence down said river until it intersects the range line between the 12th and 13th ranges; thence south to the county line; thence west to the place of beginning; called Brush Creek township. February 10, 1817." The first justice of the peace was Samuel Whitaker.

Rev. William Foster, an Evangelical Lutheran minister, conducted religious services in Brush Creek township, 1812–18, in the dwellings of the pioneers. In 1818–19, meetings were held by Rev. Andrew Henkle and his brother Charles. In 1819 Rev. Lewis Shite, assisted by Rev. Andrew Henkle, organized a charge consisting of four or more congregations. One of these, Jerusalem church, in Morgan county, near Deavertown; one, St. John's Evangelical church, in Brush Creek; the others in Roseville and Fultonham, this county. During that year the Lutherans built a log church in Brush Creek, two miles south of Stovertown, on a site still marked by a graveyard where rest many of the pioneers. The first burial in this cemetery was that of Miss Phebe J. Swingle, daughter of John G. Swingle, in 1812. She was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, having united with it in Chambersburg, Penn., before her family removed to Ohio. Up to this time no Lutheran minister had officiated in Brush Creek. Rev. Father Goshen, of Putnam, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, well known to the old settlers of the county, was requested to officiate at the burial. The congregation was served by Rev. Samuel Kaemmerer, 1820–36. In 1831 a church was built by the Lutherans and Presbyterians half a mile south of Stovertown, and was the joint property of the two congregations. Rev. Amos Bartholomew was pastor, 1837–39; Rev. J. Manning, 1837–56. In 1851 the Lutherans bought a lot next to that upon which the union church stood, and erected upon it a building for their sole use and ownership. It was a neat frame structure, and was dedicated in the fall of that year by Rev. A. J. Weddell. Rev. John Rugan was pastor, 1856–68. Rev. J. Manning again took charge of the congregation—the Jerusalem, Roseville, and Fultonham churches constituting a separate charge. In 1872 dissension and discord arose in the congregation, and the pulpit was declared vacant and was regularly supplied by Rev. M. C. Horine, of the Zanesville mission. During that year quite an interesting class of catechumens was added to the church, through the labors of Mr. Horine. In 1873 the congregation, by vote, changed its former synodical relations by uniting with the English District synod of Ohio, at the same time uniting with the Zanesville mission, the two congregations forming one charge, by advice of synod. Rev. Mr. Horine resigned his charge here, and the field was again vacant. Rev. William P. Ruthrauff was pastor, 1873–76, when he died. Late in 1876 a call was extended to Rev. F. Richards, of Philadelphia, and he entered upon his duties here in November, that year, and was duly installed pastor in the spring of 1877 and has served the charge continuously to the present time. As an evidence of the labors of the pastor and the flourishing condition of the two congregations, it is necessary only to refer to the new church built near Stovertown in 1878, at an estimated cost of $5,000. There is no indebtedness, and, taken all in all, the congregation is in a more flourishing condition than at any other time in its history. The first Presbyterian organization in Brush Creek

township was formed by Rev. James Culbertson in 1825. Services were held at the residence of Mrs. Turner, on the James Leasure place, for some years. In 1831 a church was erected, as has been stated, by the Presbyterians and the Lutherans. At that time Rev. Mr. Hunt was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian congregation. Following is a list of the members: Mrs. Turner, Lemuel Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. David Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hankinson, Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. James French, Daniel Spangler, Mary Stover, and Hiram Woodruff. Antioch United Brethren church grew out of meetings held at the house of the third George Swingle, about 1830, by Rev. Royal Hastings. A cabin church was erected in 1844, on the farm of Samuel Dozer, and occupied until 1869, when the congregation took possession of a neat and adequate frame church. The original members were Henry Dozer and wife, John Barringer and wife, Samuel Dozer and wife, George Dozer and wife, Peter Stainbrook, and Kate Davis. Zoar Baptist church, composed of Samuel Bagley, Joshua Breeze, William Foster, Henry Hamrick, William Marlow, and Sarah McCurdy, was organized in Schoolhouse No. 3, on Irish Ridge, June 4, 1831. Joshua Breeze was chosen pastor. In the spring of 1833 a hewed-log church-house was erected, which, in 1859, was superseded by a frame structure. Amity Sunday-school, which has exerted a salutary influence in the township, was organized in 1831, with Lemuel Whitaker as president; William Swingle, vice-president; Adam Baughman, treasurer; John Baughman, secretary.

The only trade center in the township is Stovertown, a postoffice on the line of the Brush Creek branch of the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking railroad, nine miles south of Zanesville; population about 100. This place was laid out in 1832, and named in honor of Samuel Stover, who was found murdered near the upper bridge in Zanesville. After his death a stock of goods came from New York addressed to him and were brought to this point, and the store thus established formed the nucleus of the present little village.

Chapter XXX.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is bounded north by Monroe township, east by Guernsey township, south by Union township and west by Salem township. Following is the record of its erection and original survey; it was reduced to its present area July 2, 1819: "A petition was presented by a number of the inhabitants of the northeastern division of Muskingum county, praying that the 5th and 6th ranges, thence east to the county line, thence north to the place of beginning, may be incorporated into a new township, by the name of Highland, and the election ordered to be held at the house of William Dennison, on the first Monday in April, 1814, to elect the necessary township officers. An idea of the original extent of the township may be gained from the fact that Mr. Dennison lived a mile and a half southwest of Adamsville, in what is now Salem township. Joseph K. McCune and Joseph Williamson are said to have been the first justices of the peace. The central and southern parts of this township are comparatively level and susceptible of easy cultivation. The northern area is elevated and broken.

The settlement of Highland began in 1808, when Mathias Trace, from Washington county, Penn., located on the northeast one-fourth of section 11. The corresponding one-fourth of section 16 was entered by Lot Wortman; the northwest quarter of section 15 by James Honnold, from Virginia; the southwest one-fourth of section 13 (on the property since occupied by P. P. Geyer) by Peter Bond, from Maryland, about 1811; the southwest quarter of section 19 (the George Fisher place) by Thomas Rambo, about two years later; section 22, or a part of it, by J. K. McCune and Alexander Mays, about 1813; the northwest one-fourth of section 19 by Edward Ostler, in 1814; the corresponding quarter of section 14 by Jacob Honnold in 1815 or 1816. In 1813 came William and John Davis, William, Peter, John and Casper Bradford; the Davises locating on section 7, the Bradfords on section 8. Among the early settlers

also were the families of Geyer, Fell, McMichael and Shroyer.

The advancement was so rapid in this township that in 1835 John Bradford, James Honnold and Andrew Geyer and their families were living in frame houses. A more pretentious one was erected in 1845 by Samuel Scott. Thomas Roberts built a brick house near the Bethel church in 1850. In 1815 Noah Decker built the first mill in Highland, on the northwest quarter of section 14, which was transformed from a sawmill to a distillery with a grinding attachment as a distillery auxiliary. On the northwest one-fourth of section 21, James McMichael put a gristmill in operation about 1830, which gave place to a carding machine about twelve years afterward. Another early gristmill was one built in the southern part of the township by John Geyer. William Reynolds put a sawmill in operation on White Eyes creek about 1832 or 1833. Andrew Henderson's "Parker wheel" mill on this stream and Hugh Simms' mill on one of its branches, are well remembered. Mills were put in operation by James MacDonald at the Bloomfield site (later owned by Martin McLane) in 1843, by John Buchanan and Samuel Moorehead, on the southwest quarter of section 10 in 1853; and by Theophilus Wark, in 1873—a combination grist, saw and planingmill, the most pretentious in the township. The Buchanan & Moorehead mill changed hands several times and was last operated, down to about twenty years ago, by Joseph Selders. The first public road laid out in this township was that from Cambridge to Dresden, about 1806; the second was that from the Findley milldam, south of New Concord, to the mouth of Wills creek, about nine years later. In May, 1817, Joseph K. McCune surveyed a road "from James Sprague's, in Highland township, to John Reynold's store, on the Wheeling road." The pioneer blacksmiths were Robert Baxter and James Honnold, on the Adamsville road. The first wagon was brought into the township by Peter Bond, grandfather of Peter B. Geyer. John Bell introduced fine sheep here in 1857. About 1835–45 David T. Bigger operated a small tannery on the Bloomfield and New Concord road. Dr. E. S. Wortman is said to have been the pioneer physician, before 1840. Dr. A. B. McCandless practiced here about 1850–55; Dr. R. T. Wark about 1850–70. Dr. J. Morris Lane came to Bloomfield about 1848. Dr. W. G. Lane is a more recent physician. Joseph Graham kept the first store, on the Samuel Moorehead place in 1833. Another early merchant was William Mason, east of Bloomfield, 1835–43. George Buchanan began merchandising in Bloomfield in 1848, and was succeeded by William Weylie, who built and did business in a new store, 1851–66. Thomas Forsyth began trading between the Concord and Dresden roads in 1852. In 1854 he built the William Mintier store. In 1857 he retired. After him came Atchison & Bell, Atchison & Bro., James Block, J. F. Warrick and Thomas McKay. The present merchants at Bloomfield are Marion F. Geyer and William B. Kelley.

David Rankin was the original owner of the town site of Bloomfield, an inland postoffice, twenty miles northeast of Zanesville, and four miles north of New Concord, the nearest shipping point. It is situated in the northeastern part of Highland township, and has a daily hack line to and from New Concord, its nearest banking point. Population is about 100. Thomas Clegg, William Weylie and Daniel McLane bought a few acres each, and had them surveyed into lots in 1853, by Joseph Fisher. Additions were later platted by John D. Hogseed and J. P. Lytle. John Crooks, the first postmaster here, was appointed in 1857. This place is historical as the seat of M. C. Corkle college, an institution which, though of humble origin, came to be popular and prosperous. In 1862 Rev. William Ballantine, of the Associate Presbyterian Church, induced several young men to prepare for the ministry, and himself heard recitations in his study. Numbers increasing, the meeting-house was offered and used, and the name of Bloomfield High School bestowed. For years it continued an individual enterprise, until the first students were ready to enter the senior class. In 1868 the synod passed an act appointing Messrs. Robert Atcheson, John Bell, William Finney, Samuel McKee, Robert Hyslop, Robert Brown, A. McCreery, J. H. Johnson and John Baird a board of trustees. In 1869 the Bloomfield Academy was incorporated, and a house purchased. A college building became a necessity and J. Bell, president of the board, being appointed general financial agent, sufficient funds were raised; a foundation was laid in the fall of 1872, and the spring term of 1873 was held in the basement. A college charter was obtained on February 12, 1873, and the school became clothed with full university powers. Rev. W. Ballantine, A. M., was elected president, James Hindman, A. B., vice-president, and R. C. Kerr, A. B., professor of languages. The college proper began existence April 3, 1873. It had an endowment of $8,000, and, including values in building, a capital of $20,000. The postoffice at this point is known as Sago. The primitive log schoolhouse of the township was standing in 1818, and doing double duty as temple of learning and house of worship, on the northwest one-fourth of section 11. Later it was moved to a site further down the Cambridge road, and finally gave place to one of the three hewed-log, hexagonal buildings used in this township for school pur-

poses, all of which have disappeared. Lorenzo Dow, the first teacher in this old school, was buried near by, in 1818, his having been the first interment in what is now Bloomfield cemetery. The site of this cemetery was devoted to the citizens by Walter Hogseed. A third of an acre was added in 1879, and a deed to the whole given by James Hogseed, the area then being three and one-third acres. In 1853 Peter Bond was buried near his grandson, Peter B. Geyers. In 1878, upon the removal of his body to Bethel cemetery, it was found to be completely petrified.

The first Methodist class was organized by Rev. William Knox in 1816. A hewed-log meeting house was erected in 1828, which was two years later replaced by a brick edifice. The latter was burned in 1854, and Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, a large frame building, was erected soon after. The Bloomfield Associated Presbyterian congregation was organized at the house of David Duff, by Rev. John Walker, March 20, 1818. Meetings were held in tents, one pitched near the site of the present house of worship, and a later one about a mile north of the Russell farm, till the first log church was built, in 1822, near the eastern side of the present graveyard. This was succeeded by another log structure, hewed, near the site of the present building. It was erected in 1831, and is remembered as having had two wings or additions. The third church was a frame building, erected on the present site in 1847. In 1858 the Associate Presbyterian and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches consolidated under the name of the United Presbyterian church. Twenty out of the 170 members of the Associate Presbyterian church declined to go into the union, and built a church for themselves in 1863, the old building having been taken by the majority.

Chapter XXXI.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

A PETITION was presented to the county commissioners February 3, 1812, signed by a number of the inhabitants of Falls and Madison townships, asking to have a new township, to be called Hopewell, formed from their territory. Notwithstanding a remonstrance against the proposed measure was also presented, the commissioners decided to grant the petition, and ordered an election for the officers of the new township to be held at the house of John Colvin. It appears that the election was held at the house of James Rollins, instead, and without regard to this fact, the officers so elected were permitted to serve, and among them were Simon Simons and Thomas Higginbotham, justices of the peace. All that part of Falls township within the first township of the ninth range of military lands was annexed to Hopewell September 1, 1817, and February 22, 1819, that portion of Hopewell east of Licking creek was annexed to Licking township. This township is bounded north by Licking, east by Falls, south by Springfield and Newton and west by the county line. The Central Ohio railroad crosses its northeast corner, and the National road traverses the lower central portion on its westward course. Along this road, at a mile's interval, is the village of Hopewell, laid out by John and James Rickey in 1829; and the town of Mount Starling, laid out during the same year by Nathan Wilson, who the following year laid out an addition. Farther on the road is the town of Gratiot, partly in the adjoining county of Licking. Kent's run heads near the middle of the township and flows southward into Perry county. Poverty run traverses the northern portion. The Indians had not deserted this territory when the white man appeared. They finally disappeared about 1810 or earlier. A man named Hinton already lived on Poverty run when, January 1, 1806, Samuel Bonnifield located there. The latter stated that "John Carr and Joseph Jennings lived near;" his uncle, James Wilson, came soon after, and his father died there about 1808. "On our way here," he wrote, "we stopped but a day or two in Zanesville, and also a couple of days at William's place, which is more on the National road. Four members of a family named Faid, living up the run, died in 1806. My brother Arnold was born here in 1806. We came here in a four-horse wagon, and the trip occupied weeks, all of which

time, with the exception of two nights, we camped out. A man named Hensle and his family were in our party, as was also William Wilson, an uncle and a captain in the war of 1812, who went up to Mackinaw. Hensle settled on the Flint Ridge road." Rev. Cornelius Springer, speaking of William Hamilton and his son-in-law, Rev. Robert Manley, who came from Maryland in 1806, says, "they were the two first families that settled here. They were both men of dignified and impressive characters, yet mild and conciliating. They were surrounded with such a religious atmosphere that you could not come in contact with it without feeling a desire to be better. The first thing these eminent men did in their new location was to erect the altars of religion and offer unto God in their cabins their daily and weekly sacrifices. The influence of their example was such that the early settlers around them, with scarcely an exception, embraced religion and formed the church. I think it doubtful if ever two men settled in the west have sent down upon posterity such an influence for good." In this year Major William Bonnifield, with his wife and five children, came from Shenandoah, Va., and stopped in Falls township, removing thence January 1, 1807, to the Samuel Bonnifield farm, on Poverty run. Among other families who located in this neighborhood was that of William Coffman, Curtis Willey Sr.; John Clabagh, E. B. Morgan, John Colvin and Charles Franklin came early, as did also the Richey Brothers, James Burley and James Boyle. Henry Winegardner, later the tavern-keeper at Mount Sterling, came in 1814 and built a cabin out of seventeen trees, and about that time came James Smith and Conrad Emeny. George Dent, who afterward gained prominence politically and otherwise, in Putnam county, Ill., was a resident here with his parents as early as 1808. Frederick Beams, who came about 1812–14, owned considerable land round Mount Sterling, and John Dillon entered large tracts of land in Hopewell, and cut much wood for the furnace at Dillon's Falls. Joseph Richey, who became sheriff of the county and held other offices, came in 1830.

The first blacksmith in this township is said to have been Peter Crumrine, whose shop was near the Peter Starkey place. About 1828 Thomas Dean had a shop in "Normantown." William Heath, who was a son-in-law of William Hamilton and who came in 1814, is said to have been the first carpenter. About 1827 Francis Fresize opened the first store on the Thornsville road, just east of the Kent's run bridge. He was merchandising later near Asbury chapel and still later where Hopewell now is. The next storekeeper was Samuel Dolman, at Mount Sterling, who was in business there as early as 1832–34. In 1812 Skinn's distillery was in operation on Kent's run; in 1815, Nathaniel Richley's, on the Burley place; and about the same time, Samuel Richley's, on the Porter place. Dr. Duzenberry, who was a pedagogue as well as a medical practitioner, came about 1812 and dealt out physic and "taught the young idea how to shoot." Dr. E. D. Bain located north of Hopewell in 1828 and afterward removed successively to Gratiot and to Mount Sterling. Dr. Knight practiced in the township from about 1840 to 1855 or 1856. The first regular school was taught in 1814, in what is now District No. 1, by Abraham Frey. The township was divided into school districts in 1835 or earlier. The nearest gristmills were at Zanesville and Dillon's Falls, until 1814, when a small gristmill was erected on Kent's run, which was still in operation six years later. On Poverty run, near Bonnifields, there was another early grinding mill. On the Licking county line, Adam Smith had a mill in operation at an early date and Jacob Martin had a combination grist and sawmill or Kent's run. A man named Reese built the first saw mill in the town, however, on Kent's run above Colvin's. John Colvin set out an orchard in 1814, and Henry Winegardner planted another in 1817. The next year he planted peach stones, procured in Perry county. The first pottery of which information can be gained was started by Mr. Burley in the neighborhood of Mount Sterling. One Casteel, so it is said, started another in 1822 and sold it to John Burley in 1825. It burned down in 1827 or later and was rebuilt about 1830. It gave place to a more modern establishment in 1875. Allen & Son, of Mount Sterling invented and for a time manufactured earthenware coffins at Mount Sterling. In 1825 Daniel Drumm made millstones in this township, which gained popularity as the "Flint Ridge buhr stones." About fifty years ago tanneries were built at Mount Sterling and Gratiot, but never became established. The old Henderson tannery, started about 1835, was bought in 1854 by George Rutledge, who in 1866 sold it and it became the Van Allen pottery.

Upon the completion of the national road through the township a postoffice was established at Hopewell, but without change of name, it was later moved to Mount Sterling. There has for about sixty-two years been a movable postoffice at Gratiot, which has been kept part of the time in Muskingum county, part of the time in Licking. There are postoffices also at Pleasant Valley and Cottage Hill. Henry Winegardner kept tavern on the national road at Mount Sterling about 1829. Soon afterward Henry Blair opened a public house on the opposite side of the street. The first road through the township was the Cooper mill road laid out in 1808. The National road was the next,

Cut in one of the stones forming the wall of the culvert over the run at Burley's is the following inscription: "Built A. D. 1830, by C. Niswanger; James Hampson, superintendent; D. Scott, assistant. The Policy of the Nation: 'Reciprocity at Home and Abroad.'" The first thresher owned in the township was made at West Zanesville by John Van Horne and brought to Hopewell by Frederick Beams in 1837. It was a horse power affair of peculiar construction. In 1845 Louis Ijams brought in some merino sheep. Others to bring in and breed fine sheep were Le Roy Robinson, the Pryors, George Pollock, George Campbell and Samuel Campbell.

The primitive graveyard was opened on the old Reamy place. The Bonnifield and the Beulah graveyards contain the remains of numerous pioneers, some of whom died at an advanced age.

The Predestinarian Baptists built a church in 1832, on land belonging to Robert Bolin, which came to be known as the Timber Run Baptist church. Hericon Lodge No. 192, I. O. O. F., was organized February 23, 1852, at Brownsville and subsequently removed to Gratiot. A. R. Jordan was its first noble grand, John G. Bain its first vice grand and Parson Gee its first secretary.

Chapter XXXII.

MEIGS TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is bounded on the north by Rich Hill township, on the east by Noble county, on the south by Morgan county, and on the west by Blue Rock township, and consists of an entire congressional township of thirty-six sections. It was named from Meigs creek, and that in honor of Gov. Meigs, of Marietta. This stream drains the southwestern part. The southeastern part is drained by Dyes' fork, of the same creek. The northeastern part is drained by Collins' fork, of Wills' creek. The northwestern part is drained by Kent's creek. These streams have cut deep ravines through the lime and sandstones and lower coal measures, and divide the hilly and uneven surface into several noteworthy elevations. High Hill rears its summit 1,375 feet above sea-level, and is the source, within a space of 200 yards, of branches of Wills, Meigs, Kent's and Salt creeks. It is said that twelve counties are visible from its summit. Under date of July 13, 1819, the following enactment is recorded in the journal of the county commissioners: "A petition was presented to the commissioners praying for a division of Rich Hill township. The commissioners, therefore, enacted the twelfth original surveyed township, in the eleventh range, to be a separate township called Meigs township. The qualified electors to meet at the house of Zoath Hammond on the last Saturday of the present month to choose township officers." Zoath Hammond lived on the northeast quarter of section 9. Llewellyn Pierce and John Hammond were elected justices of the peace and Jacob Wortman town clerk.

The nameless and roving Indian traversed the hills and valleys pursuing the game and camping upon the banks of the stream. His departure left the face of nature unchanged. The settler came, and the impress of his presence is known by growing orchards, cleared fields, and time-worn cabins. Who were the early settlers of Meigs? Yet a few years and none can answer. One of their venerable survivors answers for them as follows: Finley Collins was a pioneer inhabitant of the northeast corner of the township. Near what is known as High Hill dwelt Gillogly with a large family of sons, some of whom are known as Meigs' leading farmers. L. Pierce is claimed as an old settler and early justice. Charles Gilbaut settled near a high portion of land, to which his name is given. Gilbaut's Hill is in the north of the township. Gilbaut was a Frenchman, and interested himself in sinking a salt well near the hill some time in 1825. Joseph Johnson, from Pennsylvania, a former soldier, settled on section 7 as early as 1810. John McIntire, from the same state, was known as a worthy old settler of Rich Hill. The Staritts, James and Joseph, long known and highly respected, have passed away. The Dunlaps, the Sevalls, and the Doans were early settlers in the southern part of Meigs. Goods were first sold in

the township by Squire Gilbeaut, where is now the store of Chapman & Gillogly, kept by the latter since 1855. At Zeno postoffice is a store kept by William Ewing. A commendable liberality has been shown in educational and religious affairs. The construction of early churches, where the labor could be done by combined effort, was a speedy work. Most were the result of subscription, and the work went tardily forward. Each fine church is a standing monument to the enterprise of one or more of the township's liberal citizens. Times have changed and business has become settled. The days of speculation in the township are past. The trappers and hunters, the tavern-keepers and stage-drivers, the land speculators and town proprietors, have moved westward or settled quietly down to realities. The excitement of the "Silver Mine" is a legend hardly believed by those who hear the story, and the long, wearisome journeys for provisions, the shifts and the deprivations of the settlers, are a constant surprise. On the northeast quarter of section 9 David Stevens, in 1808, built a cabin over a large chestnut stump, that served as a table, upon which, it is said, no less personages than Gen. Cass, Bishop Asbury and Gov. Meigs dined at one time and another. The Zanesville and Marietta road was the first road surveyed through this township. The "Old Federal Trail" was another early highway here. The first hewed-log house was erected by Archibald Bowles. John P. Farrell built the first frame house; William Yanger the first frame barn. Casper Hallenbeck erected the first brick house, on the David De Long place, on the Zanesville and Marietta road, about 1832–33. About 1815 Thomas C. Gilkison built the first tannery, on Collins fork, and later sold it to Chauncey De Long. The first store was opened at Lytlesburg (now Meigsville) by John P. Farrell. Later more pretentious stores were opened, at Lytlesburg by George Lytle, at High Hill by William E. Walker. A Mrs. Harkness taught the first school in the northeastern part of the township about 1814. It is related that Miss Hannah Bliss taught a school at 50 cents a week, and accepted feathers and maple sugar in payment. Benjamin B. Seamans began to make wagons in the township soon after 1815. The pioneer blacksmith was Levi Thomas. The first distiller was William Dye. Joseph Reasoner built a gristmill on Collins fork before 1825. John McGlashen started a fulling mill about 1830. This establishment was enlarged by the addition of a cardingmill, and for a time was operated by William Yanger. Jacob Onslatt built a sawmill on one of the branches of Meigs creek shortly subsequent to 1830. Before the war of the rebellion there was much difficulty in Meigs, both politically and in the schools, between the white and the black residents there. Eventually a separate school was provided for the colored children. Dr. Clark, of Morgan county, was the first physician who practiced his profession among the people of Meigs. Drs. Dalton and Wilson came, but did not remain long. Dr. Joseph Register came in 1842, Dr. Charles Hurd in 1846, Dr. James Gillogly in 1847, and others have followed or succeeded them, among the number Drs. Spring and Marshall.

Meigsville is situated in the southwest quarter of section 27, and was laid out by Gilbert Bishop in 1840, and William Betz platted an addition six years later. Zeno is an inland postoffice in the western part of Meigs township, twenty-one miles from Zanesville, and six and one-half miles from Gaysport; Merriam station is its nearest shipping point. It has a daily mail from Gaysport. Museville is a postoffice near the central part of Meigs township, twenty-one miles southwest of Zanesville, and six miles from Cumberland, from which it has a daily mail. Coal is found in considerable quantities. Cumberland, six miles distant, on the B., Z & O. R. R., is the nearest shipping point. High Hill is a postoffice, so called from the name of a hill near by, that is supposed to be the second highest point in Ohio. It is situated in the northwestern part of Meigs township, seventeen miles southeast of Zanesville, and four miles from Spratt on the B., Z. & C. R. R., its nearest shipping station, and has a daily mail. Coal is found here in abundance. In 1845 a postoffice was established at Lytlesburg (Meigsville), with William Betz as postmaster, and another at High Hill in charge of C. J. Gibeaut. The postoffice at Museville was established in 1853, with Henry Onslatt as postmaster; the one at Coal Hill in 1876, with Jesse Frazier in charge. In July, 1863, occurred Morgan's historic raid, if such it can be called, in which Meigs township was on the line of march.

About sixty-two years ago the people in the southwest part of the township erected a "union" meetinghouse on the farm of Philip Yanger, which was used by all denominations until 1846, when Rev. John Arthur organized a Presbyterian society which acquired the building and the interest in it and its site of Mr. Yanger. At the establishment of the High Hill Presbyterian church, in 1878, the society transferred to the Methodists the right to occupy the old church house, still retaining its ownership. The Salem Methodist Episcopal church is the outgrowth of a class formed under the leadership of John Crawford, in 1820. The first house of worship was built in 1830, and gave place to the present one in 1853. This is the oldest religious organization in the township. A class was formed at Lytlesburg at a comparatively early date, which developed into

the Lytlesburg Methodist Episcopal church, whose house of worship was built in 1854. In 1852 meetings were held in Schoolhouse No. 5 by Rev. Thomas Shepherd (Baptist), and in Schoolhouse No. 6 by Revs. J. Winters and Benjamin Thomas of the same denomination, resulting in additions to the old Rich Hill and Brookfield churches, seven of whom were formed into a society called the western branch of the Brookfield church. A frame meetinghouse was built in 1853. Six years later a separate organization was effected under the name of the Ark Spring Baptist church, with Rev. Washington Glass as pastor. A class of white and colored Methodists was formed at Lazarus Marshall's, in the southeast corner of the township, in 1824, which met in private houses for twelve years, when a few log churches were built on section 24, which was called Wesley chapel. Race difficulties led to the withdrawal of the Africans, in 1843, who built a hewed-log church on section 23, which was burned in 1854. In 1857 a frame church was built on the same site which came to be known as Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal church (colored). After the disruption the Wesley Chapel society declined.

Chapter XXXIII.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, organized in 1812 from the "Military district" and named in honor of Commodore Perry, is bounded north by Salem, east by Union, south by Salt creek and Wayne, and west by Washington. The surface is undulating; the soil is limestone clay with sand and yields good crops. The township is drained by Salt creek and Little Salt creek, White Eyes run and numerous smaller streams. The National pike was completed through the township in 1829. The Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad crosses the township with a station at Sonora.

James Brown Sr., sometimes called Luke Brown, is credited with having been the first settler within the borders of Perry township. He had come out from Massachusetts to Waterford, Washington county, but in 1801 built a cabin and opened a tavern on Salt creek at the crossing of the old Zane trace. He had some means and much intelligence and these gave him a prestige that made him a formidable competitor to Isaac Prior, who kept a public house farther west on the road. Just west of Mr. Brown, James Comstock settled in 1804. In 1807 came Abraham and Reuben Gabriel, father and son, from Franklin county, Penn. Buying 500 acres of land in the Johnson 4,000 acre purchase, they located where the R. H. Atkinson place was afterward known. The Samuel Bowers place was settled the same year by Amasa Davis. About this time John Echelberry, from Green county, Penn., entered the northeast quarter of section 6, but being unable to pay for it, he sold it, about four years later, to George Border, and made a new home for himself on the southwest quarter of the same section. In 1807 Jacob Livingood came to this township from Washington township, and located in section 12. It is believed that Joseph Dicker located on section 9 in 1808. John Wartenbee, from West Virginia, located on section 22 in 1810. Peter Livingood located on the Howard Dunn place, on the "trace" in 1810; Jacob Van Pelt on the George Little place; Simon Merwin on the Elijah Eaton place; Philip Baker on the Irvin Winn place; Christopher Schuck on the northwest quarter of section 9; James Brown Jr., on the northeast quarier of section 20; Alexander Armstrong, from Ireland, on the "trace." About the same time came Samuel Connaway. In 1811 Aaron Vernon, from Washington township, located on the northeast quarter of section 5; one Harris, from Pennsylvania, on the northwest quarter of section 20; Mr. Engel on the northeast quarter of section 16, on the "trace." The Zane trace, called also the "Old Wheeling road," entered this township on section 20 and passed out near the southwest corner. As was natural, the pioneers located along this road. The first cabin was that of James Brown Sr., erected in 1802. Eli Walls built the first brick house in 1819. The next was Kaufman's, built in 1820 and afterward occupied by Michael Sauerbaugh. The first tavern of James Brown Sr., opened in 1802,

has been referred to. His son, Major James Brown, also kept tavern on the Wheeling road in 1810 and later. James Brown opened the first store on the Wheeling road in 1834; six years later, Philip Bastian opened one on the National road, west of Bridgeville, which has had numerous proprietors down to the present time. Jacob Wisecarver, who lived on Peter Livingood's land, southwest of where Sonora now is, was the primitive blacksmith, about 1811. By some it is claimed that the operations of Amasa Davis, another disciple of Vulcan, antedated those of Wisecarver. The earth was first opened in the township to receive the remains of one of its pioneers in 1808, when Abraham Gabriel died and was buried on the George Orr place. The first marriage was that of Christopher Schuck and Mary Livingood. The ceremony was performed by Christian Spangler. The first log schoolhouse was erected on the Comstock place, and Simon Merwin, who was the first teacher, taught in 1811. Soon after he came (1807) Jacob Livingood built a sawmill and gristmill on Salt creek on section 12. In 1810 John Wartenbee built a small sawmill on Salt creek, in the southwest quarter of section 22. In 1812 he he built a small gristmill. The Livingoods later built several mills on Salt creek, but one after another they all fell into disuse and eventually disappeared. Dr. J. S. Halderman was the first resident physician in the township.

The original proprietor of the town site of Sonora was John Brown. It was platted by Isaac Stiers in 1852. Evan Crane was the first postmaster. The office was established in 1855. Sonora has a population of about 200, and the usual variety of business places and small manufacturing interests, with good telegraph, express and railway facilities. The postoffice at Bridgeville was established twenty-two years earlier. Andrew Hughes was the primitive postmaster. The population of this hamlet is about seventy-five.

The Wesley Methodist Episcopal church grew out of a class formed in 1808, of which John W. Spry was class-leader. Until 1816 the meetings were held from house to house. Then they were held in a log schoolhouse until 1823, when a hewed-log meetinghouse was built on the Bowers place, for many years called the "Bowers Meetinghouse." A frame church was erected near Sonora in 1846. The Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1827, by Rev. Joseph Carper. A hewed-log, plastered and weather-boarded church was built the following year. In this structure Rev. Gilbert Blue preached the first sermon. Rev. Samuel Kaemmerer formed a class at George Border's about 1830. George Border and Robert Dickinson deeded an acre of land to the organization for church uses, on which a log house of worship was erected. In 1856 another plat of ground just east of the old site was secured from John Culbertson, on which a frame church was built, which was dedicated by Rev. James Ryan and Rev. A. Bartholomew.

Chapter XXXIV.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

FORMERLY a part of Newton township, the first election in Springfield as such was held at David Harvey's tavern, June 21, 1803, resulting in the election of the following officers: Dr. Increase Mathews, clerk; John Mathews, David Harvey and Isaac Zane, trustees; Robert McBride and David Beam, overseers of the poor; Seth Carhart and Thomas Cordry, fence-viewers; David Beam and William Bevunt, appraisers of houses; Thomas Dowden, lister of taxable property; Henry Northrup, Henry Crooks, John Chandler, George Beymer and Hans Morrison, supervisors of roads; Joseph Jennings, constable. The township was formally organized at this meeting. The next election was held April 1, 1805, at the house of Thomas Dowden. The original boundary of Springfield was thus recorded: "Beginning at the mouth of Licking river, on the south side; thence up said river to a point where it intersects the base or military line; thence west along said line six miles from the place of beginning (bounded on the north by Falls township and a small portion of Hopewell township); thence south three and three-quarter miles (bounded on the west by Hopewell and a

small portion of Newton township); thence east six miles, south one-half mile, and east one mile, to the Muskingum river (being bounded on the south by Newton and a small portion of Brush Creek township); thence up the Muskingum river to the place of beginning." At this time Springfield is bounded north by Hopewell and Falls, east by Zanesville, Wayne and the river, south by Newton and Brush Creek and west by Hopewell and a small portion of Newton. The surface of this township is generally rolling, the valleys being fertile to a degree. Thompson's run and its tributaries, Jonathan's creek, Chapman's run, Shawnee run and more insignificant streams supply adequate drainage. The Muskingum touches the eastern border.

David Stokely built his cabin near the site of the Putnam foundry in the spring of 1799. July 3 he married Abigail Hurlbut and on the 6th brought her to his pioneer home. When the lands were sold he was unable to buy so large a tract, and they passed into the possession of Dr. Increase Mathews, who associated with him his cousin, as elsewhere stated. In 1805 Mr. Stokely moved south of Jonathan's creek, and there lived until his life closed, forty-odd years afterward. The following was written some years since, of the pioneer period in this township:

"We have in Springfield a record of early settlement and of the well-known founders of Putnam. In 1801 the land on which that beautiful suburb stands was purchased at Marietta. There were three men associated in the purchase—Increase Mathews, Rufus Putnam, and Levi Whipple. These laid out a town and named it Springfield, and in 1802 several houses were erected. Andrew Crooks lived from 1799 to 1804 on the land back of where South Zanesville or Natchez now is, that was later entered and occupied by Gen. Isaac Van Horne. Adam Fronce was the first farmer resident upon the land known as Springfield township. He was succeeded by John Springer, who, in 1806, emigrated from Western Virginia and settled in the woods of Springfield, four miles west of Zanesville. He bought of John McIntire a portion of the original section 16, in this township, at $4 an acre, before it was appropriated by congress to school purposes. His son, Jacob Springer, was married to Catharine Stover, December 12, 1812. Prior to this date Mr. Springer's three sons had cleared one hundred acres of land, excepting eleven acres. Jacob Springer, a well-known and prominent citizen, settled in the woods, on a quarter section adjoining the home tract. Abner James cleared for himself and family a home in the woods in the southwest part of the township. Among other cotemporary backwoodsmen, George M. Crooks recalls the names of Dr. Rodman, William Hibbs, John Fogles and Cornelius Kirk. Few now living can recall these names and link them with the busy, laborious scenes of frontier life. Among early justices in Springfield John Springer held a leading place. The first school was taught in a building on the hill near Natchez. Daniel Dimmick is remembered as the first instructor. Another of the pioneer schools was taught in Putnam by one who bore the name of Jennings. It is said that many of the backwoods teachers were old countrymen, and very savage in their treatment of the wild, robust youth of that day. The first tavern was kept in Springfield by Crooks, one of Muskingum's first white occupants. Dr. Mathews was the first merchant and the first physician in Putnam, and Jacob Reagan was the first blacksmith. He moved from Newton, and found useful labor in making bells for cows and horses, which, running free in the woods, were recognized and found by their sound. The youth of to-day know little of the trials of the border settlements in hunting strayed stock, and more than once the boys met with bears and wolves while on this duty."

John and George Mathews put the first gristmill in operation here in 1799, which, as are some other matters here touched upon, is referred to elsewhere more in detail. Sawmills were built by John Sharp, for the Spring Hill company, in 1801–02; by Levi Whipple in 1802. In 1804 Whipple added a gristmill. The Levi Whipple flourmill in Putnam was built by the Spring Hill company in 1803. In 1804 Mr. Crooks opened a wagon road along the Zane trace, from Zanesville, about nine miles to the crossing of Jonathan's creek in Newton township, and opened a tavern that was a well-known public house for many years. A line of stages was put on this road by William Beard in 1821, to connect with the Wheeling and Chillicothe stage line, which was established by John S. Dugan in 1817. John Mathews built a large flouringmill about half a mile above the mouth of Jonathan's creek, and about the same time a saw-mill near by. In 1810 he started a distillery. William Simmons is said to have put the first brick kiln in operation, near the fair ground site, in 1807. Jacob Reese built a distillery on his farm about 1820, and about the same time Dr. Mathews engaged in growing fine-wooled sheep. The National road was opened through this township in 1828; the Zanesville and Maysville pike about ten years later. The Pataskala mills, in the northeastern part of the township, date from 1830, and were put in operation by Isaac Dillon. The "Western," afterward the "Methodist Recorder," established July 18, 1833, by Rev. Cornelius Springer, was the only paper ever published in this township. Its history is interwoven with that of the literature of the church it represents. A postoffice was established in 1839

in the "Western Recorder" office, at "Meadow Farm," Mr. Springer's home, six miles west of Zanesville, and Mr. Springer was appointed postmaster. It was discontinued in 1845. The Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville, afterward the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad, was built across the east end of this township in 1854, and leading citizens of Putnam were prominent contributors toward the enterprise. Fire clay, coal, iron, blue limestone and sandstone are found in Springfield.

A Methodist Protestant class was organized in Springfield in 1827, and meetings were held in a dwellinghouse vacated by Solomon Wylie. A frame church was built about 1835, largely through the influence of Mr. Wylie, in consequence of which Mr. Wylie's son, Abraham, facetiously called the building "Solomon's Temple," a name that clung to it long afterward. A Sunday-school was organized in 1838. The present house of worship was erected about 1855. Revs. William Ivans and Cornelius Springer were the early preachers here.

The Springfield Association for the Recovery of Stolen Horses was organized in 1833, with Jacob Reese as president, and Edward Rex as treasurer. Other members were Anthony Smith, John Fogle and Samuel Seamans.

Chapter XXXV.

JEFFERSON AND CASS TOWNSHIPS.

THE area embracing Jefferson and Cass townships was undivided municipally until 1853, when Cass was formed from Jefferson, which had been organized for many years previously. The earliest record extant of the election of township officers in Jefferson reads as follows: "Agreeable to an election held at the house of Henry Northrup, on the first Monday in April, 1805, for the purpose of electing town officers for the township of Jefferson, there were elected the following persons: Trustees, Seth Carhart, Valentine Johnson and Isaac Cordray; overseers of the poor, John Walmsley, James Sprague; fence viewers, James Wilcox and William Elben; listers and appraisers, Peter Reasoner and Jacob Jackson; supervisors of highways, Henry Northrup and James Tanner." John Cain was at that time town clerk. February 15, 1806, Isaac Cordray was elected a justice of the peace, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Seth Carhart; and April 1, 1809, Joseph Scott was elected a justice of the peace without any opposition.

April 1, 1852, at a special election held in and for Jefferson township, it was voted to issue to the Steubenville & Indiana Railway company township bonds aggregating $100,000 to aid in the construction of its road, now familiarly known as the Pan Handle; to bear 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and to mature January 1, 1862. This issue was soon taken up and burned by the township trustees, because the county auditor refused to register and sign them officially. The trustees reissued these bonds July 22, 1852, as set forth in the extract from the official record given below: "After due consideration, the trustees took up and destroyed by fire the said $100,000 of bonds and executed and delivered to the said railroad company, in lieu thereof 100 bonds of $1,000 each, and numbered to 1,000 consecutively, and dated them the same as the former issue to wit: April 1, 1852." Out of the nine of these bonds grew the trouble which a little more than a year later resulted in the division of the township. At the special election held to vote for and against the issue of these bonds, 340 votes were cast "for" and 144 "against." The voters of Dresden were almost unanimously in favor of the nine. The farmers throughout the township opposed it, and they obtained an idea that by dividing the township and setting up an independent township, they could escape any liability on account of the bonds, leaving all responsibility upon those who should live in what would still be Jefferson township. But though the former party organized Cass, they did not throw off their liability, and that issue of bonds eventually cost the townships of Jefferson and Cass about $200,000. Following is a copy of the record of the division of the township, which appears under date Tuesday, September 6, 1853: "The commis-

sioners resumed the consideration of the matter relating to the erection of a new township out of the territory comprising Jefferson township, and order that a new township shall be erected out of said territory, to be known by the name of Cass township and to contain territory agreeably to the petition in relation to the same, which petition included the whole of Jefferson township, excepting the district included within the following boundaries, viz.: Commencing on the Muskingum river, below Dresden, at a point where the southeast corner of Charles Dickenson's land and the northeast corner of Thompson Ferrell's land unite, being on the east boundary of Jefferson township, running thence west on the line between said Dickenson and Ferrell's land, to the southeast corner of George W. Lane's land, being lot number 17; thence north to the center of Wakatomaka creek; thence down said creek, in the center thereof, to the eastern boundary of Jefferson township; thence along said eastern boundary, down the Muskingum river to the place of beginning. The commissioners caused notices to be written and sent by James Morgan, with directions to put them up in three of the most public places within the new township of Cass; which notices appointed the 19th day of the present month for the electors to meet at the school house in subdistrict No. 5, in part of Jefferson township this day formed by the commissioners of Muskingum county in the aforesaid new township of Cass, for the purpose of electing persons having the qualifications of electors to fill the several offices of said newly formed township." The officers of Cass township for 1854 were: Maxwell McCann and Alexander Struthers, trustees; D. D. McGinnis, clerk; Richard Morgan, treasurer; William K. Burch, constable; J. S. Tremley, justice of the peace; William Cass, Carter Garret, William Butler, Daniel Wolford, Thomas Morgan, D. Pence and John Holmes. Cass is bounded north by the county line, east by Madison and Jefferson, south by Muskingum and west by Jackson. Jefferson, the smallest township in the county, is bounded north by Dresden, east by Madison and south and west by Cass.

Near Dresden was a large Shawanese town called Wakatomaka. The graveyard was extensive, and when white settlement began the remains of cabins were still visible. The following narrative of an expedition against Wakatomaka has been reserved to add interest to this portion of this work: "Under command of Col. Angus McDonald, 400 men were collected from the western part of Virginia, by the order of the Earl of Dunmore, the then governor of Virginia. The place of rendezvous was Wheeling, sometime in the month of June, 1774. They went down the river in boats and canoes to the mouth of the Captina, from thence by the shortest route to the Wakatomaka town, about sixteen miles below the present Coshocton. The pilots were Jonathan Zane, Thomas Nicholson and Tady Kelly. About six miles from the town the army were met by a party of Indians to the number of forty or fifty, who gave a skirmish by way of ambuscade, in which two of our men were killed and eight or nine wounded. One Indian was killed and several wounded. It was supposed that several more of them were killed, but they were carried off. When the army came to the town it was found evacuated, the Indians had retreated to the opposite shore of the river, where they had formed an ambuscade, supposing that the party would cross the river from the town. This was immediately discovered. The commanding officer then sent sentinels up and down the river, to give notice in case the Indians should attempt to cross above or below the town. A private in the company of Capt. Cresap, of the name of John Hargus, one of the sentinels below the town, displayed the skill of a backwoods sharpshooter. Seeing an Indian behind a blind, across the river, raising up his head at times, to look across the river, Hargus charged his rifle with a second ball and taking deliberate aim passed both balls through the neck of the Indian. The Indians dragged off the body and buried it with the honors of war. It was found the next morning and scalped by Hargus. Soon after the town was taken, the Indians from the opposite shore sued for peace. The commander offered them peace on condition of their sending over their chiefs as hostages. Five of them came over the river and were put under guard as hostages. In the morning they were marched in front of the army over the river. When the party had reached the western bank of the Muskingum, the Indians represented that they could not make peace without the presence of the chiefs of the outer towns, on which one of the chiefs was released to bring in the others. He did not return in the appointed time. Another chief was permitted to go on the same errand, who in like manner did not return. The party then moved up the river to the next town, which was about a mile above the first and on the opposite shore. Here we had a slight skirmish with the Indians, in which one of them was killed and one of our men wounded. It was then discovered that during all the time spent in negotiation the Indians were employed in removing their women and children, old people and effects, from the upper towns. The towns were burned and the corn cut up. The party then returned to the place from which they set out, bringing with them the three remaining chiefs, who were sent to Williamsburg. They were released at the peace the succeeding fall. The army were out of provisions before they left the towns, and had to subsist

on weeds, one ear of corn each day, with a very scanty supply of game. The corn was obtained at one of the Indian towns.* "

Seth Adams and Maj. Jonathan Cass came to this territory in 1799. Maj. Cass located 4,000 acres of land, consisting of forty warrants of 100 acres each. He brought his family in 1801 and lived here until his death in 1830, aged seventy-seven. Of his three sons, Lewis, George W. and Charles L. Cass, the first became one of the eminent men of his time. George lived quietly on the original Cass farm and died there in 1873, aged eighty-eight. He was often urged to accept important trusts and public offices, but persistently declined. His son, Dr. Edward Cass, of Dresden, is well known in the county and beyond its limits. The third served his country in the War of 1812, and in recognition of his gallantry at the battle of Fort Erie the citizens of Zanesville presented him with a sword. He died in 1842. His daughter, Mary E. Cass, became Mrs. Adams, of Dresden. The remains of Maj. Jonathan Cass, the pioneer, were, in 1875, removed by Dr. Edward Cass to the Dresden cemetery and buried at the spot marked by the Cass family monument. Beneath his name is this inscription: "He was a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill; an officer of the Revolution, and of the army which, under Gen. Wayne, gave peace to the frontier. From New England he emigrated to this part of the wilds of the Northwest territory. On the military land he purchased he lived a peaceful and quiet life thirty years, until death claimed him for a victim." Isaac Cordray and his son George came soon after. In 1812 Mordecai Ogle located half a mile northeast of Dresden. In 1804 George Dowell came. Joseph Bryant and Daniel Stillwell came in 1818. About two years later came the Wilsons—Simeon and Leonard. Among other early settlers were Peter D. Reasoner and Daniel, Joseph and James Norris. William Birch settled on Tomaka creek in 1808. The land being in large tracts and means limited, people settled in choice spots and some of them were known as squatters; among these were James Slaughter, Frank Stafford, Richard Tilton and others. These people built a row of log cabins at the present site of Preston and had quite a pioneer village. As early as 1812 a ferry was established across the Muskingum by Daniel Stillwell. It has been stated by Enos Devore that a mill stood on the site of the salt well at Dresden as early as 1802. George Wilson ran a sawmill at an early day, and in 1801 a large flourmill was erected at Dresden by E. and G. W. Adams. The first road was laid out in 1803 from Zanesville to Coshocton through Dresden. Peter D. Reasoner was the primitive tanner in 1818. Joseph F. Munroe is credited with having opened the first store and established the first distillery. John Parker kept the first public house. It stood below Preston on the river and was maintained for years. Meetings for worship were held first by Presbyterians at Stillwell. Churches were not known till the erection of one at Preston in 1836. School interests were indicated in 1820 by the use of a discarded cabin, in which the daughter of Reasoner, Miss Catharine, was the introductory school mistress. While she formed the infant mind by patient repetitions, her father held the reins of office, having been chosen the first justice of the peace, and holding the office for life. Among the first births in Cass township, occurring in 1805, were those of Harmon Reasoner and John Stillwell.

Peter Bainter was a resident of Jefferson township in 1800; he was employed by Cass, and brought the first wheat from below at Waterford. The crop grew finely and the family anticipated a treat of bread from wheat flour, but the wheat proved diseased or "sick" and was of no use. Laban Lemert started a distillery in 1822 and a store in 1826. Otho Miller and Jacob Houser were of the pioneer knights of the forge. Before 1820 a mill was built for grinding grists on Wakatomaka creek by George Gerty. The millwright was Stiles Silliman. The next mill was by Henry Roop; its destiny fulfilled, it long ago passed away. Later mills were built and run by Adams Brothers. Wyllis Silliman built at Dresden a carding machine. Henry Roop started a distillery in 1832, and other necessities of this character followed after and ran their course. The first salt well was at Silliman's, bored in 1817. The primal schoolhouse at Dresden—natural, round logs—was occupied first by John Ingham. Wyllis Silliman, son-in-law of Maj. Jonathan Cass had a saw and gristmill in operation on Wakatomaka creek, near the present railroad bridge, some time before 1806. John Cordray opened a tavern in a log house on the site of the Akeroyd house before 1818. It was later kept by Abraham Smith, who also taught school. Munroe's distillery was in operation before 1819. Peter D. Green was another early tavern keeper. About three years later Laban Lemert had a distillery. Henry and Benjamin Roop, of Buffalo, N. Y., were extensive distillers here in 1833. Dr. Benjamin Webb was practicing medicine here before 1819 and was succeeded by his son, Dr. Nathan Webb. Dr. Francis Fowler, the second pioneer physician, came before 1825. Dr. Brown practiced about that time at Dresden. About 1816 to 1818 Seth Adams built a log house in Dresden, on the G. Reasoner lot, a portion of which stood to connect the present with the past. About the same time Laban Lemert also erected a log house there. He opened a store

*Doddridge's Notes.

at the same time. Other early merchants were John Jacobson and David Wilson, the last mentioned of whom began business in 1827. Joseph F. Munroe and Maj. Jonathan Cass were the first to plant fruit orchards prior to 1815. Maj. Cass built the first brick house. Another early brick house was built by Mr. Munroe on the river road. Seth Adams had a "corn cracker" mill on Wakatomaka creek about 1804. In 1832 Hugh F. Hogan built a saw and gristmill on the Frazeysburg road, about four miles west of Dresden. Later it was the property of John and David Lovett and was known as Lovett's mill. They sold it to James Pryor and it was known as Pryor's mill until its demolition in 1875. Another early miller was A. M. Eisenhouse. Morgan Morgan, from Maryland, was an early weaver.

Among the most skillful and influential physicians and surgeons of the county is Dr. Edward Cass, a native of this township, born in 1830. After completing his academic education he devoted his attention to his chosen profession, and studied medicine under his brother, Dr. A. L. Cass, of this place. He subsequently took a regular course in the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1854. Chiefly, since that time, he has been in the enjoyment of a successful practice in this place and has taken an active interest in progressive science and public affairs.

Dr. D. A. Austin is a native of Clinton county, this state, where he was born in 1823. After completing his education he studied medicine under Dr. John W. Scroggs, of Harveysburg, Warren county, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical college, of Cincinnati, in 1849. He first commenced practice in Iowa, in May, 1850, but in 1854 came to this place, where he has secured liberal public consideration and practice.

In the early days of canal and steamboat supremacy in shipping facilities Dresden sprung into existence, and for many years was one of the leading trade centers of this section of the state. Upon the opening of railroads, and for some years afterward, its prestige was to a large degree interfered with and its trade became considerably restricted. The building of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railway through this place had a reviving tendency, and for the past few years especially have the advantages of this beautiful location and picturesque surroundings attracted renewed attention. To day it holds a leading place as the most flourishing town in the county outside the county seat, and is attracting citizens to it from the metropolis of the county.

Dresden is situated at the head of navigation on the Muskingum river, and, with the contemplated improvements in that beautiful stream, for securing navigation during all seasons of the year, and the fact that this is the most feasible route for ship canal from the lakes to the Ohio river, indicates a most promising future for this place as a residence, business and manufacturing city. In addition to its location on the banks of the Muskingum river and the C. & M. V. R. R., the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad has recently been completed through this place, giving two competing lines to Zanesville, fifteen miles distant. A branch canal about one mile in length connects this place with the Ohio canal, while it is but one mile from the junction of the Pan Handle system with the two other railroads mentioned. As a place of residence Dresden offers beautiful building sites, healthful surroundings and a cultivated, intelligent and progressive class of citizens. Its business interests are largely represented in special articles, while its advantages for manufacturing enterprises are possibly unsurpassed in the state. The fine shipping facilities it now enjoys, and proximity to cheap fuel, and the fact that it has water power, with coal, limestone, sandstone, iron ore and every variety of potter's clay and molding sand within easy access, commends this place for the profitable manufacture of glassware, tile, fire brick, etc.

Dresden was incorporated March 8, 1839, and its corporate limits now embrace the whole of Jefferson township. The first mayor was W. W. Brice.

This organization of the Dresden Board of Trade was effected on June 22, 1888, for the purpose of securing the growth of manufacturing and business interests of this place, in which it has been largely successful. Its meetings are held in the council chamber on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month, and all communications relating to business enterprises addressed to the secretary will receive prompt attention. The Dresden Building and Loan association is one of the most important and promising organizations of this place, and is intended to provide means of saving for all, while it contributes to securing homes to the industrious and laboring classes. It was organized April 9, 1890, and has been duly chartered, with an approved capital stock of $100,000. The officers are F. Tingler, president; John Hornung, vice-president, and the following board of directors: Frank Tingler, John Hornung, John A. Bell, J. S. Prettyman, H. J. Shore. C. E. Cross and A. E. Rambo. The public school building was erected a few years ago and is one of the most perfectly constructed edifices of its class in the county. It is a fine two-story brick structure, with all modern conveniences, situated in the center of large grounds, while the building contains eight rooms, with broad and well-lighted corridors, while the enrollment is nearly 400 pupils. The ability with which the

schools have been and are still conducted has been noted by educators of renown.

Dresden also has a good steam fire engine, with James Anderson as engineer, and a well organized volunteer fire department; also two new first-class hose reels. This corporation is about to erect a new town hall at a cost of not less than $16,000, while other important improvements are in contemplation.

Dresden Lodge No. 103, F. & A. M., meets each Monday evening on or before full moon. J. C. Dorsey, W. M.; L. F. Estenhausen, S. W.; Charles M. Smith, J. W.; J. W. Lanning, secretary; Frank Tingler, treasurer. Muskingum Chapter No. 145, R. A. M.—L. F. Estenhausen, M. E. H. P.; J. W. Lanning, secretary; meets on Monday evenings after full moon. Wakatomaka Lodge No. 186, I. O. O. F.—Officers: James P. Bryant, N. G.; J. S. Austin, V. G.; W. M. Miller, R. S.; W. G. Smith, secretary; Jacob Walters, treasurer. S. O. K. H.—This organization consists chiefly of young men, and was organized in February, 1889. Eugene Welsh, president; John Egbert, vice president; John Alloway, secretary; Howard Lemert, treasurer.

The Dresden postoffice was established prior to 1800, and Laban Lemert was, if not the first postmaster, the earliest one of whom any one has any knowledge. For several years mails were received on horseback once each week. Next, a semi-weekly mail line was established, and in 1832 a tri-weekly line of fine Concord coaches was put upon the route. Since about 1843, mail has been received and dispatched daily, and since the acquisition of railroads several daily mails are the rule. The present postmaster is G. W. Lemert. A private telegraph line was constructed from Zanesville to Wooster, through Dresden, in 1848, and was discontinued some years before the Western Union office was established here, which was in 1868.

Among the most important industrial enterprises of this county is the Caldwell Woolen mills, which takes its name from the town of Caldwell, where the mills were originally established in 1884. January 12, 1888, the mills at Caldwell were destroyed by fire, and in about ninety days the proprietors had secured the present plant, introduced entirely new machinery, and the concern was in active operation, with capacity and facilities for meeting the demand for their products. The company selected this place for the base of their more extensive operations. Suitable buildings were secured and additional ones erected to meet the demands of their increased force and mechanical appliances. Newest improved machinery was introduced, propelled by a fifty-horse-power engine and boiler. The Caldwell Woolen mills make a specialty of the manufacture of fine woolen skirts and skirtings, the beauty and excellence of which are unsurpassed by those of any establishment in the Union. They give employment to a force of forty operatives and assistants in the different departments of the business, and their products are handled by leading jobbing houses of eastern and western trade centers. The individual members of the firm are J. S. Prettyman and W. H. Bush, gentlemen who bring into requisition the fullest financial and executive ability, and who, in establishment of the mills at this place, have given an impetus to its industrial interests and a broader fame to this promising trade center.

The Dresden Woolen mills have, for a period of a quarter of a century, held a prominent place in the productive enterprises of this section of the county. The mills are situated about a half mile east of the town, on the banks of the Muskingum river, and are fitted up with the best mechanical appliances, propelled by an overshot water wheel giving over fifty-horse power. The mills are devoted to the manufacture of cassimeres, satinet, flannels, skirts, blankets, yarns, etc., which bear a standard and uniform excellence unsurpassed by any contemporaneous establishment in the state. The highest price is paid for wool, in cash or exchange. The individual members of the firm are L. Rambo, William Senior and J. Shore, and the many years they have been associated with the business interests of this place justifies the continued consideration this company enjoys and the popular favor in which its products are held at home and in distant markets.

Up to a comparatively recent date no important change had been made in milling machinery, invented and brought into use about the time of the adoption of the Federal constitution, by Oliver Evans, of Pennsylvania. But in this, as in other departments of industry, American inventive genius saw opportunities for improvement, and as a result the roller system, or, as it is known, the gradual reduction process, was introduced. This has produced so great a change that at the present day this system is adopted by all leading and influential mills in the country. Among those milling companies which have secured a popularity on account of the uniform excellence of their products is the Dresden Milling company, which dates its organization to December 27, 1887. The building was originally erected in 1884, and equipped with newest improved machinery, operated by one seventy-eight-horse-power turbine wheel. Business was commenced November 1, 1884, under a slightly different organization, and continued until the present company assumed control at the date before given. The building is four stories and basement in hight, and 48x60 feet in dimensions, exclusive of office, and has a capacity of 125 bar-

rels of choicest bakers' and family flour per day. The special brands for which this mill is known, are the "White Mountain" and "Silver Cloud," which hold the highest standard of value in all markets in which they have been introduced, and enjoy a marked popularity with the trade and with consumers. The members of the present company are J. C. Dorsey, J. Walters and F. H. F. Egbert, gentlemen who combine the fullest financial, practical and business ability. Merchant grinding, custom work and exchange are engaged in, and as manufacturers of flour, meal and feed, and dealers in grain, they contribute in a marked degree to the importance of this place and to its business interests.

Among the industrial institutions of this township which give conspicuity to this place as a manufacturing and business center is the Dresden Hosiery company, which dates its establishment here to February, 1890. The members of this firm have heretofore been associated with the business interests of Zanesville, and bring into requisition the amplest financial and executive ability for the most advantageous prosecution of this important industry. They secured an excellent plant with ample buildings, and introduced the newest improved machinery, propelled by one fifteen-horse-power engine and boiler, and furnish employment to an average force of forty to fifty hands in the various departments of the business. These works are devoted to the manufacture of the best grades of men's woolen half hose, and women's, misses' and children's hose made from the best of yarns, and which, in reliability of construction and stability of colors, will bear favorable comparison with those of any contemporaneous establishment in the Union.

L. J. Lemert engaged in banking in Dresden in 1852 and he and his sons have been identified closely with the general financial interests ever since. The banking house of G. Eaton was established in 1866. The Dresden Banking company is an organization that began business here about three years since, conducting a general banking business in loans, deposits and exchange, and is entitled to the fullest public confidence. Its office is in the opera block, thoroughly furnished for the transaction of business, including a fine burglar-proof, time-lock safe for the safety of deposits. The firm is composed of F. W. Gasche, Esq., formerly of Millersburg, Ohio, as cashier, a practical banker and book-keeper of many years' experience under State Bank Examiner J. J. Sullivan. Other members are Messrs. John A. Bell and John Hornung, gentlemen of well-known honesty and integrity, whose many years' association with the business interests of this place contribute to its stability and success. The officers of the company are: John Hornung, president; John A. Bell, vice-president, and F. W. Gasche, cashier.

The Dresden "Transcript," W. M. Miller, editor and proprietor, is the legitimate successor to the "Doings," and for half a century has been instrumental in promoting the enlightenment and best interests of this section of the county. Especially since coming into the control of its present able editor and proprietor, in 1884, the paper has grown in popular favor and influence. The "Transcript" is an eight-column folio, and enjoys a liberal advertising patronage and circulation. In the quarters now occupied, the editorial and mechanical departments are on the ground floor, conveniently arranged, and the latter supplied with power presses and newest styles of type for the prompt and efficient execution of every description of commercial and general job printing.

The only postoffice in Cass township is at Preston, on the P. C. & St. L. R. R., and is known as Adams' Mills. Most of the people of Cass get their mail either at Dresden or Frazeysburg. The line mentioned, generally known as the "Panhandle," was completed through this township about forty years ago. The branch from Dresden to Zanesville was completed about 1870. The railway stations of Cass are Dresden junction and Preston. The main line of the "Panhandle" enters the township near its northeast corner and runs in nearly a straight line southeast, through Preston and Dresden junction, and passes the western border of the township about the center. The Zanesville branch intersects the main line at Dresden junction, also called Trinway. Dresden junction was surveyed by Joseph Fisher in 1873–74, on land owned by George W. Adams.

Following is the brief historical mention of the churches of Dresden: The Presbyterian church, located on Chestnut street, was built in 1880, at a cost of $5,500, and a remarkable fact in this connection is that it was dedicated on the fifth Sunday in February. The first house of worship was erected in 1836–38. The organization of this society was effected in 1819 in a log schoolhouse about a mile south of Adams' Mills, by Revs. Culbertson, Root and Smith. Methodist Episcopal church, located on Main street, was built in 1835 and rebuilt in 1852. It is a substantial brick structure, and has a seating capacity of 500. The Dresden Baptist church was organized in 1840. Rev. Mr. Eldridge was the first pastor. The church, built in 1845–46, has a seating capacity of 350. German Lutheran church of Dresden was organized in 1848. Its brick structure, located on High street, was erected in 1853. The Disciple church is a brick structure on High street, built in 1862–63. The society was formed in 1861. Elder William Taylor was the first pastor. Zion

Episcopal church was organized in 1839. The first rector was Rev. Mr. Cushman. The church was built in 1848. St. Ann Catholic church has a good congregation. Rev. Father A. A. Cush officiates. Cathechetical services Sunday P. M. Seating capacity about 150. The German Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1852. Its house of worship was erected about 1858. The first pastors were Revs. William Florika and R. M. Brownmiller.

Hopper's Grove Methodist Episcopal church has left no records. The church was so called because Benjamin Hopper gave the society an acre of ground for a church site and graveyard. A house of worship was built more than fifty years ago. The land around the church lot was sold to Peter Marshall, who, discovering a flaw in the title to the church property, sold the building to Michael Schuman and it later did duty as a stable upon other ground to which it was removed. Liberty Bell Christian church was also erected about 1840, and about 1863 it was sold to Thomas Fisher and by him removed and converted into a stable. The site of the building was donated by James Ogle. The church was undenominational, and its first pastor was Rev. William Bagley.

Chapter XXXVI.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was taken from Jefferson township by an order of the county commissioners dated July 2, 1819. It was originally bounded on the north by the county line, on the east by Monroe and Salem townships, on the south by Washington township and on the west by the Muskingum river. The boundaries are thus described in the commissioners' journal under the above date: "Beginning on the county line, on the line dividing the sixth range, then west with the county line to the northeast corner of Jefferson township, then down the Muskingum river and with meanders thereof to the line dividing the southwest and northwest quarter of the second township in the seventh range, thence east to the line dividing the sixth and seventh ranges, thence north with the said line to the southwest corner of the third township in the sixth range, thence east to the line dividing the sixth range, thence northwest with the said line to the place of beginning." Adams township was created in December, 1826, and Madison township was thus reduced to its present limits. The township was named in honor of President James Madison. Its first election was held at the house of Martin Wheelen July 31, 1819. Elections were held at the schoolhouse on the land of William Minner, mostly, until 1848, when the townhouse was built. The first road in the township crossed the Muskingum at Bainter's ford, and ran along Symmes creek toward Adams township. George Stoner and Elizabeth Shirer were the first couple married in the township, in 1810. The first births were in the Bainter, Stoner and Shirer families. The first death was that of Godfrey Bainter in 1805, aged sixty years. He was buried there in the woods on the farm of his son, John Bainter, afterward known as the W. B. Carter place. The first schoolhouse is thought to have been that built on the land of Alexander Struthers, near the forks of Symmes creek. The primitive school was taught in the German language. A Mr. Decker, in 1811, was the first to teach in English. About 1813 Alexander Struthers built a gristmill on the south branch and near the forks of Symmes creek. About five years later he added a sawmill. His successors were J. N. Ingalls, William Mapes, Frederick Minner and Peter Varner. The latter was operating the gristmill, which had been enlarged and improved, as late as 1866. Valentine and David Shirer built a sawmill near the center of section 20 on the north fork of the stream about 1832 or 1833. A pair of buhrs was later put in by John Bench, thus adding a gristmill. Subsequent managers were William Gaumer and Thomas Pharis. At the state dam, in 1837, Thomas Pierce built a gristmill, the first on the Muskingum thereabouts. Later owners were Jared Cone, Charles Love, Elias Ellis and Napoleon Reinaman. Under Reinaman's proprietorship it was burned and rebuilt, and later was owned successively by George Adams and William Bice. From Bice it passed to A. G. Plummer, and

then took the name of the Plummer mill. The D. F. McKinney mill, just above the mouth of Symmes creek, was built by James John and James Gibbons as a sawmill. They added a grist-mill and sold the property to Lloyd Dillon. A distillery was started below the mouth of the Wakatomaka, on the river, before 1812, and a "tramp mill" for crushing grain is said to have been attached. Wood & Eberts had a furnace in operation on Symmes creek, half a mile above its mouth, about 1814–16. It was soon abandoned, however. In 1816 Daniel Milton had a blacksmith shop near the furnace. Copeland & Parmalee kept the first regular store about 1840, as is claimed by some; others say the store of Thomas Pierce, at his mill, was the first. The William Minner pottery was established at the forks of Symmes creek in 1869. Ten years later the King & Swoope pottery was put in operation a mile above the mouth of that stream. Postoffices were established at the mouth of Symmes creek and at the residence of Thomas Armstrong in 1850, with Charles Love in charge of the first; Mr. Armstrong in charge of the last mentioned. Mr. Mapes began to make salt just below the mouth of Wills creek in 1810. James Tingle came into possession of the springs and works in 1852, and operated them until about the close of the war.

Jacob Swigert settled on the river in this township in 1800 and sold his claim to J. S. Copeland, who transferred it to John Bainter early enough so that the latter may be called one of the pioneers. In 1801 Bainter moved to the higher land on the J. G. Stump place. The southwest quarter of section 19 on Symmes creek was entered by Wyllis Silliman, who sold it to James Sprague, a Nova Scotian, who settled on it in 1802. Valentine Shriver, a Swiss, located two years later on the northeast quarter of section 23. In 1808 George Adams, from Fauquier county, Va., settled on the southeast quarter of section 18. About this time Charles Copeland located near the mouth of Symmes creek. Adams built the first hewed-log house in the town. Some years later he added a frame building to it, which was the first frame construction. In 1817 Charles Copeland built the first brick house here.

The first church erected in the township was the Wheelen Methodist Episcopal church in 1823. It was a hewed-log structure 24x36 feet. There is a statement in print that the Methodists had a house of this description two or three years earlier. This church organization, which was composed of many of the pioneers and their families, ceased to exist at least half a century ago. Prospect Methodist Protestant church was organized from the membership of this old church in1831 by Rev. Mr. Gilbreath. Leonard Hurdle was class leader, and meetings were held at John Walkers, until 1838, when a log church was built on land given by Mr. Hurdle. On an adjoining lot, donated in 1861 by John Stoner, a frame building was erected which was dedicated by Rev. J. C. Hazlett. Salem Methodist Protestant church was organized in 1834 by Rev. William Marshall. The class leader was John Mahan. A hewed-log church was built in 1838 a mile southeast of the mouth of Symmes creek. In 1868 a frame structure was built on the same site. As early as 1835–36 Judge Daniel Stillwell, a Presbyterian, built a church on his land in Madison township, first for the use of Christians of his own denomination, but open to any other when not so occupied. Rev. William Baldwin organized a Methodist Protestant class in 1868, which has worshiped here since. The first class leader was Samuel Hammond. St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church had its inception in meetings held in 1837 by Rev. William A. Smallwood, of Zanesville, in the church building first referred to. St. Matthew's parish was organized October 22, 1838, at the house of John C. Stockton. A house of worship was erected on land given by Evan James. The corner stone was laid August 4, 1839. The cost of this building was $900. It was not completed until May, 1846, the congregation worshiping meanwhile in the old church. The Symmes Creek class of United Brethren was formed in 1846. Zachariah Adams deeded an acre of land to this organization for church purposes in 1861. A frame church was built in 1864.

Chapter XXXVII.

LICKING TOWNSHIP.

LICKING township is full of interest to the resident; he feels that it is of his father, his farm and his village that these lines are descriptive, and statements are made of which his own experience has knowledge. Long before the actual settlement of the township a hardy race of hunters and squatters had built their cabins and made improvements about the site of the present villages of Irville and Nashport. Among these men were David Devore, John Thrapp, Henry Barrickman, Aaron Claypool, and Joseph and Ephraim Baker. Among the first to enter lands as actual settlers were Jonathan and Solomon Wood and families, from Virginia, Leonard Stump, Jacob Victor, David Vandenbark and Nathan Fleming. These settlers, prior to 1808, are of the dead, and their children have grown aged upon the old lands. Of those who moved into the township before 1812 who were permanent inhabitants, we give the names of John Irvine, John Van Voorhis, Richard Ayers, and John R. Roger, son-in-law of Stump. It is related of Enos Devore that he came west with his father, John Devore, in 1801, bringing with them two cows and an ox, on which they packed all their goods. John Devore soon returned to Virginia, where he is thought to have died. Enos Devore settled at what is now called Nashport. At this time there were two habitations in the place—one owned by David Devore, the other by Samuel Jones. Probably the first tavern-keeper in Licking was Jonathan Wood, whose house at Nashport, a hewed-log building, was the favorite resort of the settlers to hold elections, make up horse races, and attend to business matters. Jacob Victor was a hammerman at the forge at Dillon's Iron works, and later was a settler upon a farm which he had previously bought and let to a tenant to clear up. John Irvine employed part of his time at carpenter work, and the remainder at farming, as was usual with tradesmen of the day. John Sidle was the owner of the pioneer corn-cracker mill, and in time gave it in charge to his boys to hoist the gates and draw the toll. John Fleming and David Vandenbark are reputed to have planted the earliest orchards of the apple and the peach some time prior to 1812. Game at that time was numerous, as regards deer and turkeys, but bears and wolves were becoming rare. Bounties paid for wolf scalps made their pursuit an object, and bear's meat for food, and the skins for use, besides the excitement of the chase, led bruin a hard run for life. Deer were killed in Licking township as late as the fall of 1835, and turkeys until recently. The honey-bee preceded the settler, and the old pioneers would line a bee to the tree and glean the long-stored sweets, and sometimes takes home the swarm to the cabins. Round-log houses were succeeded by the hewed, and, in time, the first frame building in the township was erected at Irville, and dedicated as a house of worship by the Presbyterians, under charge of resident pastor, Rev. Smith. The first road running east and west through the township was the old stage route between Columbus and Zanesville; along this highway the four-horse coaches ran daily prior to the construction of the National road. The old stage-drivers are of past times, and even their names are lost, save that of John Wilson, who married Polly Sheppard, of Irville. The only gristmill in the township was built in 1832, and is known as Claypool's mills. The township has two villages: Irville, laid out in 1814 by Richard Ayers and John Irvine, and Nashport, by Capt. Thomas Nash, in 1827. Possibly the first attempt at merchandising in the township was made at the former place by Francis Cassady, in a two-story frame, part of which was used as a dwelling. The first postmaster was Jared Brush, of Irville. The medical services of Elmus Wheaton, this village, were long required over a field on which there was no rival to dispute his rights. Near Nashport of the present was erected the old log schoolhouse of the period; on its puncheoned floor the boys and girls of 1815 formed in line, and here instruction and discipline were given by Dougherty and his successor, Edward Rogers. One Dickinson was the first white man buried in the old Indian burying ground, on land now owned by Levi Claypool. Early settlers were Virginians. The present population are to the manner born.

This township was organized before 1806 from

the Virginia military land. The earliest local record in existence is a portion of a treasurer's book bearing date June 3, 1813. That year the total tax levy was $40. John Spencer, who collected it, was paid $2.40 for his services. The township supervisors for 1814 were Solomon Wood, Samuel Guest, William Thrapp and Nathan Fleming. In 1815 Leonard Stump was overseer of the poor; William Thrapp, Nathan Fleming, Daniel Lovitt, Aaron Claypool and Samuel Guest, supervisors; Samuel McCann, township clerk; William Bell, collector; Asa Snider, Daniel G. Wilkins and William Thrapp, trustees. The tax that year was $65; in 1816 it was $50. The first road through the town was the stage road between Zanesville and Columbus. The first local surveyor was Jonathan Wood. Charles and John Roberts also did much surveying in the township. About 1810 John Fleming had a fine apple orchard on his place north of Nashport. David Vandenbark had a peach orchard about the same time, and sold John Van Voorhis a half bushel of peachstones in 1812. The first hewed-log structure was an addition to the log house of Jonathan Wood at Nashport, which he built about 1812. John Van Voorhis had brick manufactured on his place, and with them he erected the first brick house in the township in 1817. David Vandenbark, above mentioned, built the first stone house in the township. Mr. Wood kept tavern in his round and hewed-log house mentioned above. Later he sold to John Kerr, who was succeeded by Capt. Thomas Nash, the founder of Nashport. This was closed as a public house prior to 1830. In the township records is found mention of Thompson's tavern, in 1815. Richard Ayers, who with John Irvine laid out Irville, was an early tavernkeeper, and Hugh Allison and Joseph Roberts were early "landlords" there too. Early and now long-gone mills in this township were the following: John Sidle's saw and gristmill, which was in operation on Licking creek as early as 1815, and was demolished in 1840; Nathan Fleming's sawmill on Stump's run, west of Irville; Daniel Woods' water-power sawmill, on the Licking. The Claypool mill was built by Jacob Rhodes in 1830.

The platting of Irville, in 1814, by John Irvine and Richard Ayers, has been referred to. In 1818 Jared Brush opened a store there. The store of Nathan Fleming was opened in 1825. Daniel Van Voorhis began merchandising there in 1832, and continued until 1843, when he returned to agricultural pursuits. He was elected to the state legislature in 1860, and now at an advanced age is living in Zanesville. Elmus Wheaton was the first postmaster at Irville. In 1827, as has been stated, Capt. Thomas Nash laid out Nashport. The town site embraces forty acres, and was platted for the proprietor by the Roberts Brothers. The pioneer postoffice was at Irville, and was established in 1818. Early in the thirties it was removed to Nashport. The early mails came only weekly. The earliest schoolhouse in Licking was built about 1814–16, about twenty rods north of Nashport, on land owned later by Thomas Devine. In an improved form it was standing about fifteen years later. An early teacher here was one Dougherty. A hewed-log schoolhouse was built at Nashport in 1835-36. The timber was given by Daniel Van Voorhis; the tree from which the shingles were made by Elias Ellis; the stone by John R. Stump. Leven Coverdale was the contractor and was paid about $90. The Ohio canal was completed through Licking in 1830. The "Reindeer," a pleasure boat built at Newark, was the first boat to pass Nashport. The first regular canal boat to pass through the township was the "Union," of Dover.

The only lodge of Odd Fellows in Licking is Durban Lodge No. 478, which was instituted in 1871. A division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted at Nashport in 1870 and disbanded in 1878. Following are the names of heads of families in Licking in 1826:

C. Baxter, Thomas Mattocks, Daniel Farnsworth, Adam Piper, William McDonald, William Hall, H. Allison, I. Francis, P. Claypool, James McDaniel, Peter Pake, George Pake, John Pake, William Boilan, Asa Langstaff, J. Terrel, S. Coleman, W. Beard, A. Maloney, J. Rhodes Sr., J. Rhodes Jr., William Arter Sr., William Arter Jr., B. Redmon, Mary Irvine, B. Walker Sr., I. D. Stewart, Jesse Keen, P. Howard, John Perry, N. Fleming, Elizabeth Wood, Thomas Liggitt, James Dickey, James Coe, Peggy Hughes, M. Taylor, I. Lewis, Jared Brush, H. I. Cox, Josiah Walker, A. McClellan, E. Fern, Samuel Scott, Charles Hunt, D. E. Wharton, Lennox Sheppard, John Yocum, Abel Randall, George Osler, Thomas Brook, Robert Hagerty, William George, S. Prior, E. Sheppard, Edward Spencer, William Reggs, Michael Dunn, John Wells, Alexander Vass, Joseph Fell, James Farnsworth, John Rhodes, William Nichols, Robert Bonham, J. Sidle, D. Vandenbark Sr., G. Vandenbark, E. Hunt, Simon Sterlin, C. Ditter, M. Sherrard, George Tebo, James Ward, Daniel Ward, H. E. Burkholder, Leman Mead, William Edwards. James Walker, D. N. Murch, W. Munson, Jacob Lefler, Leonard Stump, John Regar, H. Tipton, Thomas Nash, Jacob Victor, David Victor Sr., David Victor Jr., L. Coverdale, John Fleming, William F. Starkey, John Van Voorhis, Joshua Evans, Solomon Wood, James D. Stump, Samuel Jones, George Hite, Albert Randall, W. McClure, Abijah Haman, Matthew Fleming, O. Hillary, David Jones, Daniel G. Wilkins, Charles King Sr., Samuel Guest, James Pentecost, John Myers, James

Tunis, Charles Dougherty, Thomas Wickham, Jr., Moses Snider and Hull Wickham.

The little log meetinghouse of the Macedonia Methodist Episcopal church was erected about 1835, three miles north of Irville. It was abandoned ten or twelve years ago and the society built a larger building outside of the township. Two and a half miles north of Irville the congregation known as Highland Methodist Episcopal church built a log house of worship about fifty years ago. It passed out of regular use about sixteen years ago. Nashport Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1845. A lot was donated to the society by Captain Thomas Nash, and the church building was erected in 1854–55, at a cost of $1,000, and dedicated by Rev. Joseph M. Tremble. A Sunday-school was organized in 1855, with R. C. Dean as superintendent.

Chapter XXXVIII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THE first actual settler here of whom we have any definite knowledge, while a great hunter, belonged more to the pioneer class. His name was Isaac Prior, the ancestor of Alexander Prior, now residing in Licking township, and whose biography in this volume presents a more extended sketch of this first settler of Washington township. Through data obtained in the Prior family, we learn that Isaac Prior was a native of Pennsylvania, and that he settled with his family in 1799 on land since owned by A. C. Howard. Tradition tells us that he provided the meat for his family largely by his skill as a hunter, and that he sold deer and wild turkeys to the very first settlers of Zanesville. This humble log cabin and small clearing was the first in the township, and the fertile soil of the township first yielded to his cultivation a crop of corn.

Isaac Prior was not a reckless Indian hunter, but was a church member, and took with him to the wilds of Muskingum, a letter of dismissal from his church as a member in honorable standing. After he had somewhat established himself, he built a hewed-log house, and his hospitable roof so frequently sheltered the wayfaring hunter and land seeker and other adventurers, that it came to be looked upon as a tavern which was the first in the township. It seemed to have been the custom for many of the first pioneers to keep open house, their latch string was always out, and no man who sought shelter with them was ever turned from their door. Likewise, Job Dickson, who came soon after Isaac Prior, entertained travelers at Three-mile spring, as soon as he had built his cabin and cleared three acres of land. The settlers now began to come in more rapidly and were mostly from Pennsylvania and Virginia, with a few from Delaware, from which last named state Moses Boggs came in 1805, and made his settlement in the eastern part of the township on land purchased of Noah Zane. He possessed some business ability, for he was county commissioner from 1840 to 1843. Jacob Livingood came in 1805, from Pennsylvania, accompanied by Elija Hart from the same state.

Joseph Evans and George Crane, Joseph Vernon with his wife and regular pioneer family of twelve children, came in 1805. In 1806 Gen. Robert McConnell, of Pennsylvania, settled on land afterward owned by William Fox. He was afterward the founder of McConnelsville. In 1806 Joseph Slack also came in and settled on land afterward owned by James Galloway. He built a log house roofed with shingles, which was the first to boast such a luxury. About this time came John Walters. In 1808 Jacob Gaumer a revolutionary soldier from Reading, Penn., settled in this township. His son-in-law, Jacob Sturtz, the ancestor of the Sturtz family in this county, from Somerset county, Penn., settled the same year on the farm now owned by Mr. Lovett. Jacob Sturtz was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served in Capt. Robert McConnell's company of riflemen. He was in several fights with the Indians. In 1810 Job Dickson sold out his tavern to John Speers who had recently come to the township. George Swasek came from Virginia in 1811. John Robertson settled in the township in 1812. By 1816 Samuel Cassel, John Price, George Jay, William Keatley, Albert Cole, Isaac Beatty, Spencer Lehue and William McConnell had arrived.

In 1820 John Wall came from Pennsylvania, and the Suttons and Batemans came shortly before. Then came L. McLain and John McCashland. In 1822 a Virginian, Jonah Hague, came with a pioneer family of fifteen children. A man by the name of Bates had a tavern on Mill run in 1804. The first marriage was solemnized between John Mercer and Elizabeth Vernon, in 1807. The first death was Eliza Hart, who died in 1807. There were no more deaths for ten years, when Jane Slack died in 1817. The first birth was Rebecca Vernon, daughter of Joseph Vernon.

In 1810 William McConnell built a sawmill, the first in the township. Some time after this a mill run by ox power was built by William Beatty. In 1811 John Bates mined the first coal in Muskingum county, on Mud run, this township, which he sold in Zanesville. Jacob Slack opened the first road, assisted by his brother George. It is what is now known as the Adamsville road, and was from his house to Wheeling road. In 1813 the Adamsville road was surveyed, which was the first county road. The first man to drive a team over this road was Jacob Slack. In 1819 George Jury built the first distillery and Albert Cole the first tannery. In 1814 a coal bank was opened by John Speers for his own use.

The first school teacher in the township was Ellen Spinner, in an old-time schoolhouse built in 1816. Samuel Cassel was the second teacher. John Price had the first blacksmith shop in 1820, and this same year Henry Conrad opened a store. In December, 1822, Samuel Barstow made the first claim against the township for $12.18, for burying John McCasky. In 1830 the village of Jackson, on the National pike, four miles east of Zanesville, was surveyed into lots. The record was made October 20, same year. The land was formally owned by Spencer Lehue. This village has attained no considerable growth, and is simply a quiet residence hamlet with no business enterprises worthy of notice.

From the County Commissioners Journal of Wednesday June 5, 1822, we extract the following: "The commissioners met agreeable to adjournment, present, all three, as heretofore. A petition having been presented from a number of inhabitants of Zanesville township, north of the military line, thence running west with said military line to the southwest corner of Buford's farm, on the Wheeling road, thence north with the west boundary line of the Buford farm, until it strikes Joseph Shut's land, thence west and north with the west boundary of said Shut's land, to land belonging to John Lehue's estate, thence west and north with the west boundary of Lehue's land, on the line between Lehue's land and Jeffrey Price, with said line northerly to Mill run, thence down Mill run to the Muskingum river, thence up the river till it strikes the east and west line, through the centre of township 2, in range 7, thence east with said line between Jackson and Copeland's land, and on with said line until it strikes the range line between ranges six and seven, at the northeast corner of the fourth quarter of the second township in the seventh range, thence south with the range line, between ranges six and seven, to the place of beginning, which shall constitute a new township, to be called Washington township; also, ordered that the auditor advertise for an election, to be held at the house of Mathias Colspier, on the 22 day of June inst., to elect a sufficient number of township officers in and for said township of Washington. On June 27, 1822, the first election was held for township officers. John Howell and William Evans were clerks. The officers elected were, for treasurer, William Culbertson; trustees, James Huff, Robert McConnell and Moses Boggs; overseers of the poor were Robert Boggs and Robert Culbertson; for clerk, Samuel Orr Jr.; road supervisors, Nicholas Closser, Anthony Woodruff and John Harris; fence viewers, Mathias Colspier and Nicholas Closser; justices of the peace, George W. Jackson and Moses Boggs; constables, Anthony H. Woodruff, Leonard Lull and George Slack. The first infirmary director elected was Robert Slack, in 1875.

As early as the year 1800 there was a Muskingum and Hockhocking circuit, which, in 1802, was changed to the Little Kanawha and Muskingum. Jesse Stoneman rode this circuit, but it was Robert Manly who organized the first Methodist church in the valley. Just how far up it is impossible to say. James Quina traveled this circuit in 1804–5. While the records of the early Methodist itinerants are very incomplete, we find that some stanch seekers after truth met in private homes in our township, and listened to the word of God. The first class was organized about 1808, holding their meetings, among other places, at the homes of John Vernon, Joseph Bowers, John Bowers and Isaac Beatty. Feeling the need of a permanent place of worship, these zealous Methodists, in 1823, erected a hewed-log building, which was dedicated in the fall of that year. It was built by the pioneers themselves, without outside assistance. It was situated on a farm owned by John Bowers Sr. In 1846 a frame structure, costing over $1,000, was erected in Perry township, on George Borders' farm. Among the early preachers were Presiding elder Jacob Young, William Knox, John Waterman, Thomas Carr, John Tires, Samuel Glaze, T. A. Morris, Charles Elliott, James Giluth, Samuel Brockmier, Jacob Hooper, Archibald McElroy, Leroy Swainestedt, M. M. Henkle, B. Westlake, J. P. Durbin, David Young, William Cunningham,

Thomas Beecher, E. H. Taylor, Ezra Brown, Z. H. Coston, Michael Ellis, C. Springer, J. Calihan, Joseph Carper and W. B. Crislee. During the summer of 1833 the first Sunday-school was organized by Joseph Church. Rev. D. P. Mitchell and J. W. Spry revived the old Sunday school in 1851, the old one having existed but three months.

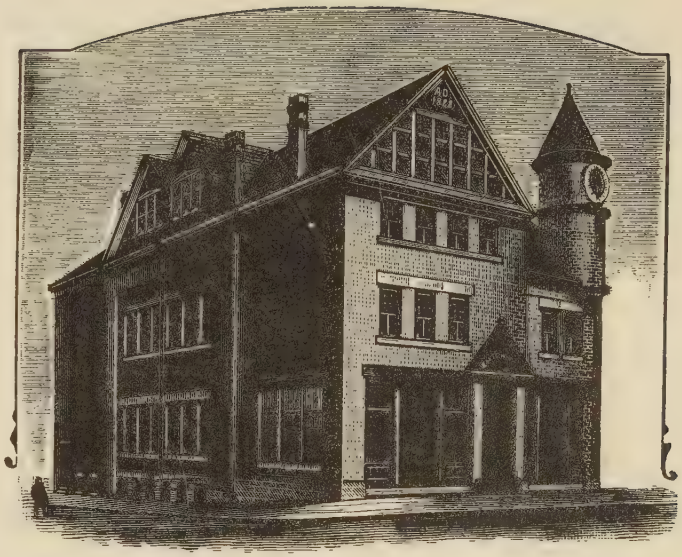
Methodism was well established in Washington township, when a class was formed in a schoolhouse on John Orr's farm in 1842. It consisted of John Wall, Amanda Wall, James Walwork, Margaret Walwork, Lucretia Brown, Patsy Shiflet, Lloyd Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, James Smith, Margaret Smith and Nellie Hart. The class-leader was Stephen Schafer. After three months the class moved to William Brown's tobacco barn. Some time afterward, the new meeting house being finished in 1843, the meetings were held there. The class leaders have been Stephen Schafer, James Smith, John Wall, James B. Smith, James McJurkin, Jonathan Collins, Turner Wolf and John Gray. A Sunday-school was early organized, which was well attended.

The Baptist church was formed from the Baptist church in Salem township. Many of the Washington township members, finding it inconvenient to attend church in Salem township in 1842, petitioned the Baptist church in Salem township for permission to organize a church in this township. The petition granted, and a new association formed, the next year built and dedicated a church, under the pastorage of Rev. William Sedgwick. They soon organized a Sunday-school, which proved a great aid to the church. As the signers to the petition to the Salem church may be considered the founders of a new church, we give their names as follows: William H. Barstow, A. H. Woodruff Sr., Robert Combs, Amy Presgrave, James Miller, A. H. Woodruff Jr., Elga Combs, Mary Leach, Mary Cobb, Harriet Bateman, Elizabeth Mears, Sarah Callihan, Willis Barstow, William Leach, Penrod Bateman, Elizabeth Bateman, John Bateman, Semote Menifee, Jacob Slack, Hosea Woodruff, Margaret Ferrell, Ami P. Hunter, Peter Mears, Samuel Barstow Jr., Martha Woodruff, George Barstow, Mary Bailant, Mary A. Michael, Mary Barstow, Elizabeth Zett, Ann Hickman, Mary J. Dunmead, William Mears, Mary Martin, Brittania Presgrave, George Presgrave.

Prior to 1848 a company of Methodists used to meet in the Woodruff schoolhouse. In 1848 they built a church on the farm of Thompson Hague, a short distance north of Coaldale. The first two class leaders were Isaac Franks and William Catlin. Among the prominent members of this church at its organization, we find the names of Job Morgan, Jacob Walters, William McCashland, Albert Jones, Joel Jones, Robert Jones, Jonathan Malox and Joseph H. Bowers. Among the early pastors were Revs. Wyrick, D. P. Mitchell, Robert Boyd, I. N. Macabee and Henry Snyder. Twenty years ago this church had a very flourishing Sunday-school, which was well conducted.

In the early sixties the Lutherans organized a Sunday-school in a log cabin on the land owned by David Shick, which flourished. Among its superintendents were Samuel Shick, James McGee, David Shick, A. Martin, Mrs. Maggie Shick, Miss Kate Boggs and John Mitzlett. This was called the St. John's Union Sunday-school. In 1863, springing from this Sunday-school, came the St. John's Lutheran church, worshiping in the same log cabin. A frame church was built in 1876, Samuel Shick subscribing $400. Among the prominent members in an early day were Samuel Shick, John Hetzel, Allan Dunn, James McGee and Elizabeth Hetzel. Among their pastors have been Revs. George Sinsibaugh, William M. Gilbraith, Logan Gilbraith, John Bocker and George Shrieves. Land on which the original log church stood was donated by David Shick in 1863 for thirteen years, the transaction being made legal by the receipt on his part of $1.

TENTH WARD SCHOOL BUILDING,
ZANESVILLE.



TOWN HALL, NEW CONCORD.

Chapter XXXIX.

RICH HILL TOWNSHIP.

RICH HILL was organized in 1815 under the following order of the county commissioners: "A petition was presented to the commissioners from a number of the inhabitants of Salt Creek township, praying that they would incorporate the thirteenth surveyed township in the eleventh range, to be erected into a township called and known as Rich Hill township, to which is added the twelfth surveyed township, and that part of the eleventh surveyed township in said range, which lies in Muskingum county. Ordered by the commissioners that the township be erected, March 18, 1815." Abraham Warne was one of the first trustees. Israel Robinson, a justice of the peace under the Salt Creek organization was retained in office in Rich Hill. It is said that John Reynolds gave the new township its name because, as he said, it was "so rich and hilly."

Rich Hill is essentially an agricultural district, and all kinds of crops grow abundantly. The chief article of export is wool, but latterly quite a good many horses and cattle have been raised for market. The first mold-board plow used in the township was introduced by Abraham Warne, who also set out the first orchard. The plow was of the kind known as "Wood's patent." A Mr. Mayers brought in the first threshing-machine at a date that can not now be recalled. D. Irwin brought the first Merino sheep into Rich Hill from Pennsylvania. About 1836 Abraham Wells brought in a few short-horn cattle from Morgan county. In 1856 James Herron bought some thoroughbred short-horn Durhams of James McCune, of Blue Rock township. Later he bought some more in Athens county, Ohio. Daniel Tom introduced a fine pair of Devonshires from Guernsey county in 1876.

It is thought that the first settlers in Rich Hill were one Lawrence, a German, and his stepson, Leonard Stichler, who located on school section 16 in 1805. Lewis Pierce and his sons, Llewellyn, Jonathan and Andrew, and Abraham Warne, John Moore, William Robinson and John and Neal McNaughton, came from Pennsylvania in 1806, and located in sections 19, 20 and 29. William Herron took up his residence on the southwest quarter of section 18 about the same time. During the next year, on section 16, located Daniel Monroe, John Jones, John Reynolds, Adam Shaner, William Ivers, and one Crow, and, on section 1, Michael Hammond and Abraham Pollock. Philemon Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier from Vermont, Israel Robinson and Hezekiah Hyatt came in 1808 and 1809. In 1811 came Caleb Monroe and C. Brady; in 1812, Thomas Elliott and Thomas Brady. Among other early comers were the St. Clairs, Fosters, Gregorys, Forsyths, Aulds, Sims, Givens, Crawfords, Spillmans and Dixons. The first who died in the township was Elizabeth McNaughton, a little girl. The second was one of the same name, but an old lady. A man named Martin was the third. All were buried in 1812, on the McNaughton's land. The first public cemetery, now known as the "Methodist graveyard," was opened two years later. The marriage of James Dixon and Ann Herron was the first in the township. Caleb Monroe's and Deemy Hyatt's was the next one. The first birth was that of John Moore, in March, 1807. In August following Pierce Warne was born. The Zanesville and Marietta road was the first surveyed through any part of the township. The road from Chandlersville to Cambridge, put through, it is said, in 1810, was the second. Leonard Stichler built the first log cabin in 1805; Andrew Howell the first frame house in 1819; Neal McNaughton the first stone house in 1827; James Calhoun the first brick house in 1828. John Jordan taught the first school in 1814 or 1815, in a little log house near the site of the Pierce Warne residence. Dr. Daniel Bliss, of Salt Creek township, was the first medical practitioner here. Neal McNaughton built the first gristmill in 1818, on the east branch of Salt creek, on the northeast quarter of section 29, and after owning it twenty-one years sold it to Thomas Randolph, who in turn transferred it to Jesse Hayden, in whose ownership it was burned. Abraham Warne built the first sawmill in 1824. In 1837 James Cal-

houn built the John Smith gristmill at Rix's Mills. The Rich Hill postoffice, the first in the township, was established at John Randall's, and removed in 1846 to Rix's Mills. Another office was established at Thomas Sheppard's, and removed successively to Morgan Morgan's, to Watt Henderson's and to John Pierce's. It was vacated in 1861 and reëstablished as Freeland postoffice in 1874.

The only trade center in the township is Rix's Mills (sometimes called Rixville) which is an inland post hamlet in the northeast corner of township, sixteen miles east of Zanesville, and six miles from New Concord, the nearest bank. Spratt, a small station on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad, four and one-half miles distant, is the nearest shipping point.

"Monroe's Meeting house" was the familiar name of the first church built in this township in 1813, by a Methodist class formed at Daniel Monroe's in 1812. In 1836 it was replaced by a frame structure, costing $1,200, on the southeast corner of section 9, on land purchased of F. R. Winrod. In 1861, at a cost of $1,250 a new frame was built on the old foundation, and was dedicated in 1862 by Rev. Hiram Miller. Goshen Baptist church was organized October 18, 1822, by Elders Debalt and Rees. Early meetings were held at houses. From 1824 to 1849 the church worshiped in a building over the line in Guernsey county, until a building was erected in this township. Rixville United Presbyterian church was organized in 1825, by Rev. David Proudfit. The first church building was burned, and in 1850 a goodly frame structure was erected on the southwest quarter of section 9, at a cost of $1,600. Rich Hill Baptist church was organized in 1833. No traces remain of its meetinghouse, which stood on the east side of section 29, on the creek bottom. Rich Hill Reformed Presbyterian church was formerly a flourishing organization. As late as 1836 its house was standing on section 30. Mount Zion Presbyterian church was organized August 4, 1839. Its first church building was erected in 1841, on the southeast quarter of section 27, and later became a parsonage. The present house of worship was built near the old structure in 1864, at a cost of $1,800. Buffalo and Williams' forks and South creek and McKee's, May's forks of Wills' creek drain this township. There are no minerals of consequence except coal. During the spring of 1807, a band of Shawnee Indians, numbering about thirty warriors, encamped on the Salt creek bottoms, near Abraham Warne's, and after a consultation with the whites, retired without molesting them or theirs.

Chapter XL.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

THE original pioneer of this township was Charles Marquand, who settled on the land now occupied by his grandson, Charles Marquand, in the wilds of Wills creek, in 1810. He was of French descent, and spoke that language, was born on the Island of Guernsey about 1763, and married there, and here all his children were born. He first settled at Georgetown, D. C., where he worked at his trade of a carpenter. When he first settled on Wills creek not a stick of timber had been cut on his land, and no clearing had been made in what is now Monroe township. Charles Marquand was a man of energy and thrift, and aided by his sons, cleared up his land, and at his death owned 625 acres in this county. Possessing business ability to a marked degree, he had salt works on Wills creek at an early day, and built a gristmill, sawmill and ran a carding and fulling-mill, which were the first mills in this part of the county. He also conducted a general store in 1834 for the pioneers, the first in the township, and carried on a large business. In 1836–37 he built a large two-story brick house, which at that time was the only brick house in that part of the township. Charles Marquand was one of our most enterprising and business pioneers, and was largely instrumental in settling up this part of the county. He was known far and wide, and extended aid to many of the pioneers to assist them in establishing homes. To the French settlers, especially, he never refused aid, and possessed their confidence and esteem to a great degree. His son, Peter

Marquand, followed in the footsteps of his father, and was a business man of large influence. Marquand's mills were known far and wide by the old settlers, and were of great advantage to them. The property is now owned by John and Charles Marquand, grandsons of the original settler.

James Sprague Sr. was the next pioneer of Monroe township. He settled at Otsego in 1812, and was the first settler of this place. He was one of the early pioneers of Ohio, and first settled at Marietta, and about 1800–1 settled at Wakatomaka, now Dresden, where he ran a gristmill for another party. The Indians from Otsego would come to him with small packages of corn to grind. Being a lover of hunting, he often visited Monroe township and Otsego in search of game, and was pleased with the locality. When the Indians crossed the Muskingum river at Cass' ford in 1812, on their way to the reservation, Mr. Sprague saw them cut through the ice with their tomahawks, to enable them to swim their horses through the river. He soon after moved his effects to Otsego on a sled.

Nehemiah and Jonathan Sprague, his brothers, were famous hunters and early settlers of Marietta, and while the Indian troubles were still rife, ascended the Muskingum river in a canoe, and entering the mouth of Wills creek, continued up about five miles, and discovered a small lake which is now called James Wilson's pond. Here they carefully hid their canoes from the Indians, signs of whom were plentiful, and proceeded to hunt deer and other game. They preserved their meat by sinking it in the water until they had procured sufficient for their needs, when they returned to Marietta. It is claimed that this visit to Wills creek was made before the settlement at Zanesville or Dresden, and was probably the first visit made by white men to this vicinity. James Sprague was a great wolf hunter. It was difficult to get money for anything except wolf scalps, and thus many a wolf fell before his accurate aim. James Sprague is described as a fine example of the Ohio hunter and pioneer. He was a tall, strong, and large boned man, weighing from 185 to 200 pounds. He dressed in buckskins, wearing a fringed hunting shirt and coonskin cap. He first erected a rude, log hut on the spot where Charles Walker now lives, where about three acres of land had been cleared by the Indians. This hardy old Revolutionary soldier and hunter passed his life without any severe sickness, and died in this township at the great age of nearly ninety-seven years.

The next generation of Spragues being yet well remembered by some of our older settlers, as hunters and pioneers, it will be necessary here to give but a short account. Elijah Sprague, son of James, was born in 1801. At the age of thirteen years he shot, with his father's rifle, a panther which measured ten feet from tip to tip. His younger brother, William, was with him, and together they placed the beast on a pony's back and brought him in triumph to their father's cabin. Samuel Sprague, another son of James Sprague, the old pioneer, deserves a passing notice, as the oldest man in Monroe township at the time of his death. He was born in Bedford county, Penn., March 4, 1796, under Washington's second administration, and was brought to Ohio when a child. He died near Otsego July 4, 1890, and was ninety-four years, three months and twenty-six days old at the time of his death. His daughter, Mrs. Levenia Simmons, was the first white child born in Monroe township. She is yet living. Samuel Sprague set out the first orchard at Otsego, bringing the trees from Dresden on an ox sled.

The Bainters were among the very earliest settlers of Monroe township, and were great hunters and a well-known pioneer family. They all spring from Godfrey Bainter, the original pioneer, who came from Germany, bringing his wife and settling in Maryland, where twelve children were born. In 1800–1 he came to Ohio with his family and settled on wild land in Madison township, on the land now occupied by Joshua Stump, which to this day is called the old Bainter farm. He died in 1803 at the age of eighty-nine years.

Jacob Bainter Sr., the son of Godfrey, and the father of Frederick and Jacob Bainter, now living in this township, was born in Maryland, and came with the family to Ohio. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and married in Bedford county, Penn., where Godfrey Bainter made his home some time after leaving Maryland. He settled first on the Wakatomaka creek, and in 1812 moved with his family to Monroe township and settled on land which his son Jacob now occupies. This is the statement of the venerable Frederick Bainter, son of Jacob Bainter Sr. But Jacob Bainter Jr., is quite positive that his father settled on this land the fall of 1811, and that Charles Marquand settled before him, and that James Sprague settled at Otsego June, 1812. However, the difference is slight, and there is no positive authority as to which statement is correct. It is evident that the Spragues and Bainters made their settlement in the township at about the same time, and that Charles Marquand Sr., preceded them nearly, if not quite, two years.

The first year the Bainters settled their food gave out, and as the wheat was just heading, they rubbed out the heads and used it with milk. They would have suffered for food had not the game been so plentiful. Jacob Bainter was a very skillful hunter, and provided an abundance of wild game for the family. He was a powerful man, of iron constitution and a substantial pioneer farmer,

owning nearly 600 acres of land. He died in 1865 at the patriarchal age of nearly ninety-five years. He belonged to a long-lived family. Of the twelve children of Godfrey Bainter, all lived to be over eighty years of age.

Frederick Bainter, his son, was born in Madison township August 15, 1804, and is among the last of the sons of the pioneers, and is now living at the advanced age of eighty-eight, a substantial farmer, and still able to work on his farm. In his prime he had the tough sinews of a backwoodsman, and could cut the trees and make 250 fence rails in one day.

Jacob Bainter Jr., now a substantial farmer in this township, was born on the farm where he now lives, June 10, 1815, making a continuous residence on one farm of seventy-seven years. Adam Bainter, son of Godfrey Bainter, was born in Maryland, and was sixteen years of age when his father moved to Ohio. About 1816 he moved to Monroe township and settled on the farm where Andrew A. Bainter now lives. He lived to the age of eighty-two years. John Bainter, his son, was born in Cass township in 1809, March 9; inherited his farm from his father; was one of our respected citizens, and died in 1890 aged eighty-one years.

Henry Brannon, another of the pioneers of Monroe township and the founder of an excellent family, was born in Pennsylvania and settled in this township in 1812 on the farm adjoining that now occupied by James M. Brannon, his son. In his old age he sold out and went to Henry county, Iowa, where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. He was also a mighty hunter, and one season, from the door of his log cabin, he shot seven deer that had come to feed on his turnips. This date of settlement was given on the authority of James M. Brannon, who is very positive he is correct. In 1813 Jared Cone came from New England and settled on section 13. In 1814 Joseph Stoner came from Pennsylvania and settled on section 13. In 1812–16 David Richardson came from Connecticut. In 1812–16 John S. Abbott, father of David J. Abbott, came to the township. He had married a daughter of Capt. David Richardson, and these families came out together. The journey was made by means of ox-wagons over the Indian trail from Cambridge.

Tunis Elson, one of the pioneers of Monroe township, was from Crawford county, near Meadville, Penn., and came to Ohio in a pirogue, or large log canoe, bringing his wife and four children, and settling in Monroe township in 1817. They made the entire journey by water, coming down the Ohio and up the Muskingum river, and then up Wills creek until they reached Marquand's mills, where they were stopped by the riffle, the dam not having then been built. Samuel Sprague moved his family through the woods on horseback and settled in a log hut with neither door nor floor, which had been built by James Sprague, and here Mr. Elson cleared up a good farm. He built the first gristmill in this vicinity, on White Eyes creek, in 1819. Henry Elson, son of Tunis, was a substantial old settler of this township. The maternal grandfather of his wife was a Mr. Kelly, who was one of the old colonial pioneers. At one time, while journeying in a boat with his wife, three children and two other men, one of whom was his brother, they met a boat containing a white man and two Indians, who appeared friendly. After some talk the Indians borrowed two of their best rifles, under the pretense of killing some deer. Mr. Kelly and his brother unsuspiciously stepped ashore to gather some pawpaws growing on the bank, when the Indians, who were on the watch for them, shot and killed them both, and they fell back into the boat dead. The remaining man pushed the boat off and escaped to the other side with Mrs. Kelly and the children. Leaving the boat, the party began a fearful march for the settlement. During this perilous journey Mrs. Kelly and her three little children, one of whom was a babe in arms, lived on haws and other wild berries, and were nearly starved. She was bitten on the ankle by a copperhead snake, and her limb became badly swollen. Fearing they would all starve before they could reach the settlement, the man of the party set out alone for assistance, and, arriving safely, stirred up the settlers to the rescue. In the meantime Mrs. Kelly was days in the wilderness, and at one time, becoming entirely discouraged, laid her infant at the foot of a tree to die, when a boat came along and took them to a French station. Mrs. Kelly and her children were in a pitiable condition, but the kind-hearted settlers relieved all their wants and sent men to bring in the bodies of her husband and his brother. The infant who came so near perishing in the wilderness became the mother of Mrs. Henry Elson, now an aged lady residing in this township, from whose lips the writer gathered this story, which has never before been in print.

In 1819 Caleb Buker, who was born at Gray, Me., in 1794, settled in this township. He was the son of Israel H. Buker, a Revolutionary soldier, who served under Washington and Lafayette and who was at the battles of Princeton and Trenton and with Washington at the famous crossing of the Delaware and during the bitter experiences of the winter at Valley Forge. He was one of the early school teachers of this region, and died at Otsego. His sons were famous early school teachers of this county, and were widely known. Caleb Buker became the wealthiest man of his day in Monroe township. When young he was a soldier in the

War of 1812. He was also a sailor, an old-time school teacher, one of the early merchants and an extensive real-estate owner. At his death his estate was valued at $150,000. He built the first stone house in the township, in 1830. In 1819 Alpha Buker, brother of the above, settled in Monroe township. He was also one of the noted pioneer school teachers. About 1851 he settled at Otsego and bought the hotel property now owned by Thomas H. Davis, which he kept for many years. He was postmaster and fifteen years justice of the peace.

In 1827 Robert Waters came to Monroe township when a boy of fourteen years of age, with his brother Reuben. In 1828 Mrs. Elizabeth M. McDonald, widow of Nathaniel McDonald, settled on the farm long afterward occupied by Squire John McDonald, who was a boy but fourteen years old when the settlement was made.

In 1812 the first road was made between Symms Creek and Otsego, by James Sprague and sons. In 1815 the first road which was regularly surveyed was laid out by Charles Roberts, from James Lindley's, in Union township, to the mouth of Wills creek. The next road was from Col. John Reynold's store, on the Wheeling road, in Union township, to James Sprague's, in Monroe township by Joseph K. McCune, surveyor in 1817. The township elections were held at the house of James Sprague.

In 1817 the first sawmill was built by Martin Richardson, on White Eyes creek. In 1819 Charles and Peter Marquand built the dam across Wills creek at the place since known as Marquaud's Mills. Here they built a sawmill in 1820. In 1829 they built a carding and gristmill. In 1839 Samuel Sprague built a sawmill. In 1826 Joseph Walker started the first tannery and remained in this business for many years, which was afterward conducted by his son R. A. Walker. The first thoroughbred Durham cattle were introduced into the township by Decatur Buker and Barton Cone. In 1830 Dr. Cass came to Otsego, and was the first physician to reside here.

Otsego is on the site of an old Indian town, and is a place of considerable trade. The land was originally entered by James Sprague in 1811, and in 1838 it was bought by Moses Abbott and Francis Wires, who laid out the town, assisted by James Boyle, county surveyor. The village has never been incorporated. The first hotel was kept by David Richardson, who, in 1837, built the house afterward occupied by Joseph C. Miller, and which was destroyed by fire in 1870. Alonzo and Ralph De Lamoter built and kept the first store in Otsego in 1837. The next stores were those of Thomas Wilson and Thomas McCall. The corner store house, afterward occupied by the postoffice, was built in 1849 by James Bell. Squire Marshall and afterward Caleb Buker were merchants.

In 1866 the village directory contained Joseph C. Simmons, hotel-keeper and farmer, William Vinsel & Co., dry goods, groceries and postoffice; J. M. Lane, physician and surgeon; William Snoots, blacksmith; J. L. Wortman, boots and shoes; Kinsey Wortman, coal dealer; Elias Sprague general store; Douglass Bell, M. D.; Barton Cone, justice of the peace and farmer. Dr. Alonzo Delamater named the town after Otsego, N. Y. Originally the eastern portion of the town was owned by Moses Abbott and the western portion by Francis Wires.

In 1880 the village contained twenty-seven houses and 120 inhabitants. The two hotels were kept by Joseph C. Miller and Joseph C. Simmons. Mr. A. V. P. Hager was postmaster and also kept a general variety store. Boyce and Cowden were in the same buisness. Thomas H. Davis was proprietor of a shoe shop and grocery. E. H. Bradford was a cabinet-maker. The millinery business was represented by Catherine C. Wortman and Phœbe Riney.

William and Alfred Smith were in the coal business. Dr. A. L. Jackson was proprietor of a drug store, while James T. Case and Isaac McGraw were the blacksmiths of the town. John Hammond had a wagon shop, Marquis Norris was a harness-maker, and Walker & Co., were tanners.

Otsego is surrounded by a good agricultural growing section, and contains about 150 inhabitants and is distant about eighteen miles from the county seat. It has a good public school building, two churches and a number of business houses. Barclay & Ross, general merchandise; Cowden & Boyce, general merchandise; John Hammond, wagon-maker; Hamilton & Watkins, millers; Otsego Flouring mills; J. T. Riney, contractor and undertaker; Isaac McGraw, blacksmith and old soldier; Jesse Ridgway, son of Basil Ridgway a pioneer of Adams township, is a prominent business man of Otsego, and engaged extensively in buying and selling horses.

The Methodist Episcopal church is the first organization in Monroe township. It was founded in 1816 by William Knox and Jacob Young, who instituted the first class, consisting of the following persons: Charles Marquand; Samuel Sprague; George Bainter, his wife, Lydia, and their son, John; Miss Jack; Ashfield Watrous and his wife, Elizabeth. The first preaching was at the house of George Bainter, and Charles Marquand was the first class-leader. In 1828 this organization was absorbed by the Methodist Protestant church.

Revs. Myers and Gibbons, in 1828, organized a class composed of the following members: Phineas

Palmer, class-leader, and his wife, Margaret; David Richardson and his wife, Mary; James Holcomb and his wife, Electa; James Sprague and his wife, Susannah; Samuel Sprague; Elijah Sprague and his wife, Elizabeth. This is now the Pleasant Valley Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. J. P. Durbin, of the Zanesville circuit, formed a class as follows: William Clark, his wife, Nancy, and their family; Hugh Ballentine, his wife, Mary, and their family; Charles Wilcox, his wife, Nancy, and their family. This was in the year 1822. Meetings were held at the house of Hugh Ballentine, where the class was originally organized, until 1848. This year a frame church was built, but was destroyed by fire in 1854 and rebuilt, the same size, in 1855. This church became the Maysville Methodist Episcopal church.

Otsego Baptist church was organized by members of the Salem Township Baptist church, for the purpose of having religious services nearer at home. It was constituted July 20, 1844, by Elder William Sedwick, who officiated as pastor until May 19, 1849, when he resigned. The membership was as follows: C. G. Sedwick, H. C. Sedwick, Asheba Lane, Ruth Nash, William Emler, Mary Emler, Drucilla Richardson, Jared Cone Sr., Eliza Cone, Nelson F. Richardson, Elizabeth Emler, Sarah Bradford, Philip Darner, Rebecca Darner, Harriet E. Frazier, Maria Wortman, Ellen Trimble, Charles Foster, Margaret Foster, Elizabeth Buker, James Trimble, Mary Trimble, Robert Trimble, William Hague, Louis Lane, Gilbert Ross, Casper Bradford, Barton Cone, Charles Frazier, Rebecca Trimble, Margaret Ross, Abraham Emler, Daniel Milton, Susan Milton, George Milton, Mary J. Milton, David McVickar, Elizabeth McVickar, Sarah Sprague, James Reed, Matilda A. Reed.

The Otsego Presbyterian church was organized in 1848, the original founders being Rev. William Wilson and Rev. William Wallace—the first name given was Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church, which was afterward changed to Otsego Presbyterian church, the new and old divisions of the church uniting. The original members were: Arthur Hamilton and his wife Catherine, Samuel Hamilton and his wife, Malcolm McNeil and his wife Isabel, John McNeil and his wife Margery, Malcolm McNeil 2d and his wife Eliza, Mary McNeil, Margaret McNeil, James McNeil and his sisters Margaret, Sarah, Margery and Mary. In 1849 a frame church was completed, on land owned by Malcolm McNeil, and afterward donated to this church by his heirs. The first pastor was Rev. William Wallace, who died in 1852. The first elders were Arthur Hamilton, John McNeil and Malcolm McNeil. The present deacons are Malcolm McNeil 2d, and Samuel Hamilton.

Union Chapel Methodist Protestant church was organized in 1860, at a private house, by the Rev. H. T. Lawson; class-leader was Robert Donaldson. The following were the original members of the class: G. W. Vensel and wife Sarah Ann, Samuel Echelberry and his wife Charity, Hannah Elsen, Alice Elsen, Nancy Donaldson, Frances Holcomb, Susan Holcomb, Elijah Sprague, Elizabeth Sprague.

The first carpenter was John Thompson. Parker Shepardson was the first blacksmith. His shop was on White Eyes creek. In 1835 Thomas McCall introduced the first threshing machine; it was a tread power. In 1835 John S. Abbott brought the first mowing machine into the township. In October, 1820, Samuel Sprague and Mary Snoat were married, and it was the first marriage in Monroe township. On July 29, 1814, Levina Sprague was born. She was the first white child born in the township, and the daughter of James and Susannah Sprague. In 1813 Martin Richardson built on section 19 the first frame house. In 1812 the first wagon was brought into the township. In 1819 David Richardson built the first brick house in the township. In 1814 Mary Stoner, who came from Pennsylvania with her husband, taught the first school in the township in her own house, which was on section 13. In 1816 Mary Richardson, wife of David Richardson, taught the second school in the township at her residence one-half mile south of Otsego.

Barton Cone (deceased) was born in Monroe township, son of Jared Cone, the pioneer, was a substantial farmer of Monroe township, and a soldier in the 100 days' service. He was deacon of the Baptist church many years, and justice of the peace, and was familiarly known as Squire Cone. He accumulated a handsome property, and was a man of untarnished integrity. Col. Joseph Walker (deceased) was a commissioned officer in the old militia. On August 12, 1825, he settled in Monroe township from Pennsylvania. He was many years engaged in the tanning business at Otsego. Col. Walker was commissioned by Gov. Joseph Vance, as adjutant of the Fifth regiment, Second brigade, Fifteenth division of the militia of Ohio. His sword and commission have both been preserved. He took a great pride in the respectable and intelligent body of descendants who claimed him as their ancestor. Robert Boyce, (deceased), for years a prosperous merchant of Adamsville, died in Otsego in 1881. He was a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1828, and in 1836 settled in Madison township. He was the father of Richard Boyce, a prominent business man of Otsego.

Chapter XLI.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

NEWTON township lies in the southwestern corner of the county, its western and part of its southern boundary being the county line. It is bounded north by Hopewell and Springfield, east by Springfield and Brush Creek and partially on the south by Clay. Jonathan's creek, the principal stream, flows in an irregular course through the central portion of the township, its two forks and their tributaries—Buckeye fork, Kent's run, Thompson's run, One Mile run, Two Mile run, Three Mile run and other streams—rendering it one of the best watered townships in the county. The excellence of the clay of this township for the purposes of the potter has rendered the making of pottery ware a leading industry here. This part of the county was formerly a favorite resort of the Shawnee Indians and game and fish were abundant. The first land within the present borders of this township that was entered for settlement was the west half of section 23, township 15, range 14, by Jacob Smith in 1797. Smith came from Virginia and settled on this land about 1802. His homestead was the one known as the John Smith place, his son John having lived on it after the death of the pioneer. It appears that Smith was not the first actual settler, however, for Andrew Crooks and his wife, also from Virginia, located about 1800 on a part of section 6, near where Newtonville now is, where his son, George Crooks, afterward lived. About the same time, John Axline, from Bucks county, Penn., settled on the southeast quarter of section 34. Dr. Kent located near where Newtonville now is, about 1802 and seems to have remained only long enough to give his name to Kent's run. About 1805 Benjamin Croy, Jacob Baker, Peter Fauley and Daniel Horn located in this township. Chauncey Ford located near where Roseville now is some time in 1804. Lewis Nye located and made improvements on section 9 about the same time. David Olive came with him, but died from a rattlesnake bite during the year 1804. Together these two men bargained for a half section of land that had previously been entered by one Jennings.

Soon after he came, Andrew Crooks donated the use of sufficient land for a schoolhouse in which a school was opened by a well-educated Scotchman named William McElree. This was doubtless the first school in the township. On the Springer place a schoolhouse was built very early in the present century, which has been referred to as the "Springer schoolhouse" and "the schoolhouse up Buckeye." The first teacher there was Timothy Wheeler, whose successor was Thomas H. Dalson, Not long afterward a school was established on the Abbott place. In the old log schoolhouse on the Rankin place Daniel Poe taught about 1810, and ten years later James D. Luke and Mary Walpole and Noah Tanner were among the pupils there. About this time, or a little earlier, perhaps, the Uniontown school was opened in Fultenham. The primitive schoolhouse on Crooks' land gave place later to a more modern structure known as the Lamb schoolhouse which was built not far from the old site, and that in turn to another on the old Athens road, a few miles from Roseville, which was known as the Walpole schoolhouse. Another school on the Maysville pike, a mile west of Newtonville, was taught by George Spencer, among whose pupils were Mrs. Elijah Rankin, Jonathan Hatcher and Jonas Burton. The early schools were all subscription schools. The first common school was opened in Uniontown just prior to 1850 and was under the supervision of Rev. William Ferguson, who was president of the school board.

Newton township was organized early in 1802. The first township trustees were John Beckwith, Andrew Crooks and Benjamin Redman. The first clerk was Isaac Carter. The first justices of the peace were Alexander Nolan and Jacob Crooks. The first constables were William McElree and William Lawrence, though the latter is said to have been acting constable only. Early in the history of the township Isaac Carter was a justice of the peace, and in 1823 William Anderson was first elected, who held the office for about two decades. Early elections were held at the house of Squire Nolan, who lived southeast of the pres-

ent site of Newtonville, and at William Fellows', west of the same point.

Andrew Crooks, the pioneer, was a man of enterprise. There was no road between his place and Powell's mill, and he cut one and that turned the tide of travel in his direction to some extent. His next venture was the opening of his house as an inn, about 1804. An idea of the thinness of the population at that time may be gained from the fact that though a "raising" was an important event, only the following named persons were present at the raising of Crook's house: Joseph Carpenter, David Olive, Henry Crooks, Solomon Hodge, Isaac Martin, John Mathias, Mary Crooks and Peggy Carpenter. Crooks died about 1850, aged over seventy years, and at that time had kept the house for more than forty-five years. The first hewed-log house in this section was built by Lewis Nye, where Newtonville now is, about 1809 or 1810. Moses Plummer built the first saw and gristmill in the township, near the locality of where Wills Bros.' large mill was later built, on Jonathan's creek, a mile east of where Uniontown now is. James Jeffries had a mill in the township about 1807, and another was built a year later by Caleb and Isaac Jones. Crook's mill was built about 1812. On the site of the old Jeffries mill a mill was built six years later by John Harrington for Jacob Smith. A few years afterward John Smith was the lessee of this mill, which was finally destroyed by fire. About 1838 or 1840 the Joneses—Isaac, Caleb and Moses, erected a mill on the creek. Benjamin Redman started the first tannery, a little west of the bridge spanning Jonathan's creek. John Hendricks, father of the late Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, early had a tannery near the site of Uniontown, on the same stream. In an advertisement which appeared in the issue of the Zanesville "Express" for September 23, 1818, S. H. Raymenton informed the public that the clothier's works on Jonathan's creek, about four miles from Zanesville, formerly owned by John Harrington, and at that time owned by John Slack, were in operation and that he would receive cloth at the houses of Andrew Crooks, David Tipton, Levi Chapman, and at his own house, in Putnam, to which places the cloth would be returned when dressed, he having a varied stock of dye stuffs, and workmen who so well understood the business as to be able to form any color desired. He stated, also, that he would receive wheat, rye, corn, oats, flaxseed, beans, etc., in payment. Jacob Ronie established the first pottery some time prior to 1815. The next was established by A. Ensminger some time subsequent to 1825. Joseph Rambo established his pottery in 1863, and Harrison Suttle began in the same line of manufacture at Newtonville about eleven years later. Jacob Funk set up his forge where Uniontown now is, about 1812. That he was an artist as well as a fine mechanic appears from the fact that he not only made very presentable swords for use during the war of 1812–14, but dies from which were printed some of the "script" in circulation in those days. About the same time William Bush began blacksmithing near Funk. Thomas Brown opened his shop a little before 1840. Another old disciple of Vulcan who was long popular in the township was Gabnet Keyes.

Newtonville (White Cottage postoffice and station) is a town on the line of the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking railroad, eight miles from Zanesville. It has telephone connection with Newark, Columbus, Lancaster and Zanesville. This is the center of a good local trade. Darlington, or Newton postoffice, is located at the junction of the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking and the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroads. It is a small hamlet, having little trade. The most important trade center and shipping point in the township is Uniontown (Fultonham station and postoffice), an incorporated village of about 400 inhabitants, in the western part, ten miles southwest of Zanesville, on the line of the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking railroad. A short distance below the station is McCrea Park, a pleasure resort fitted up by the railroad company. Uniontown has telephone connection with Zanesville, Columbus, Lancaster, Newark and other points. It is the seat of Fultonham Academy, and here are located Muskingum Lodge No. 368, F. & A. M.; Ham Gardner Post No. 545, G. A. R.; and Newton Lodge No. 278, I. O. O. F.

Chapter XLII.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

FALLS township is bounded north by Muskingum, east by Washington and Zanesville, south by Zanesville and Springfield, and west by Hopewell, and its lines are thus described: "Beginning on the west side of the Licking river, at the corporation line of the city of Zanesville, on what is the 'Military' or 'Base' line; thence west along said line one and a half miles to the southeast corner of Hopewell township; thence north along the line of said township to the southeasterly corner of Licking and southwesterly corner of Muskingum townships; thence east along the south line of Muskingum township to the Muskingum river; thence in a southerly direction along and down said river to the corporation line of the city of Zanesville; thence west and south around the said corporation of Zanesville to the place of beginning."

The surface of this township is undulating and not unpicturesque. The slopes near the river are called the first and second bottoms. The soil is a sandy loam, quite productive, in the bottoms; on the uplands a clay subsoil, exceedingly rich. The forests which once covered this section were composed of chestnut, elm, ash, hickory, walnut, beech, maple and the different varieties of oak. Sandstone and limestone have been found here and iron also exists, and some parts yield a good quality of coal. Potter's clay is found also.

The Licking river flows through the southwestern portion of Falls township, and to it Bartlett's, Devere's and Timber runs are tributary. There are in the township quite a number of constantly flowing springs. About two-thirds of the township lies northeast of the river and the balance southwest.

Falls township was organized March 9, 1808 September 3, 1817, a portion of West Zanesville was attached. In October, 1870, West Zanesville was set off and constituted a part of the city of Zanesville. This township originally included Muskingum.

The settlement of Falls township dates from 1790. It was not until four years later that the trading post was established at Zanestown and regular commerce was begun between the whites and Indians. The title of pioneer settler is awarded by common consent to Edward Tanner, who located near the south bank of the Licking, about seven miles above its mouth. Tanner, who was born in Virginia on the south branch of the Potomac, had at the age of sixteen been captured by the Indians who kept him a prisoner at upper Sandusky, Ohio, for three years and a half, finally releasing him and permitting him to return to his former home. After his marriage he came to this locality above referred to and there built a cabin and lived at peace with his aboriginal neighbors, with whom he is said to have maintained friendly relations by recourse to a system of fair dealing that should have commended itself to others similarly situated who came to grief because they did not recognize its efficacy. There his son, Samuel Tanner, was born in 1792, and at a later date Capt. William C. Tanner. Soon after the year 1800 Tanner built the first hewed-log house in the county and moved into it from his primitive cabin. This pioneer died in 1831. About a year after him came Baltzer Fletcher, also a Virginian, who located east of Tanner's, and John Kinkead, from New Jersey, came in 1795. About two years later John Ratliff and Elias Hughes located not far from the mouth of the Licking. They came from Virginia and are said to have been typical frontier scouts. They were not permanent settlers here, but removed about twenty miles up the river within a year of their coming. About 1798 one Priest located in this township, though the exact place of his settlement is unknown. The following reference to him has been found: "Mr. Priest, wife and six children, the youngest in arms, removed from Culpeper county, Va., 400 miles away, the parents walking, the mother carrying her babe, while the other children and their household goods and furniture were transported on pack horses. Mrs. Priest lived to be one hundred and two years old." About 1800 Abel Lewis came from Pennsylvania, making the journey on foot,

and it is related of him that at night he secured his arm to a high limb in a tree with his pocket-handkerchief and slept in the tree top secure from danger from wild beasts. He was a surveyor and from 1803 to 1811 was clerk of the court. In 1812 he took up his residence on the farm, since known as that of his son, George J. Lewis. In 1804 John Channel located temporarily near the mouth of the Licking, subsequently removing to a point further up the river. He was well known as a hunter. William Kamp was an early settler and in 1807 Frederick Geyer was living on the Lewis Lane farm. Moses Dillon, the elder, from Pennsylvania, visited this part of the country about 1804. He came as the traveling companion of a Quaker preacher, whose objective point was the camping ground of the Wyandot Indians at the head waters of the Coshocton branch of the Muskingum, and who had then attained the age of three-score and ten. The great water power afforded by the falls of the Licking and his discovery of iron ore in the vicinity determined him to locate here, and he soon purchased about 3,000 acres of land, which included the falls, and in 1805 settled there permanently, establishing what was doubtless the first furnace and foundry west of the Alleghanies and subsequently engaged in other enterprises which are mentioned elsewhere. Charles and John Roberts, who came into this township prior to 1810, were the first surveyors, if tradition is to be relied on. One Woodword, who assisted Edward Tanner in the erection of his hewed log house, is thought to have been the first carpenter.

The old village of Dillon's Falls has been referred to. Its beginning was the location there of Moses Dillon, who, about 1805, put in operation a foundry and furnace and began the manufacture of hollow ware. After he opened his store this became an important trading point, and though no town was ever regularly laid out, a goodly number of families settled round about on Mr. Dillon's land. Later enterprises of Mr. Dillon and his sons have received attention elsewhere. John McIntire laid out the village of West Zanesville in 1809, platting squares which he subdivided into lots. The plat was never recorded, however. These lots extended from the north end of the bridge north along River street, and were numbered one to twenty, inclusive. That part of Newtown or the Western Addition, lying west of Blue avenue, was owned by John Lee. This addition was laid out in 1852. Terrace No. 1 and terrace No. 2, both on the John McIntire land, were laid out in 1855 and 1863, respectively. The village of West Zanesville was incorporated in 1869. Henry Peters was its first mayor and Imri Richards its first recorder. In 1870 this village was annexed to the city of Zanesville, and it has since formed a part of that municipality. A postoffice was established there in 1811, with John S. Parke as postmaster. A distillery was established near here about eighty years ago, by James Thorp, and another was put in operation later on the Snider farm by James Fulton, which afterward passed to the possession and management of Joseph Belknap.

The mail route from Zanesville to Newark was opened through this township in 1806, and the mails were for a time carried on horseback. Neile, Moore & Co. put on a line of stages in 1825, and perhaps a little later John S. Dugan operated another line between the same terminal points by way of Irville and Nashport. The construction of the branch of the Baltimore & Ohio system, extending from Columbus to Wheeling, and formerly known as the Central Ohio railroad, marked the advent of this modern improvement in this township. Dillon's Falls is a station on this line. The National pike or National road, extending from Washington, D. C., to St. Louis, Mo., was constructed in 1830, and the part of it traversing this township has since afforded better facilities for road traffic than any other highway within or partially within its borders.

A Mr. Black is said to have been the pioneer pedagogue, and is accredited with having taught a school near the boundary line of Falls and Hopewell townships as early as 1801. The first schoolhouse was erected on the William Search farm, in the southwest corner of the township, about 1804. Another early teacher was Mr. Ranney, who taught on the Camp farm, north of the Licking. Moses Dillon and his sons opened the first store at Dillon's Falls about 1806, bringing their miscellaneous merchandise in by packhorse for some years. Rev. James B. Findley, of the Methodist persuasion, preached about 1810 in the tavern house of Henry Dick, at Dillon's Falls, and organized a class consisting of John Hooper, Jacob Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, J. Denlenhiffer and a colored man named Sam Gassaway. Dick's tavern is thought not to have been opened until 1810. John Corbis, of West Zanesville, opened a public house in a log building with a porch, a year earlier. John Lee opened a tavern at Dillon's Falls about 1816. The first gristmill in the township was put in operation at the falls early in the present century by George Jackson. It was located just below Dillon's furnace and was resorted to by settlers for fifty miles round about, who were at times obliged to wait several days for their grists to be ground. William English put a tannery in operation near by about the same time. A salt well was owned and operated on the James Miller farm, in the northeast part of the township, by Gen. Samuel Herrick, some time before 1825. Dr.

Isaac Helmick, who hung out his sign (if sign he had) at West Zanesville, is thought to have been the primitive physician in Falls township.

The furnace and foundry established at Dillon's Falls, in 1805, by Moses Dillon Sr., has been mentioned. About ten years later he erected a flouringmill and two sawmills near the Falls. These enterprises were important for that time, considering the locality, and it is said that at times more than a hundred men were employed in carrying them on. With the store (opened about 1806) they formed the nucleus of a settlement which at one time included about half a hundred families. Mr. Dillon died in 1828 at the advanced age of ninety-four years. His sons, John, Isaac and Moses Jr., were men of good judgment and much business ability. The former operated the foundry for some years after the death of the father. About sixty-five or seventy years ago Isaac engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, cloths, including cassimeres and satinets, and carpets, in West Zanesville, at the mouth of the Licking, where he had also a sawmill and a store, and for some years his business was quite extensive. Both John and Isaac Dillon were well known farmers and fruit growers, and the latter introduced the breeding of Merino sheep and raised much fine stock. They were prominent in the organization, in 1836, of the Muskingum County Agricultural society, of which the former was the first president. John Dillon died at the age of eighty-six years in 1862.

Thomas Wilkins, on the National pike, five miles west of Zanesville, began the manufacture of pottery in 1874, and about the same time a second pottery was established in this township near the falls of the Licking. Philip Mourin discovered limestone in the Newtonville strata, and above it iron ore of good quality, and in a deposit about half a foot in thickness. Prior to 1880 a good deal of this iron ore was hauled to Zanesville and consumed in the furnace there. About 1874 Mr. Mourin, in company with D. Hatton, began the operation of a lime kiln not far below the Falls, which they continued successfully until about twelve years ago. About 100 bushels of lime were produced daily by a continuous burner, and found a ready market in Zanesville. Below the limestone at Dillon's Falls is a strata of magnesian limestone from four to ten feet thick, which has been used to advantage in architecture, it being soft and readily shaped when first quarried, and having the advantage of hardening under brief atmospheric exposure. William Trago began to burn brick in Falls township in 1808, near the A. M. Hollingsworth place, about two miles from Zanesville. About a year later the Muskingum river was first dammed at Zanesville, a little above the site of the present dam, and the grist, saw and oilmills of George Jackson were put in operation on the west side of the river, and not far distant, on the same side a forwarding and commission warehouse was erected by James Taylor. It was about this time, too, that the gristmill of Richard Fairlamb and Michael Dulty was erected on the west side a little below the dam, which mill later became the property of J. & R. Drone, and not long afterward was erected Gillespie's linseed oilmill, near the present site of the west abutment of the railway bridge, which subsequently came into the possession of R. N. & D. Dunlap, who converted it into a broomhandle and clothespin factory. The present dam was built in 1838 by state appropriation. Glen Moore nursery, near Zanesville, was established by S. Jacobs Moore about 1856.

The Quaker burying-ground, a mile west of Zanesville, near the mouth of Timber run, was the first graveyard opened in this township. The ground, an acre in area, was donated by John Dillon Sr., more than fourteen years ago, and among the first interments there were those of William Tudor and members of his household. On the north side of the National pike, about two miles from Zanesville, is the Jewish burying-ground, which was laid out twenty-one years ago, and has been improved.

Mention has been made of the first preaching in the township by Rev. James B. Findley (Methodist), in 1810, and the organization, by him, of the first "class" of worshipers of that denomination. Through Mr. Findley's influence a hewed-log church was erected, not long afterward, by a popular subscription, which was dedicated, before it was finished, by Bishop McKendree, who preached from these words: "And upon this rock I will build my church." Many years later this primitive structure was superseded by a frame building. The influence of Rev. Mr. Findley seems to have been exerted for the good of the people at Dillon's Falls in more ways than one, and it is related that some time in 1810 he called the settlers together, and, standing on an inverted kettle, delivered to them such a strong plea in behalf of temperance that every one present signed and long kept the pledge. Rev. George Ellis was another early Methodist "itinerant" who preached in this township. Rev. David Sherrard was the first regular class-leader and preacher at the Falls. In the northwest part of this township a Methodist organization, known as "Hayne's" or "Hooper's" society, was effected. A house of worship was erected about 1810, which, on account of a burned log in one of its walls, was popularly known as "Black Log church," though by some it was called "the chapel."

The Rich Vale Methodist Episcopal church was

organized and its house of worship was erected soon after 1840. The building is located on the Zanesville and Dresden road, about five miles from Zanesville. Among the original members of this church were the families of F. N. Walker, S. M. Bell, Nathan Kelly, E. Wilkinson and Simeon Kelly, and their heads. Oakland church was organized in 1844, and among its constituent members were J. Pake, John Vandenbark, D. Edwards, William Camp and Mrs. J. Geyer, and their families. Rev. W. H. Marshall was the first regular pastor. William Camp, John Vandenbark and David Edwards were the first class-leaders. The land on which the house of worship stands was donated to the organization by C. C. Goddard, of Zanesville, who deeded it to John Vandenbark and William Camp, as trustees. The Methodist Protestant church of Falls township was organized about 1835, at John Tanner's house, where Revs. Joseph Thrapp and Cornelius Springer preached at times. The house of worship, near the center of the western border of the township, was erected in 1856. Rev. Mr. Thrapp also preached occasionally in the schoolhouse on the Frazeysburg road, which was erected more than fifty years ago on land donated for the purpose by John Vandenbark.

Chapter XLIII.

MUSKINGUM TOWNSHIP.

THIS, the second from west to east of the second tier of townships of the county from the northern limit, is bounded north by Jackson, Cass and Madison, east by Madison and Washington, south by Falls and west by Licking. The Muskingum river flows along its eastern border. Devore's run, which has its source in Cass township flows southeasterly through the western part of Muskingum. There are in the township some smaller streams, and some never-failing springs. The general surface is undulating, but in the eastern part, near the river, are prominent headlands, some of which rise quite abruptly. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam, though in the headlands spoken of is found a predominant clayey subsoil. Coal is plentiful in the eastern portions, and iron has been found. The principal timber trees are the oaks, hickory, ash, elm, beech, chestnut and walnut. There is an abundance of sandstone and limestone. The stone is of good quality and well adapted to building purposes. The township is traversed by the Cleveland & Canton and Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroads. Ellis, eight miles north of Zanesville, and seven miles south of Dresden, in the eastern part of this township, on the western bank of the Muskingum river, a station on these lines was founded, and its post-office was established a little more than twenty years ago.

As it is now bounded, Muskingum township was organized September 3, 1817, when West Zanesville was divided between this and Falls township. On the last Saturday in the same month the first township election is said to have been held at the house of Capt. James Taylor. Among those who were elected to office was Henry Butler, justice of the peace.

Among the early settlers in this township were David Devore, James Black, James Beach, John Bland, Elijah Stradley, Ebenezer Ryan, Timothy Prior, Jesse Dowell, William Bland, Levi Cooper, George Welsh, Samuel McCann and Joseph Spencer. The first three named came about 1797, and were the first white men to make a home in this township. Devore at first located and erected a cabin near the Muskingum, in the east part of the present township but removed to a place on the south half of section 6, township 2, range 8, near the stream since known as Devore's run. One of the others located on the Stitt farm. The third was of an unsettled disposition and did not choose a permanent home. John Bland who located on a part of section 13, is thought to have come the next year, and Silas Bland, his son, was born in camp before his parents had got settled in their wilderness home. Stradley and Ryan came in the year last mentioned and the former located on lot 36. William, brother of John Bland, came in 1803, and Cooper, Welsh, McCann and Spencer five years later. Rev. Joseph Thrapp, John Dorsey and Samuel Guest settled in the township in 1810, Dorsey on the west part of section 4.

Thrapp who had come from Virginia to Licking county, settled upon the J. E. Trapp farm in the southwest corner of the township. Samuel Baxter and Henry J. Butler came in 1812, the latter locating north of Thrapp. Three years later came J. M. Lane, a blacksmith, who located on section 19. He came from Baltimore county, Md., and Norman Gorsuch, from the same locality arrived soon afterward and located on the Joshua Gorsuch farm. He brought with him his family and his household effects, and it is said that they covered a distance of 375 miles intervening between their old home and their new one in twenty-two days. Joshua Gorsuch, a son of the pioneer, married a daughter of Rev. Mr. Thrapp, and lived to an advanced age. Norman Gorsuch died aged seventy-three years.

Timothy Prior, one of the pioneers, died in 1799, and his is believed to have been the first burial in the township. Two other pioneers, Jesse Dowell and James Devore, died the following year. The Gardner farm was the scene of their burial, and thus became the township's first cemetery. William Bland and Daniel Devore set out the first orchards in the first year of the present century, and not long afterward an apple and peach orchard was started by George Welsh. The first hewed-log house was erected by David Devore in 1798. It is stated that the first barn built in Muskingum township was one on the George Welsh farm, erected by Richard Owens, carpenter, about 1810, and it is believed that Owens was the first regular carpenter here. John M. Lane combined blacksmithing with farming, and was known as a blacksmith in this township prior to 1815. In the year last mentioned, or in 1816, Beal Owens set up his forge, and soon afterward another blacksmith shop was established by Otto Miller. David Devore built the first gristmill on Devore's run in 1812, or thereabouts. This establishment was one of the most primitive description, it being necessary to carry the ground wheat upstairs in sacks on men's shoulders for bolting, and the bolting was done by hand at that. About the same time Rev. Joseph Thrapp put a sawmill in operation on his improvement. Devore's gristmill gave place to a sawmill, which was standing there about 1825, then the property of Elias Green. Dutton Lane established a tannery on the Dresden road about 1812, and Firman Spencer another in his part of the township about five years later. Among early school teachers were Sanford Raimy, John Elliott, Archibald McCann, a man named Phelps, and another named Shurtliffe or Shutliff, who is thought to have taught the first school in the township in the Pierson schoolhouse about 1815. David Pierson and James Welsh are accredited with having been actively engaged in the management of a distillery prior to 1820. Another was established near the river by Col. George Jackson about 1818 or 1819. Michael Hahn was operating a distillery in the township in 1824, or about that time. Col. Jackson, above mentioned, was making salt in the eastern part of the township, near the river, as early as 1821. The first public house was opened by David Devore, at his residence, as early as 1812. The house of Dutton Lane was thrown open to the public traveling over the Zanesville and Coshocton road about 1820. The Devore log house was primitive enough as a tavern, but Lane's was still more so, for it is said to have contained only one room, and that a by no means large one. Firman Spencer, above mentioned, erected the first brick house in Muskingum in 1825, near where Shannon was laid out five years later. Robert Welsh opened the first store in that locality about 1845. It is stated that at that time, when wheat was unsaleable at 20 cents a bushel in trade, its producers had to pay three to four shillings per yard for calico, 50 cents and more a pound for coffee, and $2 a pound for tea. Silver coin and scrip were employed in all transactions where barter was not resorted to of necessity, and there are those who say that coins were cut in halves and quarters when change could not be made conveniently without.

Early in the history of the township blooded horses were brought from Maryland and Virginia by some of the pioneers. Joshua Gorsuch introduced imported hogs about 1828 to 1830. A little later Isaac Dillon of Falls township introduced an improved breed of sheep. Joshua Gorsuch, John M. Lane, Col. Ellis, John McDonald, and some of the Welshes and Blands were extensive and successful sheep growers. Durham cattle were introduced by James Still and James McCammon.

Rev. Joseph Thrapp, who was a Methodist minister of much ability, well known throughout a wide extent of country, organized the first church in the township at his residence in 1810, with himself and family and John Thrapp and Messrs. Hickson and Hall and their families as members. Rev. James Quinn was the first pastor. This organization has had a successful existence, and during recent years has met for worship at Sherrard chapel. In 1815 a camp meeting was held by the Methodists on Mr. Thrapp's farm, and among those who preached were Bishops McKendree and Asbury, as they have since been known. Conversions were numerous, a notable one having been that of Samuel Hamilton, of Hopewell, who subsequently became a preacher in the same denomination, and as such labored successfully during a long and useful life. The first Sunday-school was started by Archibald McCann, who taught the Bible all day Sunday, as he taught

ordinary school on other days. He is remembered as having had the welfare of the young people of his community at heart, and as being profoundly devoted to their spiritual and educational interests. An old newspaper contains an account of his accidental death by drowning in the canal at Zanesville some time in the latter part of March, 1839, by walking off the abutment of the open drawbridge. In 1813 the Baptists organized a church sometimes called the Baxter church, with the following among its constituent members: Samuel Baxter, John Dorsey, and Samuel Guest and their wives and Mrs. Henry Butler, Mrs. Lane, and Mrs. Eastenbauer. Rev. Amos Nix was the first pastor. The house of worship of this congregation is located on the John Welsh farm. The Presbyterian church in the western part of the township was organized in 1814. Its first pastor was Rev. James Culbertson, of Zanesville. Among its original members were David Pierson and family, in whose honor it has sometimes been referred to as the Pierson church, Joseph McDonald and family and members of the Welsh family. The church and cemetery lot was given by David Pierson and George Welsh. A Sunday-school was organized about 1850. St Mary's Catholic church was organized at the residence of William Mattingly in 1834, and was ministered to by the Dominican fathers of Zanesville until 1855. In 1856 a commodious brick edifice was erected on John Mattingly's farm, on a church lot of an acre which Mr. Mattingly had given. The building was furnished by Francis Mattingly.

Early deaths in the township have been mentioned, and early burials on the Gardner farm have been noted. There were other early interments on the Joshua Butler farm. Many pioneers and their descendants are buried in the Baptist and Presbyterian cemeteries, the first mentioned of which comprises three acres of ground. The first burial in the Catholic cemetery was that of William Mattingly who died in 1857, aged about seventy-five.

Chapter XLIV.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

THE first actual settler here was probably James Finley, a Pennsylvanian, who came to the township about 1801 or 1802. His occupation was that of a weaver, and he afterward supplied many of his neighbors, the early settlers of the township, with the homespun cloth of which the clothing worn by them was always made. Abraham Mercer soon followed Finley to this township, coming from Virginia, and in the fall of 1803 settled on section 6. Caleb Dunn reached the same section in 1805, coming from Scioto, to which place he had taken his family the preceding year. Nicholas Border and Lewis Carns came soon after, Border taking a piece of land in the south half of section 1 in the latter part of 1806, and Carns coming the following year, took up land adjoining Dunn, in section 6. Lemuel Joseph about the same time occupied a portion of section 10.

The period of time prior to 1820 was marked by a rapid and steady growth of settlement. Among those who settled here during that period were John Kepler, Rev. William Sedwick, William Pringle, John, Jake, Andrew and George Mercer, Gen. Samuel Herrick, Rev. Pringle, Thomas Leach, —— Wells, Henry Harris, William Corbin, John S. Parkerson, George W. Gibbons, Daniel McLean, Josiah Fulkerson. The western part of the township was settled largely by Germans, among whom were Bowman, Glassman, Corbin, Deffenbaugh, Swope, Lehman and others, whose children and grandchildren reside in the vicinity and exhibit the same industry and integrity that characterized their fathers.

Several distilleries were operated in the township. John Kepler's still, in the northern part, was one of the first, and probably the principal one in the neighborhood. William Corbin made whisky in a small way about a mile from Kepler's. Whisky was worth from 18 to 20 cents per gallon, and the quality so excellent that old residents smack their lips when speaking of it, bemoan the degeneracy of the manufacturers of the "poison" of these days and sigh for the good old times, with old-time pleasures and customs.

The civilizing influence of the church was early

acknowledged. Many of the early settlers of this township were members of church before leaving their native states, and on coming to Ohio brought their religion with them. These realizing the strength to be obtained by concerted action organized a Methodist Episcopal church at the house of Lemuel Joseph, who was the first class-leader. Services were held at the house of Mr. Joseph and others for a time, after which a log church was built. Some of the early members of the church were Lemuel and Celia Joseph, Andrew, Mary, John and Elizabeth Mercer, Margaret Watts. James Watts was the pioneer preacher of this church. The first meeting house, known as Joseph's meeting house, was built of logs. It stood and was used as a place of worship until destroyed by fire. The present structure, known as "Fairview Chapel," marks the site of the old meeting house. A goodly number of the pioneers were of the Baptist church, among whom we note the families of Caleb Dunn, Evan Crane, William Evans, Daniel Comstock, Lewis Ayers, David Leright, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Moore, Galbreath and Johnson. Revs. Pringle and Sedwick were the pioneer preachers, who worked in the fields or forests during the week and on Sundays would preach at the house of some settler in the neighborhood, preaching without pay.

Religion and education go hand in hand, and the pioneers of Wayne township realizing this fact, soon after the organization of the church set about securing educational advantages for their children. About 1815 a log schoolhouse was erected on what is now the farm of W. Dunn, to whom we are indebted for nearly all our information concerning this primitive structure. This "temple of learning" was built of round logs, the crevices "chinked" and plastered with clay. In one end was a fireplace which would burn large logs eight feet or more in length. It was the duty of the boys attending the school to cut the wood which was burned. In this building a log was cut out at the proper hight to afford light in the room, and paper rendered translucent with grease was placed in the opening so formed. The floor was rough puncheons, the seats were of slabs or split trees with peg legs. Holes were bored in the walls of the building and wooden pins inserted on these slabs or hewed puncheon were placed for desks. In a house of this description some of the most worthy men of the county laid the foundations of successful lives. The schools were supported entirely by subscription of the patrons, and seldom continued longer than three months.

The first death in the settlement of which we find any record is that of Asa Dunn, a son of Caleb Dunn, who died the year after his parents removed to this township and was buried on his father's farm, at a place, only a few hundred yards from the family residence, which has since been used as a family and neighborhood burial ground.

Probably the first blacksmith in the township was Charles Lisk at Duncan's Falls, another at same place was a man named Munsey. For many years the nearest smith was at Zanesville, where all horses were taken to be shod and all repair-work and plow making was done. Edward Trimble for many years ran a shop at the Falls. Michael Carns was probably the first wagonmaker in the township, his shop was in the northeast part of the township near the residence of Robert Griffin. A man named Morrison made shoes at Duncan's Falls at an early day.

Prior to 1835 the only way known to the settlers by which to separate wheat from the straw and chaff was by use of the flail or by treading out the grain with horses, a slow and imperfect process. In the fall of that year Robert Griffin introduced a threshing-machine operated by tread-mill horse power. This, though it would now be considered a very primitive affair, was then a wonderful machine, as by its use as much as a hundred bushels could be threshed in a day if conditions were favorable.

Wayne township was organized from parts of Zanesville and Salt Creek townships, March 7, 1826. Pursuant to this order the election was held at the house of Joseph Dixon, at which Samuel Scott, Mathias Spangler and Jacob Mercer presided as judges of election, and Edward Smith and Thomas Leach officiated as clerks.

The offices to be filled at this election were, three trustees, five supervisors, two overseers of the poor, a treasurer, two fence-viewers, one clerk, and two constables. The successful candidates were: for trustees, John S. Parkinson, Jacob Mercer, Mathias Spangler; for supervisors, Samuel Scott, Edwin Smith, David McLean, Daniel Poland, Mathias Spangler Jr.; for overseers of the poor, Lemuel Joseph, Benjamin Carter; for treasurer, Richard Brookover; for fence-viewers, Benjamin Barton, Daniel McLean; for clerk, George W. Gibbons; for constables, John Mason, Jacob Spangler. A little later John S. Parkinson and Mathias Spangler were elected justices of the peace.

The town of Duncan's Falls was originally laid out in 1841, in accordance with an order of the court of common pleas, by John W. Foster, master commissioner, and James Taylor. Two additions to the town were made by Alvah Buckingham, both in 1849. The town has a population (1890) of 222. It has never been incorporated.

The town has three churches, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Presbyterian; four stores, post office, and the following secret and benevolent so-

cieties: Masonic, G. A. R., Knights of Pythias, Women's Relief Corps, and P. O. S. A., all of which are prosperous. The only factory of any consequence in the town is the flouringmill of John Miller, which is fully equipped with roller process and has a capacity of seventy-five barrels. The first store in the place was that of James Taylor, prior to 1825. He carried a general stock of merchandise and exchanged for the produce of the settlers. Lyons & Wolff had a store near the mouth of Salt creek, in which was opened the first postoffice in the township. The mail was carried by James Larrison, whose route was from Zanesville to McConnelsville. Before this office was opened the settlers were obliged to go to Zanesville for their mail. Mr. Lyons was the first postmaster. Probably the next store opened in that neighborhood was kept by a man named Grader. The first physician at Duncan's Falls was Dr. Mason, who died recently at an advanced age.

The inconveniences of the settlers were greatly enhanced by the distance they had to travel to get corn or wheat ground. Zanesville being the nearest place, the trip was usually made up the river in a dug-out canoe. Two to four days were required to make the trip, and occasionally, when the corn was not thoroughly dry before grinding, the meal would be sour before reaching its destination. This fact led to the erection, by Samuel Frazer, of a gristmill on Flat river. A sawmill was erected in 1834, by Martin Chandler, on Salt creek. There being an abundance of material for the making of brick, I. S. Parkinson engaged in their manufacture as early as 1825, and was soon followed by General Herrick and Andrew Carns.

In 1825 the government, realizing the enormous water power to be had here, erected a dam on the natural falls of the river. In 1836 Dugan and Bowen began the erection of a four-story gristmill, which was completed in 1838. It contained eight run of stones and was the principal mill for many miles along the Muskingum. This mill is still in operation. It has changed hands several times, and is now the property of John Miller. It has been refitted and a great deal of new machinery has been added. Among other improvements has been the substitution of a full roller process for the old buhrs. A large room in the building was originally set apart and fitted up for a cardingmill, and was the only cardingmill in the township.

The Duncans Falls Baptist church was organized in Taylorsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, October 17, 1840, by a council of brethren invited from neighboring churches for that purpose, viz.: from Salt Creek, Parley Brown, Archibald Galbraith, and Abel Johnson; from Zanesville, Thomas Neale and Charles Grant; from Zoar church, William Hambrick, B. Y. Seigfried. Michael White was also present. The council was organized by appointing Parley Brown, moderator, and Abel Johnson, clerk. The following seventeen persons (sixteen of whom had letters of dismission from Salt Creek church) presented themselves before the council, viz.: George Crane, Henry Sapp, James Crane, Samuel Harper, William Bolman, George Gander, Susan Comstock, Mercy Crane, Matilda Groves, Sarah Cuberly, Elizabeth Ann Gander, Rebecca Morris, Hannah Armstrong, Catherine Sapp, Elizabeth Bolman, Moses Masters, and Elizabeth Masters, giving their reasons why they believed a Baptist church should be organized in the vicinity of Taylorsville. These reasons, with their articles of faith being satisfactory to the council, they were in the ordinary manner recognized as a regular Baptist church. At a subsequent meeting the new church adopted the name Duncan's Falls Baptist church. At this time the church had no meeting house, but held their meetings a part of the time in a cooper shop and at private houses, or wherever a convenient place could be found, but God was with them and added to their number from time to time, many precious souls. In the year 1841 the church resolved to make an effort to build a meeting house on the north side of the river, in the then opening village of Duncan's Falls, on a lot afterward donated to them by Alvah Buckingham and lady.

The church met in their new meeting house for worship, the first time on March 9, 1844. Abel Johnson was the first pastor, under whose labors the church was gathered. The following ministers served the church as pastors at different times: G. C. Sedwick, Kitchell, Sheppard, Emerson, Amerman, Harford, Erwin James, Davies, Swinehart, Chambers, Neff, Morriss and N. W. Dixon, the present pastor. During the intervals of these pastorates the church was frequently supplied with preaching by other ministers. Although many of the members of Duncan's Falls Baptist church resided in the country, away from the meeting house, surrounded by opposition to Baptist sentiment, the little band has struggled along its way, many times cast down, but never desparing, manfully "holding forth the Word of Life." At various times since its organization this church has had very fruitful revivals by which many new members were added to their number. Some noble men have been connected with this church. Men whose piety, liberality, and consecrated lives, endeared them to the church while living, and now that they have gone to their reward, their memory is embalmed and cherished in the hearts of those who survive them. Among the names of these brethern we would mention the names of Comstock, Gander, Cram, Male, and many others, should space permit.

Anchor lodge 283, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1855, under a dispensation of the Grand lodge of Ohio, by James D. Sturges, John J. Kassell, R. I. Peach, Fred Young, Thomas McLees, Joseph Starrett and P. Denek.

In 1856 the lodge was chartered by the Grand lodge of the state at Zanesville, and the following were appointed the first officers of the lodge: James D. Sturges, W. M.; John J. Kassell, Sr. Ward.; Marquis Williams, Jr. Ward. The lodge has about sixty members. The lodge owns a good two-story frame building, the upper story of which is finished for a lodge room, and is well furnished with all pharaphernalia. The building was erected by the Masonic Building association in 1884. The lodge completed payment for the building in 1887. The lower story is occupied as a general store and postoffice.

Dan Brown post No. 380, G. A. R., was organized and chartered September 29,1883, with a membership at its institution of thirty-eight as follows: John T. Brown, Jacob Bash, F. M. Christie, O. B. Crumbaker, Joseph Daw, George W. Dempster, H. H. Dickes, Silas W. Fickle, H. S. Finley, A. M. Frazier, G. B. Howard, C. H. Hostler, D. Hoppstetter, John Kusmaul, A. L. Kinkade, Mathew Lynn, James McNeal, George McCurdy, John Mercer, William McGill, C. C. Miller, G. A. Neff, James G. Osborn, Joseph Peach, A. L. Petty, John Roberts, John Robison, William Robinson, Henry Romine, D. L. Stockdale, I. C. Swingle, H. H. Smith, John Smith, John W. Tigner, C. Swinchall, John Waxler, David Wells, Frederick Young. Since its organization the post has been increased until it has now a membership of seventy-five. The first officers of the post were Joseph Peach, post commander; F. M. Christie, S. V. C.; H. Hosler, J. V. C.; S. W. Frickle, Adjt.; J. W. Tigner, Q. M.; Fred Young, O. D.; H. H. Smith, O. G.; O. B. Crumbaker, Surg.; Rev. A. L. Petty, chaplain; John Roberts, S. M.; G. B. Howard, Q. M. S.

Olive Branch lodge No. 368, Knights of Pythias, was organized and chartered in 1889. It was instituted July 15, 1889, by Capt. Charles Fulkerson, who was deputized by the Grand lodge to perform this work. The degrees was conferred by McIntire lodge.

Olive Branch lodge was instituted with a charter membership of fifty-six, whose names were as follows: J. Hardtla, G. A. Fouch, J. W. Rice, T. A. Dilly, W. S. Hyser, J. E. Webster, Wesley Dutro, J. E. Green, J. A. Marshall, J. Morrison, A. Miller, G. W. Stockdale, M. F. Fauber, L. H. Garrett, C. D. Few, B. H. Wion, E. Dutro, William Boetcher, E. E. Neff, J. Waxler, J. W. Elson, C. A. Waxler, J. F. Berkamer, W. H. Frazier, G. B. Davis, F. F. Dozier, J. E. Johns, P. J. Gay, C. G. Hardtla, L. I. Stockdale, J. E. Arnedt, W. T. M. Elliot, J. C. Forsyth, A. M. Shedron, W. P. Harrop, B. Mantz, A. C. Mitchell, B. F. Elmore, F. J. W. Howe, J. Hardtman, W. F. Price, R. J. Neff, G. H. Clapper, J. Staker, C. W. Murphy, P. R. Maxwell, and D. Brittigan, P. C.; O. W. Ward, C. C.; W. E. Peach, V. C.; D. S. Priest, Prel.; L. C. Burckholter, M. F.; J. J. Kassell, M. E.; B. Olive, K. R. S.; J. K. Wilson, M. A.; S. S. Waxler, O. G.; A. Reamer, J. G.

In February, 1891, a lodge of Patriotic Order Sons of America was organized with a membership of twenty. The officers are John Weinfordner, president; Herman Perry, vice-president; U. S. Messick, past president; Stephen Cross, M. A.; Andrew Armstrong, secretary; Robert Peach, treasurer; Gee Davis, financial secretary.

Chapter XLV.

PERSONAL MEMOIRS.

David J. Abbott, Otsego, Muskingum county, Ohio, is one of the old settlers and prominent farmers of Monroe township. John S. Abbott, his father, was one of the pioneers of Muskingum county and fame from Tolland, Conn., of English descent and co the old colonial family of Abbotts, who have produced many famous men and women, among whom is the famous historian, John S. C. Abbott, and the famous singer, Emma Abbott. John Abbott, the father of John S. Abbott, was a citizen of Tolland, Conn., and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He had six brothers and from them have descended the numerous family of Abbotts in America. John Abbott was the father of six children: John S.,

Dr. Jehiel (who was a prominent physician of Westfield, Mass., and a member of the Massachusetts legislature), Elizabeth, Sarah, Susan J., and Margaret. He was a farmer of Tolland, Conn., and a member of the Presbyterian church. He died there. His wife lived to be ninety years of age. John S. Abbott, his son, and the father of our subject, was born April 22, 1786, on the old homestead at Tolland, Conn., and received a common-school education. Here he was married, March 22, 1810, to Eunice Richardson (born at Tolland, Conn., April 8, 1786), daughter of David Richardson, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and held the office of captain. He was the father of six children: Eunice, David, Marion, Nathaniel, Martin and Alpheus. Captain Richardson came to Ohio with his family by wagons drawn by oxen and settled in Monroe township in 1812. Here he died in the brick house now owned by the heirs of Caleb Buker, at the age of eighty years. He was a pioneer and a man of excellent character and a patriot. After his marriage, John S. Abbott resided in Connecticut two years, and in 1812 in company with Captain Richardson and several others came to Ohio. Mr. Abbott had an ox team with a horse as a leader and a huge covered ox wagon,and made the long journey quite comfortably, sleeping in the wagons at night. They took the Indian trail from Cambridge, and finally settled in Monroe township, next to a spring on the old Captain Richardson farm. This land was all a wilderness, and Mr. Abbott built a two-story hewed-log house and worked at the blacksmith's trade. He also had a contract in the building of the National pike, five miles between Byesville and Cambridge. During the fulfillment of this contract he was taken sick with the malarial fever and died after a short illness. Mr. Abbott was one of the early justices of the peace of Salem township. He was a man of good character and a very strong and powerful man, and once walked (on a wager) from Salem township to the Holcomb farm and mowed with an old-fashioned scythe, five acres of heavy grass and walked home again, a distance of six miles in one day, when two acres were considered a good day's work. He was the father of seven children: Watson B., Austin L., Orren H., Temperance, Melissa, Sarah E., John S., and David J. After Mr. Abbott's death, Mrs. Abbott, who had a good education for those days, taught school for several years in different parts of the county. She married again, John Mulvane, of this county, and died at the age of sixty-eight years, at the residence of her son John. She was a member of the Methodist church, and was a woman of great force of character making friends wherever she went. She taught the first school in Adamsville. David J. Abbott, son of the above mentioned gentleman, was born August 18, 1826, in Salem township, where his father lived for about two years when he first came to this county. He received but little education for those days, as he was but an infant of six months when left an orphan and had but little opportunity. From the time he was from ten to eleven years of age, he worked out for farmers, and thus early took care of himself. He worked in this and Scioto counties, where he worked for his brother Orren. He went to Westfield, Mass., where his uncle, Dr. Jehiel Abbott lived, and attended two terms at the Westfield academy. He worked at Agawam Falls in the cotton mills for two years. While at Westfield he threw his first vote for Zachary Taylor. When he was twenty-four years of age he returned to Ohio and worked at farm labor. In 1852, January 1, he married Rachael C. Buker (born February 20, 1831) the daughter of Caleb Buker, who was a prominent and wealthy citizen of Monroe township. [See sketch of Decatur Buker.] To Mr. and Mrs. Abbott were born eight children: Francis M. (born May 16, 1853), Mary C. (born September 27, 1855), Eunice C. (born November 27, 1857), Annie E. (born November 27, 1859), Sarah M. (born November 23, 1863), Orren H. (born April 3, 1867), John S. (born April 28, 1869), William B. (born September 8, 1872). After his marriage Mr. Abbott settled on the old Captain Richardson farm, and here lived for two years. He then lived in different places in this township, finally purchasing ninety acres near the farm of Decatur Buker, and in 1867 he moved to his present farm, now owning 360 acres. In politics he is a stanch republican, has the respect of the people and has held the office of township trustee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are members of the Protestant Methodist church, and he has held the offices of trustee and steward. His wife died May 14, 1889. She was a devout Christian and a woman of fine character and an excellent mother. Of the children Mary C. married William Dunlap of Candor, Penn., May 16, 1872. They had one child, Mary C., born December 31, 1872. Mrs. Dunlap died January 10, 1873. Francis M., who is a farmer on the home farm, August 15, 1872, married Mary J. Vinsel. They have one child, Olive C., born September 25, 1874. Annie E., in 1875, married C. N. Bainter, deputy sheriff of Muskingum county, and resides at No. 90 North Fifth street, Zanesville. They have three children: Blanch, Ernest and Emmitt. Eunice C. married Jeremiah Bradford, a farmer of Monroe township, and has one child, Ernest. Sarah M. married Eugene L. King, a farmer of Monroe township. The three younger sons are unmarried. Orren H. is a conductor on an electric car at Zanesville; John S. and William B. are at home.

George E. Adams, mayor, Frazeysburgh Ohio,

is one of the old soldier citizens whose war record is quite interesting, for he was incarcerated in Libby prison in the dark days of the civil struggle. He is now the chief municipal officer of the town of Frazeysburgh. He was born in Muskingum county, near Dresden, and was the son of Zachariah Adams and the grandson of Littleton Adams, who was one of the original settlers of this county, coming here from Fauquier county, Va., about 1797 or 1798. The grandfather was a farmer in comfortable circumstances and came in a six-horse wagon to this county and brought his family; consisting of his wife and nine children: George, Zachariah, John, Benjamin, Samuel, Littleton, Alfred, Maria and Julia. Maria was next oldest to George and brought Zachariah, the father of our subject, in her arms, riding a horse across the Alleghany mountains. Mr. Adams settled in Madison township, on government land, which he cleared up and converted into a fine farm. There he lived many years and died at a good old age. He was an old line whig and took an active interest in politics. He was a well-informed man. The sons were also interested in politics, and it was said to be both interesting and instructive to hear them discuss political questions, two of the sons being strong democrats. Mr. Adams was a man interested in all improvement and development in those early days. Zachariah Adams grew to manhood in the wilderness and in some way received a good education for those early days and taught school when a young man. He was one of the early justices of the peace, and was sheriff of Muskingum county in those early days when it required a brave and resolute man to fill that position. He was a prominent military man and a colonel in the old militia. He was also active in political matters, was well known throughout the county, and possessed a great deal of influence in politics. When about forty years of age his health failed and he took a six-months' sea voyage to Cuba. He was married late in life, at the age of forty, to Miss Harriet Williams, daughter of Dr. William Williams, of Clermont county, Ohio, who was one of the leading physicians of early days. Dr. Williams was born in Pennsylvania about 1791, and was one of the pioneer physicians of Ohio. He was the father of Olive, Courtland, Selina, Harriet and Martha. His first wife dying, he married again, and the result was one daughter, Elizabeth. He died in Clermont county in the eighty-seventh year of his age. During his career as a physician he built up a fine practice and was well known as an able and successful physician. He was well off, financially, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Adams were the parents of nine children: Martha, Anna, William, George E., Euphemia, Virginia, Howard, Thomas B., and one who died in infancy. Mr. Adams died at the age of sixty-six. During the latter part of his life he was greatly afflicted with heart disease and rheumatism. He was a man of great intelligence and accumulated an extensive library. He was a lover of reading and kept himself well informed on all matters pertaining to church and state. In later years his children found his name a passport wherever he was known. In early political opinions he was a whig, later a stanch republican and abolitionist and a firm supporter of the government. He was one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal church, held the office of steward and trustee and was also class leader. He contributed liberally of his means to the support of the same. His wife is still living and is now seventy-two years old. She is also a devout member of that church. Their son, George E. Adams, was born June 19, 1846, received a good common-school education, and when but seventeen years of age, or on June 17, 1863, enlisted in Company H, First Virginia Light artillery. He was in two battles at New Creek, Va., on November 28, 1864, the date of the last battle of New Creek, he was captured together with about 700 men, being surprised by the confederates, who were dressed as Union soldiers. Mr. Adams was confined in Libby prison from November, 1864, until March 1, 1865. While in prison he was reduced in flesh from 165 to 90 pounds and came out a walking skeleton. The prison then contained about 1,000 prisoners and they were served very scanty rations, a small piece of corn bread about an inch and a half square, and a piece of pork about the same size contributed the morning meal and nothing more was served until night when the same rations were repeated, except about one-half pint of bean soup took the place of the pork. They slept on the floor of the prison at night with nothing to cover them but their own clothing. Mr. Adams considered himself fortunate in finding a brick which he used as a pillow. They were also treated with great harshness and many died from starvation and exposure. On being released Mr. Adams was a year in recovering from his prison exposure and has never since been the same man. The government grants him a small pension in acknowledgment of his faithful services. When he was discharged from the prison, the war was over and his military life was closed. After regaining his strength in a measure, he farmed for two years on his father's old homestead and then embarked in the sawmill business. He was subsequently in the mercantile business a Simons Creek, Ohio, but soon sold out and bough a gristmill which he ran for two years. In 1876 he came to Frazeysburgh and engaged in the grocery

business for a short time, after which he was in the lumber business and this he still follows. He is a man of sound sense and excellent judgment and has a host of warm friends. He has held the office of justice of the peace two years, was mayor of the town for three terms, and other positions, all of which he filled in a creditable and satisfactory manner. He is a member of the G. A. R., Griffe post No. 337, and has been senior vice-commander one year. Like his father before him, Mr. Adams is a strong republican. He was married, February 1, 1872, to Miss Minnie A. Thompson, daughter of James and Sarah Thompson. Mr. Thompson was a merchant of Noble county, Ohio, but subsequently moved to the Lone Star state. He died about 1886. He was of Pennsylvania German stock. His family consisted of five children: Eleanor, Mary, Minnie A., Ernest B. and Edgar N. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams were born six children: Nellie W. (died in infancy), Lora E. (died at the age of five years), Blanch, Herbert, Wheeler and Seth. Mr. Adams and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is one of the trustees. He is a man universally respected and is classed among the best citizens of the county.

Among the old and prominent settlers of Ohio, and of English descent, may be mentioned the Adams family, of which Hon. Thomas Dick Adams, Dresden, Ohio, is a worthy representative. His grandfather, Samuel Adams, was a farmer of Fauquier county, Va., a large land owner, and owned slaves, which he liberated when he moved to Washington township, Muskingum county, in 1826. He was then a man of large family, having married a Miss Smith. They had eight children, Harriett, Anna, Louisa, Juleana, Josephine, Mary, James T. and Joseph. Samuel Adams bought 400 acres of land in the northwest part of the township, and improved this property until it was the best farm in the township, setting out a fine orchard, which is still in a thrifty condition. He lived on this farm the rest of his life. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and in politics a democrat. Joseph Adams, his son, was born in Fauquier county, Va., July 16, 1804, and was about twenty-two years of age when he came to this county with his father. He received a good education in Virginia, was a school teacher and civil engineer, and was one of the early educators of this county. When young he traveled for pleasure, visited the famous Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and was present in Philadelphia when LaFayette made his famous visit to this country, and shook hands with him. He did surveying, and then engaged in the mercantile business in Frazeysburgh, and later in Dresden. In 1846 he settled on a farm in Perry township, Licking county, where he resided until 1858, and then moved on a farm ten miles north of Newark. Leaving his family on this farm he returned to Dresden, engaged in the mercantile business, and was business manager for his uncle, George Adams, who owned 14,000 acres of land, and was also engaged in the milling business. In 1859 he moved his family to Dresden, and in 1864 engaged in business for one year, when he sold out. In 1866 he settled on what is now Brice Frazey's farm, and later settled in Dresden, where he died March 5, 1885, nearly eighty years of age. He had first married, at the age of thirty-one, Emma Reasoner, and to them were born two children, Howard and Jay. His wife died, and he married Mary E. Lemert, widow of Ferdinand Lemert, and formerly Miss Cass. [See sketch of Dr. E. Cass.] To this marriage were born six children: Jonathan, Oscar, Thomas Dick, Abner L., Josephine A. and Rebecca J. In politics Mr. Adams was an old line whig, and later, a republican, and he and Mrs Adams were members of the Christian church, of which he was deacon and trustee for many years. He was a man of good judgment, and was justice of the peace for many years, also school director and treasurer. Thomas Dick Adams, his son, was born January 10, 1849, in Perry township, Licking county, Ohio, on a farm. He received a common-school education, and attended the Dresden high school, and gained a knowledge of Latin. He then took a special course preparatory to teaching at New Concord, Ohio, and began teaching in 1874 in Muskingum township. This he continued for some time, but his farming operation required his time, so he relinquished teaching and devoted his entire attention to this pursuit. In 1869 he superintended the construction of the first two sections of the C. & M. B. R. R. When young he was a clerk and book-keeper for his brother in Dresden. On November 16, 1870, he married Susannah Vanderbark, daughter of Eliphlet and Bethiah H. (Cole) Vanderbark. Mr. Vanderbark was a descendant of old pioneers of that name, and had three children: Susannah, Owen D. and Gresham. He was a substantial farmer, and owned 400 acres of land in this county. Himself and wife were members of the Old School Baptist church. He lived to be sixty-two years of age, and died January 24, 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dick Adams were born four children; Alta B., Mary E., Judson J. and Jessie G. Since his marriage Mr. Adams has resided on his farm near Dresden, which consists of 200 acres, pleasantly situated. Socially, Mr. Adams is a Mason. He is a member of the Christian church, and Mrs. Adams of the Baptist, and in politics he is a stanch republican, and has just been elected to the Ohio State legislature by that party. He is vice-president of the Muskingum Agricultural society, and has been

connected with it for a period of four years. When young, Mr. Adams read law, and at one time had a good practice. He has had an excellent education, and his judgment has been strengthened by the study of common law. He is a man of ability, and well fitted for the part of a legislator, his life of a practical farmer bringing him nearer the people. His daughter, Alta, is an artist of ability, and has painted several fine pictures. Mary E. graduated at the age of fifteen years at the Dresden high school, and was the youngest pupil ever graduated from that school, which ranks as one of the best in the state. She has shown great talent in music and in crayon drawing, and is a young lady of fine talents.

William W. Adams, a retired farmer, residing in Adamsville, Salem township, Muskingum county, Ohio, was born in Monroe township of this county, but when about six years of age his parents, George and Christina (Werts) Adams, moved to Salem township. The father was a native of Virginia, born in Loudoun county in 1788, February 12, and was a son of William Adams, who died in Virginia. George Adams came to Muskingum county in 1807, and at the opening of the War of 1812 went to Virginia, where he enlisted in the army. After the war he married and returned to Muskingum county, passing the remainder of his days in Monroe and Salem townships. His wife died in 1873, and he followed her to the grave two years later. Both were members of the Lutheran church. Their family consisted of the following children: Helen, Susan, William W., George, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Sarah, and Margaret. The father followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and became a prosperous man. In politics he was a democrat. William W. Adams, subject of this sketch, was born May 11, 1822, and was reared and educated in Salem township. He was married in March, 1852, to Miss Louisa Bainter, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born October 4, 1832, and the daughter of Frederick and Mariah (Crumbaker) Bainter, both natives of the Old Dominion. Mr. and Mrs. Bainter settled in Muskingum county at an early day, and here the latter received her final summons. The former is still a resident of the county, and is now eighty-eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Adams became the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living: Allen, George F., Susan M., Helen, and Ida. Susan is the wife of Robert Scott, Helen is now Mrs. George W. Williams, and Ida is the wife of Mrs. Albert Scott. The sons are prosperous farmers of Muskingum county. The children deceased were Maria C., Homer, and Cora. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were consistent members of the Lutheran church, and were well respected in the community. His first wife died September 7, 1867, and in March, 1869, Mr. Adams married Mrs. Sarah A. Carver, a native or Muskingum county, born May 9, 1827, and the daughter of Millar D. and Nancy A. Hannen, who were originally from Bucks county, Penn., but who moved to this county. The father died here in 1861 and the mother in 1863. They were the parents of one child besides Mrs. Adams, Mary, now deceased. The father was a farmer. Mr. Adams has held the office of township trustee and school director for a number of years, and is deeply interested in educational and religious matters. He has succeeded in accumulating considerable property, and is the owner of three as good farms as are in the township, 600 acres in all. He also owns a fine residence in Adamsville. He takes an interest in political matters, and votes with the democratic party. Mr. Adams' children all reside in the county, and he has eleven grandchildren.

George P. Adams, farmer, Adamsville, Ohio, has been familiar with farm work from his earliest youth, and is now ranked among the prosperous farmers of Muskingum county. He was born in Salem township, this county, July 4, 1824, and is a son of George and Christina (Werts) Adams, both natives of Ohio. (See sketch of W. W. Adams.) George P. Adams was reared on a farm in Salem township and received his scholastic advantages in the schools of the same. When twenty-one years of age he started out to make his own way in life, and first settled on a farm in Monroe township, where he remained for four years. He then sold out and moved to Salem township, where he has made his home since. Mr. Adams was married on November 7, 1850, to Miss Margaret Green, a native of Muskingum county, born September 16, 1832, and the daughter of Elias and Betty (Conn) Green. She was the youngest of the following children: Francis, who was born January 27, 1827, and who died in Illinois, June 27, 1855; Willard C., who was born February 8, 1829, and who died in Illinois, December 25, 1867; and George C., who was born February 27, 1831, and who died December 25, 1853. Mrs. Adams' father was born September 9, 1789, and died June 24, 1862, and her mother was born July 16, 1801, and died May 14, 1877. The parents were married in Muskingum county in 1826. The father followed farming and blacksmithing for a livelihood. With the exception of about four years, Mr. and Mrs. Adams have lived on their present farm ever since their marriage, and have reared four children: Salina A., who was born September 30, 1851, and who died in Kansas, January 15, 1888 (she was the wife of Mr. E. Stotts); Henry A., was born February 22, 1853, married Miss ——, and is now a farmer in Adams township; Elias E., was born March 4, 1858, and is now farming in Adams township (he married Miss Anna Metcalf); and Carlton who

was born September 16, 1861, and is now residing at home (he married Miss Mary A. Gaumer). Mr. Adams is enterprising and progressive, and is one of the county's best citizens. He takes a deep interest in the progress of the county, and extends a willing and liberal hand to all enterprises of a laudable nature. He and Mrs. Adams are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics he is a stanch democrat. He has ten grandchildren living in Muskingum county and three in the West.

James H. Aikin, the successful editor and proprietor of the "Enterprise," of New Concord, Ohio, was born in Guernsey county, in 1854, January 20, the son of H. P. and Isabella Sankey (Reed) Aikin. The father is now a resident of Monroe township, Muskingum county, and a farmer. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 15, 1820, and was the second of a family of nine children born to the union of George and Martha (Patton) Aikin. George Aikin was born in Pennsylvania of Scotch descent. He married, and the family settled in Ohio. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. To himself and wife were born nine children: Jane, Hugh P., George W., John G., James P., Martha H., Margaret, Mary A. and William (who died when quite young). The others are living except Jane. The father settled in Columbiana county, and about 1835 or 1840 moved to Tuscarawas county. Here he followed farming the rest of his life, dying about 1860, was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics a republican. The mother was also a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. She died a few years ago at the age of ninety-six years. Their son, Hugh P. Aikin, and the father of James H., passed his youth in Columbiana and Tuscarawas counties, and attended the schools of that time. He settled in Muskingum county, in September, 1864, having previously settled in Guernsey county about 1845, where he had married and reared a family. Himself and wife were the parents of twelve children: George C., resides in Franklin county, Kas., a real estate man, married, and has seven children; Susanna J., now Mrs. James A. Atchison, of Franklin county, Kas., has six children; Martha, now Mrs. Samuel R. Guthrie, of Highland township, this county, has seven children; Robert, married and living at Bloomfield, is the postmaster, and has one child; James H. (our subject); Mary, now Mrs. William McDonald of Monroe township, has six children; Anna E.; Sarah, now Mrs. Calvin Taylor, of Franklin county, Kas., has three children; Elizabeth M., now Mrs. John S. Franklin, of Monroe county, Iowa, has one child; John A. is at home; Emma L. and Esther R, at home. The first nine children were born in Guernsey county, and the last three in Monroe township, Muskingum county. These children are living, and the parents are also the grandparents of thirty-four grandchildren. Mr. Aikin is a member of the Associate church, and has been an elder in the same. In politics he was formerly a democrat, but since 1856 has been a republican. He has always been interested in politics, and has held offices in his township. Mrs. Aikin was formerly Isabella Reed, born in 1825, and the daughter of Robert and Jane (Sankey) Reed. Robert Reed was a resident of Jefferson county, Ohio, and later of Guernsey county, and the Reed family is of Scotch-Irish descent. To himself and wife were born six children: James, Robert, Alexander, Isabella, Jane and Esther. The father died in 1861, and the mother in 1882. The family were all members of the Associate Presbyterian church. Mr. Reed was a republican in later years, and in the War of 1812. James H. Aikin was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, the fifth of twelve children, and came to Muskingum county when he was ten years of age. He attended school in Monroe township, and later a college in Bloomfield. In 1881 he started in business for himself, and took charge of the "Enterprise," one of the leading local papers of the county. He has since edited this paper, and made it one of the brightest and most interesting papers in the county. Mr. Aikin was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Dew in 1881. She was born in Muskingum county, October 25, 1858, and was one of the three children of Thomas and Jane (Wallace) Dew. Thomas Dew is a resident of New Concord, and an early settler of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Aikin have been born four children: Wilford M., Mary A., Metelwa B., and Alma L. (died at the age of eighteen months). They are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Aikin is a trustee. Mr. Aikin has been mayor of the town, held the office of justice of the peace for two terms, and is now a member of the city council and the board of education. In politics his sympathies are with the republican party. On all questions of public interest he has decided convictions, and no one need stand in doubt of his position. Possessed of an intensity of nature in every position in which he is placed he takes an active interest in carrying out what he conceives to be the obligations imposed upon him, and while he aims to be honest with his fellows and true to himself and his convictions, he aims to manifest a kindly spirit of charity to all.

Hugh P. Akin, Sago, P. O. Muskingum county, Ohio, is one of the substantial farmers of Monroe township. His father, George Akin, came from Ireland, was a Protestant Irishman, and but a boy when brought here by his father, who was a pioneer settler of Columbiana county, Ohio, coming between 1807 and 1812, and first settling in Wash-

ington county, Penn., where he resided some years. He cleared up a farm in the wilderness of Ohio and brought his wife and children—William, John, George and Margaret. He died about 1825 or 1826. George Akin was reared on his father's farm in Pennsylvania, and was a young man when he came to Columbiana county, Ohio. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. He married Martha Patton, daughter of Hugh Patton, a pioneer set tler of Jefferson county, Ohio, from Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. his father coming from Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Akin were born ten children: Jane, Hugh P., John, William, George W., Eliza H., Mary A., Martha, James and Margaret.

Mr. Akin settled in Jefferson county after mar riage, and lived for about seven or eight years there, when he moved to Columbiana county and resided for eight years, then moving to Tuscarawas county, where he remained the rest of his life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Akin were members of the Associate Presbyterian church. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-one years, and died on his farm in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Hugh P. Akin, their son, was born on his father's farm in Jefferson county, Ohio, and received a common-school education. November 4, 1845, at the age of twenty-five, he married Isabel S. Reed, daughter of Robert and Jane (Sankey) Reed. Robert Reed was from Lancaster county, Penn., and an old pioneer of Jefferson county, Ohio, but moved to Guernsey county, where he lived the remainder of his life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reed were members of the Associate Presbyterian church, and Mr. Reed was a ruling elder for many years, and also associate judge of the court in Guernsey county under the old constitution. He was married twice. His first wife died, leaving one child, Mary C. He then married Jane Sankey, and by her became the father of seven children: Jeannette, Susannah, Isabel, Hester, James, Robert, Alexander. Robert Reed lived to the age of sixty-two years, and died in Guernsey county, Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Akin settled in Guernsey county, Ohio, where he lived for eighteen years. In 1864 he came to Muskingum county and bought a farm of 152 acres, where he has since lived. Both Mr. and Mrs. Akin are members of the Associate Presbyterian church, and Mr. Akin has been ruling elder for many years. To them have been born twelve children: George C., Susan J., Martha H., Robert M., James H., Mary I., Anna E., Sarah M., Lizzie N., John A., Emma L. and Ruth E., all of whom are living. Robert received a business education at the Commercial college at Zanesville. James attended the college at Bloomfield, Ohio, and is now editor of the New Concord "Enterprise." In politics Mr. Akin is a republican. He enjoys the respect of his fellow-citizens, and has held the office of township trustee. He has the reputation of being one of the best citizens, is a moral, upright man, and is now seventy-two years of age and has all his life been an aid to the moral and religious welfare of the community in which he lives. Mr. and Mrs. Akin are the grandparents of thirty-five grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren: Susan J., married James Atchison, a farmer of Franklin county, Kas., and has six children; Martha H., married Samuel Guthrie, of Bloomfield, and has seven children; George C., married Detta Jenkins (he is a farmer of Richmond, Franklin county, Kas.) and has seven children; Mary I., married William McDonald, a farmer of Monroe township, and has seven children; Robert M., married Mary McMillen (he is a farmer and postmaster at Sago) and has one child; James H., married Mary Dew (he is the editor of the "Enterprise," of New Concord, Ohio), and has three children; Sarah M., married Calvin Taylor a farmer of Franklin county, Kas., and has three children; Lizzie N., married John Franklin, a farmer of Monroe county, Iowa, and has one child; the rest of the children are at home. The Akin family descended from good old pioneer stock. The eldest brother of Mrs. Akin, James Reed, was in the Ninety-seventh regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served in our great Civil war until killed at the battle of Mission Ridge.

Among the well-established and well-known exponents of the jewelry trade in New Concord, Ohio, will be found William Alexander, who is respected alike in social as in commercial circles. Like many of the prominent citizens of the county he hails from Pennsylvania, his birth occurred in Washington county of that state in 1838, and was the oldest of five children born to Matthew R. and Martha (Sawhill) Alexander. His grandfather, William Alexander, was a native of County Downes, Ireland. Matthew R. Alexander was also a native of Washington county, Penn., born in 1816, and was reared to agricultural pursuits which occupation he followed for some time. However, after coming to Muskingum county, he was engaged in carpentering and the mill business. He was married in his native county and after coming west, in 1842, he settled in New Concord where, with the exception of five years spent in Cambridge, he passed the remainder of his days. He was formerly a Democrat, later a Whig, and during the latter part of his life was a strong Republican. He died on his farm about three miles from New Concord in 1889. He was a successful business man and left a fine farm in Guernsey county. In religion he was formerly a seceder but subsequently became a member of the U. P. church. His wife, the mother

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of our subject, died in New Concord in 1856, when forty years of age. They were the parents of five children: William, Neely, Joseph, David C. and Matthew S. All of these sons served in the Civil war—William in Company A, of the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer infantry, Neely and Joseph in Company A, Forty-sixth Ohio infantry, and David and Matthew in the Eighty-eighth Ohio infantry. Neely saw much hard service, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862. He was born in Washington county, Penn. Joseph Alexander was wounded in the same battle, but recovered and was promoted to the position of first sergeant. He died in front of Vicksburg in June, 1863, of typhoid-pneumonia. Both were single men. David and Matthew enlisted in 1863. Matthew first entered the army and went into battle before enlisting but after coming home, in 1863, he enlisted. He was with the Sixty-second regiment for about eight months in 1862, and participated in the battle of Antietam. After the death of his first wife, who was a worthy member of the U. P. church, Mr. Alexander married Miss Mary A. Scott, and they reared a family of nine children: John H. (deceased), James B. (see sketch), Samuel M., Mattie E., Andrew H., Charles S., Margaret J., Mary B. and Ida M. William Alexander passed his boyhood days in the village of New Concord, and when twenty-two years of age enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer infantry as a private. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and on the Atlanta campaign, Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca. He was wounded twice at Pine Knob, Ga., on June 14, 1864, once in the arm and again in the side. He was confined to the Cumberland hospital at Nashville, Tenn. He then came home July 18, on a thirty days' furlough, and at the end of that time he joined his regiment at Lovejoy station, south of Atlanta, about September 16. After this he was in the battles of Franklin, and Nashville which were the last engagements in which he participated. At the battle of Nashville, on December 4, 1864, he was mounted orderly and was knocked senseless and his horse killed under him by an exploding shell. He was discharged at San Antonio, Tex., and remained in that state and in Louisiana for about four years afterward. About August, 1869, he returned to New Concord and here has made his home ever since. Owing to his wounds and hard service he has not been a strong man since the war. He has followed his trade, that of jeweler and watchmaker, for many years, and has excellent judgment concerning everything relating to the trade in which he is engaged. Mr. Alexander was married first in April 1873 to Miss Mary F. Ambler, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and the daughter of John Ambler. One child, Rolfe, was born to this union, but he died in infancy. Mrs. Alexander passed away in 1874. In May, 1875, Mr. Alexander married Miss N. M. Milone, daughter of Barney and Malinda Milone, of Guernsey county, Ohio, of which the daughter was also a native. To the second union has been born one son, W. Ray. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are members of the M. E. church, in which he is one of the official board, and they are classed among the representative citizens of the county. He is deeply interested in all enterprises of a laudable nature and is a liberal supporter of educational and religious undertakings. In politics he supports the principles of the republican party and held the position of mayor of the town for some time. He has been a member of the school board. Socially he is a Master Mason, a member of Cambridge Lodge No. 66, and he is also a member of Harrison post No. 468, of New Concordia.

Muskingum county boasts no resident more worthy of mention than James B. Alexander, who is a prominent blacksmith and a much esteemed citizen of New Concord. He was born in that town on July 21, 1859, and is a son of Matthew R. and Mary A. (Scott) Alexander, being one of nine children, all living but one, born to his father's second union. These children were named as follows: John (died in 1861, when three years of age), James (subject), Samuel M., Andrew H., Mattie E., Charles S., Mary B., Ida M. and Margaret J. The father, who was a devout member of the United Presbyterian church, died in 1889, but the mother, who also holds membership in that church, is residing in Guernsey county at the present time. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of William Alexander.] Until ten years of age James B. Alexander resided in the town of New Concord, and after that, until he was seventeen years of age, he was in the country. At that age he went to Antrim, where he learned the trade he is now following, and in 1879 he came to New Concord, where he has been engaged in business ever since. He is wide awake and enterprising, and is one of the town's most thoroughgoing business men. He was married in 1881 to Miss Ella M. Smith, a native of Muskingum county, born on June 25, 1859, and the second of nine children, all now living, born to John and Susan (Zellers) Smith, the father a native of Muskingum county, born about two and a half miles from New Concord, and the mother a native of Maryland. The grandfather, William Smith, was one of the oldest pioneers of the county. The above-mentioned children were named as follows: Adrien J., Ella M., William O., Hiram H., James M., John B., Spencer W., Maud M. and Warren. Mr. Smith died in 1890. He was associated with the United Presbyterian church. To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have been born two children, both

sons—Matthew R., whose birth occurred on June 15, 1882, and J. O., born December 31, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is a trustee in the same. He is a member of the public school board, and a young man who is interested in all worthy public enterprises. He is active in politics and is a strong supporter of republican principles. He has been mayor of the town, and has been a member of the city council two terms. As a business man he takes the lead in his line in the neighborhood.

Edgar W. Allen needs no special introduction to the people of Muskingum county, Ohio, for he was born in the city of Zanesville on June 9, 1841, and since about 1866 he has been a member of the bar of this county. His father, Leander Allen, was born at Martha's Vineyard in 1804, and died in Zanesville in 1882. He was for some twelve years an ocean sailor, and a portion of that time was master of a vessel. The Allen family came to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1815, being among its pioneer settlers, and here they at once identified themselves with its interests. The wife of Leander Allen, Mary A. Barton, was born in Wayne township, this county, in February, 1818, and here still resides. Edgar W. Allen was educated in the schools of Zanesville, and in 1862 entered upon the study of law, soon after which he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practicing in his birthplace. This calling has occupied his time and attention ever since, except from 1870 to 1874, during which time he was clerk of the courts of Muskingum county. He is a republican, the measures of which party he supports on all occasions. December 18, 1873, Miss Jane W. Dempsey, of Lawrence county, Ohio, became his wife, and by her he has two children: Stella E. and Edgar D. He was made a mason of Lafayette lodge in 1862, and is now a member of Cyrene Commandery No. 10, of which he is prelate, and is a member of Muskingum Lodge No. 28 of the I. O. O. F. He and his worthy wife are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George A. Allen, Zanesville, Ohio. In the year 1815 James Allen Sr., with his wife Lois Allen and their child, James Allen Jr., emigrated from Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and located in Zanesville, Ohio, where he kept tavern until 1819. He then removed with his family to Wayne township, located on a farm near Fairview, and there carried on farming and blacksmithing. This he followed until a short time prior to his death, which occurred in 1848, in a peculiar manner. He was engaged in husking corn, and when apparently as well as ever, he was suddenly stricken with blindness and wandered about in the cold until discovered by neighbors during the night. In the meantime he had become so chilled that he never recovered but died soon after. He was born at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in 1762, was a well-known man of his day, and one of the early blacksmiths of Wayne township. His worthy wife had died a number of years previous, at the age of seventy-five years. They were among the very early pioneers of Wayne township. Their only child, James Allen Jr., was born at Martha's Vineyard, in 1782, grew to maturity there and married Miss Cynthia Cottle, a native of the same place. He went with his wife and four children to Ohio in 1815 with James Allen Sr., and with the latter settled in Wayne township, where he resided on a farm until his death in 1847. His wife survived him until 1861, and died when seventy-eight years of age. He developed the coal deposits on his farm and in an early day supplied the Third Street foundry of Zanesville with coal. Of the children born to James and Cynthia (Cottle) Allen, four sons and one daughter grew to mature years: Leander (deceased); Adolphus, served in the regular army of the United States, and died from cholera at Wheeling, W. Va.; John C., for many years a leading business man of South Toledo, Ohio, still resides in that city and is now about eighty-two years of age; Lois, married Jonathan Smith, of Muskingum county, and died in Blue Rock township, this county, about 1889, leaving four sons and two daughters; James B., who moved to Decatur, Ill., in 1859, enlisted in the service of the United States, Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1861, was wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and bled to death; Leander, the eldest of this family, was born at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., August 4, 1804, and at the age of eleven years came with his parents to Zanesville. He had a great desire to become a sailor, and when sixteen years of age ran away from his home and walked the entire distance to Philadelphia. He traveled to New Bedford, Conn., and there engaged as a sailor on a whaling vessel and put to sea on a three-year cruise in the Pacific ocean. The following twelve years of his life were spent upon the high seas, becoming during that time master of the ship and visiting various portions of the world. At one time he was severely wounded and left for dead upon one of the New Zealand islands. He was found by the savages, who, instead of practicing their canibalistic rites common to the inhabitants of those islands, employed crude science and nursed him back to health. Some months later his vessel again visited the island to obtain a supply of fresh water, and he supprised his old companions by appearing before them fully recovered, and again shipped with them. In 1832 he abandoned the sea and returned to Zanesville, where he became a painter and an early business

advertisement of that city was "Allen the Painter." He died in Zanesville, April 15, 1882. February 1, 1835, he married Miss Mary A. Barton, who bore him six living children: Frances (now Mrs. William M. Lewis, of Zanesville), John H., Susan M., Edgar W., and George A. Mary A. Barton was born in Wayne township, Muskingum county, Ohio, February 15, 1818, and now resides in Zanesville. She is the daughter of Benjamin and Sally Barton, both natives of Virginia, who came to Muskingum about the beginning of the present century, and settled in Wayne township. George A. Allen, whose name heads this sketch is secretary of the Zanesville Gas Light Company, and one of the prominent business men of Zanesville. He was born in Zanesville, July 12, 1851, and is a son of Leander and Mary (Barton) Allen. He received his education in the high schools of the city, graduating in 1868. He attended Zanesville Commercial college, and after spending one year as traveling salesman, was appointed deputy county clerk of courts, which position he held for three years. The next seven years were spent as clerk, book-keeper and traveling salesman, respectively, for a wholesale hat house. He also served four years as deputy county treasurer, and after some time spent in business in Cincinnati, accepted his present position as secretary of the Zanesville Gas Light company. In 1879 he married Miss Charlotte L. Hack, of Coshocton, Ohio, and to them has been born one child, Charles M. Socially Mr. Allen is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Mystic Circle.

George W. Allen, farmer, Norwich, has been a resident of Muskingum county, Ohio, all his life, his birth having occurred in that county on March 4, 1821, and his example of industry and earnest and sincere endeavor to succeed in life is well worthy of imitation. He was the elder of two children born to the marriage of Andrew and Mary (Self) Allen, natives of the Old Dominion. The father came to Muskingum county, Ohio, about 1816, settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Allen, and there died in 1833. This farm was entered by John Self, of Frederick county, Va. Mrs. Allen, mother of subject, died in this county when in her ninety-fourth year. Their other child, William S., went to California, and while there had considerable trouble with his lungs. He returned to the East in 1855, and two years later died in Union township. The father was a good farmer and a prominent man in the county in his day. George W. Allen remained in Union township until he became a young man and then engaged in stage driving on the pike from Zanesville to Wheeling, W. Va., following this business for seven years. After leaving the pike he married, and then, as his brother had gone to California, he took charge of the farm. He selected Miss Lucy E. Black, a native of Guernsey county, and daughter of Ralph Black, as his companion in life, and their nuptials were celebrated in 1851. This union resulted in the birth of ten children: Mary, now Mrs. Galligher of Newark, Ohio; John M., who is a resident of Cambridge, Ohio; Alonzo and Melissa (twins), the former residing on a farm, and the latter, now Mrs. Edwin Taylor, lives in Perry township; Elizabeth, now Mrs. M. Winters, is a resident of Perry township also; Emma, died when twenty-one years of age; Ella, now Mrs. Arthur Taylor, is a resident of Union township; William, died when twenty-four years of age; George W., is a farmer of this township, and Charles is at home, attending school. Mr. Allen's wife is a member of the Baptist church. He is considerably interested in political affairs and supports the principals of the democratic party. In 1875 Mr. Allen was elected county treasurer, and so well did he fill this responsible position, and so ably did he discharge its duties, that he was re-elected in 1877, holding the position until 1880. He has held all the township offices, viz.: assessor, trustee, treasurer, etc., and filled them with distinction and to the satisfaction of all concerned, leaving behind him a record of faithfulness, ability and carefully performed duty. He is public spirited and uses all his interests to support the cause of religion and education, as well as all other laudable enterprises. He is a master Mason and was master of Malta lodge No. 118, of Norwich, for fifteen consecutive years. He has held membership in that order for forty-two or forty-three years. Mr. Allen has followed the occupation of a farmer and has been unusually successful. He first began with eighty-four acres, but by industry and good management he has increased this to 215 acres, and now has a good property.

Prominent among the well-known and representative citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, there is probably no one more deserving of mention than James H. Alloways, mayor, Dresden, Ohio, for his residence within its borders has extended throughout his entire life, his birth having occurred in Dresden on June 21, 1846. He is a son of John W. and Lucy (McConnell) Alloways, the grandson of Asariah Alloways, and the great-grandson of Stephen Alloways, who was a native of Scotland. Asariah Alloways was born in Pennsylvania, and when fifty years of age, died of cholera in York county, of that state. He was a gunsmith by trade, and his grandson, James H. Alloway, has a rifle that he made, which is now over one hundred years old. John W. Alloways was born in York county, Penn., May 8, 1820, and in 1833 he came to Muskingum county where he has since resided. In 1852 he began merchandising in Dresden, and has followed

this occupation very successfully ever since. His wife died in 1866. James H. Alloways received his scholastic advantages in the schools of Dresden, and at an early age began clerking for his father. When twenty-one years of age he became a partner. In the spring of 1890 he was elected mayor of Dresden, and in the discharge of his official duties he shows excellent judgment and an unusual degree of interest in the welfare of the town. He was married in Knox county, Ohio, May 2, 1872, to Miss Joanna Allen, and their union has been blessed by the birth of five interesting children: John W., Nannie J., Hattie B., Mary L., and James R. Mr. Alloways is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Dresden Lodge No. 103, and his father is a charter member of Watatomaka Lodge No. 186, I. O. O. F. Both are democrats.

Albion J. Andrews, a prominent member of the legal fraternity of Zanesville, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, August 12, 1842, to the union of William A. and Patia J. (Littlefield) Andrews, both natives of Maine, the father born in Kennebec county, November 16, 1814, and the mother in Bath, in 1816. The parents were married in 1837, and the same year moved to Knox county, Ohio, where they remained for about three years. From there they moved to Jackson township, Muskingum county, and there the father's death occurred August 30, 1864. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and was a man possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. His neighbors and friends found in him an able and judicious counselor, a safe and true friend, and a man whose honesty and integrity were unquestioned. He gave freely of his means to churches, charitable institutions, etc., and was foremost in any good work. He was an uncompromising democrat in politics, and was able, when necessary, to defend his side of the question with intelligent argument. He was one of four men in his county who voted for John C. Breckinridge in 1860. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years and was always active in local politics. His wife died July 26, 1884, at the home of our subject in Zanesville. The latter was the third in order of birth of six children who are named as follows: Augusta P., the wife of John Simpson, resides near Newark, Ohio; Clara, died in infancy; Ellen, the fourth child, is the wife of Matthew Ashmore and resides in Springfield township, Muskingum, county, Ohio; George, died in 1864, and Charles, the sixth child, died in infancy. Albion J. Andrews divided his time in youth in assisting on the farm during the summer months, and attending school during the winter season. When seventeen years of age he began attending the high school at Zanesville, where he finished his schooling, and then returned to the farm, remaining on the same until 1863. He then entered the law office of Hon. A. P. Blocksom, at Zanesville, and remained with him until August 30, 1864, when, on account of the death of his father, he was compelled to leave his law studies and return to the farm to take care of his mother and sisters. He remained at home until 1867, teaching school during the winter and farming during the summer, also reading law when the opportunity presented itself, until the spring of the last named year, when he entered the office of his former preceptor. In the fall of the same year he was admitted to the bar and at once formed a partnership with his preceptor. They had a thriving business which continued until 1872, when Mr. Blocksom's son was admitted to the bar and he formed a partnership with his father. Mr. Andrews then opened an office and devoted his entire time to his profession, meeting with excellent success. In April, 1868, he was elected city solicitor and re-elected twice afterward, and in October, 1873, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county for four years, being re-elected in 1875. He represented the Eighth ward in the city council for eight years, and represented the Tenth ward on the board of education for two years. He is at present a member of the city board of school examiners. On July 6, 1871, he was married to Miss Annie E. Slack, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and the daughter of Henry P. Slack, who is a respected and esteemed citizen of Zanesville. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrews: Albion J. Jr., is now in his senior year in the Ohio Wesleyan university (he expects to make law his profession and reads with his father during vacation), Annie E., Charles A., Helen L. and three who died in infancy. Mr. Andrews is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Amity lodge No. 5, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. Politically he follows his father, and has a strong liking for the democratic party. He has been an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church ever since 1864.

William Armstrong, who is one of the oldest pioneers of Salem township, has been a successful farmer for many years, and in his case that oft much-abused phrase, "self-made man," seems to have a true illustration, for his rise in life has been accomplished through his individual efforts and by a constant and persistent industry. He was born in Ireland in November, 1806, being one of five children born to Alexander and Mary (Foster) Armstrong, and in 1808 he was brought by them to America, and when but two years old settled with them in this county. Although the father followed the occupation of farming he was

also a contractor on the National pike through the country, his sons also working on the same. After this contract was completed they settled down to farming and made for themselves homes in Muskingum county. Alexander Armstrong and his wife died in this county, of which they had become useful and influential citizens. Their children were named as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. McCurdy), died November 20, 1891; John, who has been dead a number of years; William, whose name heads this sketch; James, who died in 1846, and Alexander, who resides in Perry township and has attained the advanced age of eighty-two years. William Armstrong was reared in this county, and as he grew up he became familiar with farming in all its details and when starting out in life for himself it was but natural that he should choose agriculture as his future calling. He was married in 1832 to Miss Isabel Moore, a daughter of Thomas Moore, who was an early settler of Perry township, this county. Mr. Armstrong was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, March 11, 1872, she having borne him a daughter, Catherine, who was born March 5, 1833. For his second wife Mr. Armstrong took Rachel Osler, of Highland township, but she was called from him by death in 1891. After his marriage he began tilling the farm of 160 acres, which was given him by his father, and by his good management he has become a large landholder and a wealthy citizen. He is very practical in his views and is well known throughout the county as a man of sound good sense and one who is not in the least niggardly in the use of his means. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political views was formerly a whig, but is now a republican and is deeply interested in municipal affairs. He is a charter member of the A. F. & A. M. lodge of Adamsville, in which order he has taken much interest. In 1864 he enlisted in the Union army for the 100 days' service, at which time he was fifty-six years of age, and served his full time, being on garrison duty the most of this time. In his youth he learned the trade of a carpenter, and it has been his chief pleasure of late years to improve his place and to make many articles of convenience for his home. He is an interesting conversationalist, and it is a pleasure as well as a profit to those who listen to his reminiscences of early days.

Alexander Armstrong, an old settler of Perry township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and a man much respected for his many excellent qualities, was born in Perry township, within two and a half miles of where he now lives, November 10, 1810. His father, Alexander Armstrong Sr., was a native of County Armock, Ireland, but his people were of English descent. Alexander, Sr., was married in his native country, and immigrated with his family to America in 1808, locating near Pittsburg, Penn., where he remained about two years. He then came to Muskingum county, Ohio, located on 160 acres of land, purchased from the government, in Perry township, and paid $2.50 per acre. This same piece of land is yet in the family, and is one of the finest tracts in Muskingum county. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a very liberal supporter of the early churches in Muskingum county. In politics he was a whig, but lived to vote a few times in the infancy of the republican party. He was a prominent man, and held many of the different offices in his township. The father died when eighty-six years of age, and the mother passed away three months later, when eighty-four years of age. They passed a long life of usefulness, and died honored and respected by all. Their son, Alexander Armstrong Jr., received his education in the subscription schools of the day, and as might be supposed his scholastic advantages were not of the best. He worked hard in assisting in clearing the farm in his youth, and always found that he could do as much hard work as any man he ever met. He was first married on May 6, 1852, to Miss Rebecca Hardesty, of Union township, but on July 4, 1881, this estimable lady passed away. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Masonic order, Malta lodge 118, situated at Norwich. He is a worthy supporter of all laudable enterprises, and contributes liberally to churches, schools, etc. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Margaret A. Slack, of Washington township. Although a republican in politics, Mr. Armstrong has several times been called upon to hold the office of trustee, showing the high regard in which he is held by his neighbors, for the township is strongly democratic. He is the owner of 180 acres of land, all finely improved, and is one of the substantial men of the county.

Michael Arnold, Adamsville, Ohio, represents one of the old colonial families of German descent in Muskingum county. His grandfather came from Germany and took part in the Revolutionary war. He married in America, and was the father of four children: Adam, Michael, Jacob and Elizabeth. Mr. Arnold settled in Loudoun county, Va., where he owns a piece of land. He worked at the trade of a weaver, and was a member of the Lutheran church. He lived to the age of eighty years, dying in Loudoun county. He was a lover of freedom, and his descendants may well take an honest pride in their original American ancestor who fought in the war for independence. Adam Arnold, his son and the father of Michael, was born in Loudoun county, Va. He received a common-school educa-

tion in the German language, could read English, and learned when young the trade of a stonemason, at which he worked until married. He married Mary Bojar, daughter of Michael Bojar, a farmer in Loudoun county, Va., and the father of the following children: Philip, Jacob, Samuel, John, Michael, Mary, Madelina, and Elizabeth, who died unmarried. Mr. Bojar came from Germany after the Revolutionary war. He was a Lutheran, and he and grandfather Arnold assisted in founding and building the Lutheran church near Lovettsville, Loudoun county, Va. After his marriage Adam Arnold settled on a farm in Loudoun county, and was the father of six children: Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, Michael and Adam, all born in Loudoun county, Va., on the farm. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. His wife died in 1820, and Mr. Arnold lived for many years a widower. In 1854 he came to Ohio with his son Michael and died here at the age of eighty-two years. He was a hard-working and industrious man, a devout Christian and respected by all. Michael Arnold, his son, was born April 29, 1818, on his father's farm, and had the good fortune to be bred a farmer. He received a limited common-school education in English, and from his mother learned to speak German. He remained in Loudoun county, working on the farm until he was thirty-three years of age, when he married, March 4, 1852, Elizabeth C. Souder, of Loudoun county, Va., born April 9, 1826, and the daughter of Michael and Susan (Slater) Souder. Mrs. Souder was an aunt of George W. Slater (see sketch). Michael Souder was of German descent, born in Loudoun county, Va.; was a substantial farmer and the father of six children: Philip, Elizabeth, Emma, Susan, Eliza and John. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he died on his farm at the age of forty years. After his marriage Michael Arnold bought a small farm, where he resided two years, and in the fall of 1854 came to Ohio and settled in Madison township, near Guilbert station, where he lived nine years. About 1863 he came to his present farm, consisting of 135 acres of good land. To himself and wife have been born eight children: William M. (born March 2, 1853, and married Alice King (they have four children, and he is a farmer of this township. (See sketch of King family), Susan V. (deceased, born January 19, 1855), Edwin F. (born September 11, 1857, deceased in his sixth year), Emma (born July 8, 1859, died an infant), Annie (born February 25, 1862, died an infant), Ella J. (born January 17, 1864, and married Thomas Keys, a blacksmith of Adamsville; they have three children), Charles A. (born December 12, 1866, an able school teacher of Madison township), John Philip (born October 1, 1868). Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Adamsville, and he has held the office of steward and is now church trustee. In politics he was formerly an old line whig, and later a democrat and now a prohibitionist. Mr. Arnold has always been in favor of good schools and has been a member of the board of education in his district. He has given his children good common-school educations. He is a public-spirited man and in favor of all enterprises for the good of the county. His life has been a natural result of an honest purpose and high moral standard well lived up to, and of which his descendants may well be proud.

Arnold & Bateman, embalmers and funeral directors, Zanesville, Ohio. The custom of embalming the dead, which dates back many thousand years, has been practiced in all ages, and by all nations, by a great variety of processes. In ancient times it was regarded as a wonderful art, and its secrets were jealously guarded by those who practiced it, and the expense attending the embalming process was so great that only the wealthy were able to avail themselves of it, for the preservation of departed friends. Modern science has, however, discovered systems which are in every respect superior to those practiced by the ancients, and by means of which the expense of embalming is brought within the means of all. One of the most satisfactory, if not the only true system, is that employed by Messrs. Arnold & Bateman, whose establishment is located at Nos. 13 and 15 South Fifth street, in Zanesville. This firm was established in November, 1881, and is composed of Messrs. Arnold and Bateman, gentlemen who bring into requisition the highest accomplishments and a thorough conception of the duties and responsibilities associated with the business in which they are engaged; the facilities which they enjoy for filling engagements in all departments of the business, assures the highest efficiency. They keep constantly on hand wood and cloth-covered coffins and caskets, burial cases, and everything in the way of undertakers' supplies. They have fine hearses and first-class coaches for funeral occasions. They will attend funerals in city or country on reasonable terms. They will take the entire control of funeral obsequies, embalming and encasing bodies for shipment to distant points, or for their preservation. John K. Arnold, senior member of the firm, was born in Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, February 9, 1845. When a young man he learned the jewelry and watchmaking trade and worked at it up to 1880, when, in company with W. M. Bateman, he purchased E. N. Hatcher's undertaking establishment and since then has given his time and attention to this business. He came to Zanesville in 1866 and worked in the jewelry store of Janes & Mershon up to 1880. He was married November

24, 1884, to Miss Emma Ebert, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and daughter of Elisha Ebert who resides in Zanesville and is seventy-nine years of age. One child, Edwin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Mechanic lodge No. 130, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a republican. He and Mrs. Arnold hold membership in the Presbyterian church. An honorable business man, he has secured a liberal and influential patronage by honestly deserving it.

W. M. Bateman, junior member of the firm, is a native of Washington township, Muskingum county, Ohio, born February 22, 1856. He is a son of Penrod Bateman, who was born in Clay township, Muskingum county, Ohio, November 12, 1820. The elder Bateman was elected sheriff of Muskingum county on the republican ticket in 1856, and served in that capacity up to 1860, at which time he was appointed postmaster at Zanesville, holding that office at the time of his death, which occurred in St. Paul, Minn., December 8, 1862, whither he had gone for his health. He was chairman of the republican central committee for several years, and always took an active part in local politics. His father was John Bateman. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Mears, was born in ——— county, England, January 12, 1820 and now resides in Zanesville. Her father, William Mears, came to the United States in 1827 and settled in Muskingum county, Ohio. W. M. Bateman was the fifth of six children born to his parents; Frank M., who resides in Mercer county, Ill.; Annie O. (deceased); Lizzie H., wife of Q. R. Kelley, resides in Perry township, Muskingum county; Mary A., wife of Jasper Beard, residing in Mercer county, Ill.; and Penrod (deceased). W. M. Bateman was reared on his father's farm, attending the district school and farming alternately, and at a suitable age entered the Dennison university at Granville, Ohio, where he finished his education. He followed agricultural pursuits up to 1880 and then formed a partnership with John K. Arnold. They purchased the undertaking establishment of E. N. Hatcher, and since then Mr. Bateman has given his entire attention to his business. He was married on November 9, 1881, to Miss Ella E. Carter, a native of Muskingum county and the daughter of M. H. Carter. The fruits of this union have been two children: Helen C. and Fred W. Mr. Bateman has shown his appreciation of secret organizations by becoming a member of McIntire lodge No. 38, K. of P. and Muskingum lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F. He and Mrs. Bateman are members of the Baptist church, and in politics he is democratic.

Fenton Bagley, attorney, Zanesville, Ohio. As a leading citizen of Muskingum county in its professional, business and social life, lending eminent strength to her bar, tone to her finance and grace to her society, Mr. Bagley is second to none in the county. He was born in Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio, October 10, 1838. He enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, in November, 1861, was discharged in August, 1862. In May, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant, Company B, One hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and subsequently participated in the siege of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh. In 1865 he was admitted to the Muskingum county bar, and has ever since continued to successfully practice law. Mr. Bagley was married to Miss Isabelle Tipton a teacher in the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, March 15, 1877. Having been elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for Muskingum county in 1879, he served in that capacity for two years with high honor to himself and his constituents. Mr. Bagley was of devout Methodist Episcopal parentage, and early in life connected himself with that church. In 1879 he transferred his church relations to the Presbyterian denomination, and has continued to work earnestly in that branch of Christ's church. The county republican executive committee elected Mr. Bagley its secretary in 1882, which office he continuously filled for four years. For years Mr. Bagley has stood as a leader in republican politics in Zanesville and Muskingum counties. Always firm in his convictions and earnest in his religion, patriotism, political belief and all else that tends to make model citizens, he has fearlessly stood for enterprise for the advancement of public good.

Nowhere in Muskingum county, Ohio, is there to be found a man of more energy, determined will or force of character than Julius A. Bainter possesses, and no agriculturist is deserving of greater success in the conduct and management of a farm than he. He was born in Monroe township of this county on July 24, 1834, the second of four children born to Frederick and Mariah (Crumbaker) Bainter, the former of whom was born in Madison township of this county, August 19, 1804, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Bainter, who settled here in 1802, and a grandson of Frederick Bainter, who also came here in 1802, and died shortly after reaching this county. Jacob Bainter moved to Monroe township in 1808 in search of a healthier climate, for malaria was prevalent in the low lands along the river in Madison township, but in Monroe township he afterward reared his family who are named as follows: John, George, Frederick, Daniel, Ely, Jacob, Mariah, Eliza and Elizabeth. The father of these children died about 1865, his wife, who was a Miss Rife, having died same year. The Bainters came to this section from Bedford county, Penn., and became well known and honored residents of Muskingum county, Ohio. Frederick

Bainter, the father of Julius A., spent his early life in Monroe township. At the age of twenty-seven years he was married to Miss Crumbaker, and the following are their children: Louisa, who was the first wife of W. W. Adams; Julius A.; Theodore, who is living on the home place in Monroe township; Jonas, who died at the age of thirty-eight years. After his marriage Mr. Bainter settled on a farm in Monroe township, and there he has resided ever since. Farming has always been his chief occupation, and the manner in which he has conducted his affairs has had everything to do in obtaining the competence which he now enjoys. His farm was at first heavily covered with timber, but with undeviating energy he wielded his ax, and in due time his land was cleared and a considerable portion under cultivation. He is a democrat, and is interested in all important issues of the day. He is a member of the Lutheran church and is active in all church matters, having been superintendent of the Sunday-school for a number of years. His wife was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1815, and died in 1882, a daughter of John and Catherine Crumbaker. She was also an earnest worker in the Lutheran church. Her parents came to this county in 1816, the journey being overland, and as Mrs. Bainter was the youngest of the family, she was carried the most of the way by her mother, who walked the most of the distance. The youthful days of Julius A. Bainter were spent in Monroe township, and in 1857 he started out to do for himself. He was married to Miss Margaret Adams, since which time he has resided on the Adams' farm. His wife was born February 7, 1840, a daughter of George and Christina Adams. To Julius Bainter and his wife the following children were born: Henry H., who is married and living near home; Homer, who died at the age of three years; Hayman who died when one year old; Harvey, who is married and living in Missouri; Bruce, who is married and resides in Adamsville; George F., who resides in Cleveland; Nina B., Nora D., John W., Harmon G., and Jennie. Mr. Bainter and a number of his children belong to the Lutheran church. He is a democrat politically a public-spirited citizen and an earnest Christian. He has a well-improved farm of 144 acres, and is engaged in general farming, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful.

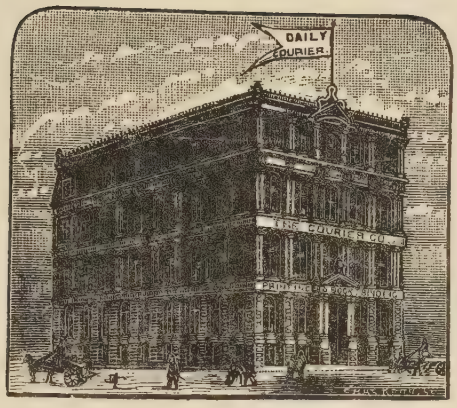
James Baker, Dresden, Ohio, is a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Tuscarawas and Coshocton counties, Ohio, and of Irish ancestry. John Nelson Baker, his grandfather, came to America from Ireland, and settled in West Virginia after the Revolutionary war. He married Miss Williams, of Virginia, and they were the parents of seven children: William, Thomas, John, Sallie, James, Joseph and Martha. He afterward came to Ohio, and first settled in Tuscarawas county, where he lived but a short time, when he died, while his children were yet small. The Indians were in possession of the country at that time, and Mr. Baker had a great deal of trouble to keep them off, his family being compelled to leave the house for safety. John Baker, his son, and the father of James, was born in West Virginia, and was about six years of age when he moved with his father to the wilderness of Ohio. As there were no schools here at that time he received but little education, and could read but not write. His father died, and his mother married again a man by the name of Beaver, who had two children, George and Peggy. The family depended largely upon game and the sale of furs, and John and the elder brother supported the family by means of hunting. The elder brother, William, died, and Thomas shot himself through the thigh, which necessitated the amputation of the limb. He returned to Virginia, thus leaving the family dependent for four or five years upon the hunter's skill of John Baker, who supported the family until his mother married. He then went to Coshocton county, and married Sally Burl. To them were born seven children: Joseph, Benjamin, Nancy, Hester, James, George and Martha. In 1824 Mr. Baker moved to Muskingum county, and lived here until 1839, when he moved to Illinois, and settled in Lawrence county, were he spent the remainder of his days. When a young man he was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died at the age of sixty-two years in 1842. James Baker, his son, was born November 18, 1818, in Coshocton county, Ohio, received but little education, and learned farming and carpentering, and could turn his hand to almost any kind of work. He started to work when he was very young, and when twenty-two years of age began for himself, and married, May 3, 1853, Susannah Cullins, daughter of George and Mary J. (Muchler) Cullins. George Cullins was one of the early settlers of this county, and was wounded by the Indians. [See sketch of Henry Cullins.] To Mr. and Mrs. James Baker have been born three children, Sarah J., Cornelius R. and Marietta. Mr. Baker settled on the river in Muskingum county, where he lived three years, and in 1860 settled on his present farm, in a log hut with a stick chimney. The house was very small, but the family lived there two years, when Mr. Baker built a farm house. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served one year and seven days, and was present at the battle of Winchester. He was taken sick, was discharged on account of disability, and returned home. On account of his disability he receives a pension from the government. He was a man who did not hesitate to offer his services to the govern-

ment, and risk his life in defense of his country. By hard work and industry he has accumulated a handsome property, and is well known as an honorable and upright citizen.

W. R. Baker, a prominent business man and assistant manager of the business of Stolzenbach Branch United States Baking company, owes his nativity to Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, where his birth occurred in 1852. His parents, Jacob and Phœbe (Diehl) Baker, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and came to Ohio when twenty-eight and twelve years of age respectively. They were married in Zanesville, Ohio, and subsequently moved to Morgan county of that state, where Mr. Baker embarked in merchandising. In 1870 they returned to Zanesville, where the father died in September, 1888, when seventy-four years of age. Mrs. Baker is still a resident of Zanesville, and although sixty-eight years of age, is still quite strong and active. Of the ten children born to this union, W. R. Baker was third in order of birth. He attended the public schools of his native place, and in 1870 came to Zanesville, where he entered the employ of a wholesale grocery company. He worked himself up to the position of traveling salesman, and for about twelve years covered territory in southeast Ohio. In January, 1885, he engaged in his present business. In 1889 he was elected on the democratic ticket to the position of trustee of the waterworks, and ran ahead of his ticket. In September, 1883, he married Miss Louise Stolzenbach, a native of Zanesville, and daughter of C. Stolzenbach, and the result of this union is two sons. Mr. Baker is a democrat, and a hearty supporter of the principles of his party. He is a member of the English Lutheran church.

Henry Ballou (deceased) was one of the early settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio, his settlement in this region dating from the year 1820. He was born in Cheshire county, N. H., September 6, 1796, a son of James and Mehitabel (Ingalls) Ballou, the latter of whom was left a widow with a family of small children to care for. In 1814, with her two sons and three daughters, the mother immigrated to Ohio, and about 1820 she settled in Salt Creek township, Muskingum county, where she was called from life the following year. Her children were James, Henry, Hetty (Mrs. Rufus), Eliza and Alpha. Henry Ballou was married March 20, 1823, to Phœbe P. Tanner, after which, for some time, they resided in Salt Creek township and afterward in Harrison township, where they made a permanent home. Mr Ballou filled several township offices with ability, besides greatly improving his farm. After a life of usefulness he died on the 23d of February, 1857, and is now sleeping his last sleep in Virginia Ridge cemetery. He and his wife became the parents of the following children: Jacob T., born March 4, 1824; James Ellis, born July 2, 1828; and Orrin Ballou, born September 21, 1831. Mr. Ballou was a man of fine natural attainments, and these were strengthened and enriched by judicious reading and by contact with the business affairs of life. To know him was to respect and admire him for his many worthy traits of character, and his death was considered a loss, not only to his own immediate family, but to the community in which he resided. He was a brother of Mrs. Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, the worthy and honored mother of President James A. Garfield. Orrin Ballou was the second son of Henry Ballou, and like the majority of pioneer boys, he assisted in the labors on the home farm and attended the subscription schools of his day, in which he obtained a fair English education. He was engaged in farming until 1862, when he began mining for coal on his farm, and he was one of the leaders in developing the coal interests of Muskingum county. In 1866 or 1867 he also began the manufacture of salt in considerable quantities, but owing to the expense of its manufacture he gave it up. He held official position in Muskingum county from 1876 to 1880 by re-election, and was faithfulness itself in the discharge of his duties. He was married to Matilda J., daughter of William and Sarah (Johnson) Price of this county but formerly of Maryland, their union taking place on the 20th of January, 1853. He and his wife became the parents of five children: Henry, who is in Montana; William F., in California; Sarah A., Harriet E. and Anna. Mr. Ballou is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the A. O. U. W. Jacob Tanner, the father-in-law of Henry Ballou, was born in New Jersey, April 21, 1774, and was married to Lydia Passmore, who was born June 18, 1778, their union being celebrated March 8, 1798, and resulting in the birth of these children: Mary Ann, born June 25, 1799; John Passmore, born August 20, 1800; George, born November 3, 1801; Phœbe, born November 25, 1803. Jacob Tanner died in Chester county, September 23, 1805, and in 1816 his widow came to Zanesville with her children, where she made her home, but her death occurred at the home of her grandson, Jacob Ballou, September 22, 1866. Her son John settled in Kentucky, where he died; George removed from Kentucky to Nebraska, dying in the latter state; Phœbe (Mrs. Ballou) is living with her son Jacob, and although eighty-seven years of age is well preserved mentally and physically.

Moses Barnhouse, farmer, of Muskingum county, Ohio. A lifetime of hard, earnest endeavor in pursuing the occupation to which he now gives his attention, coupled with strict integrity, honesty of purpose, and liberality in the right directions, have



COURIER BUILDING, ZANESVILLE.

had the result to place Mr. Barnhouse among the truly respected and honored agriculturists of the county. He was born in Caldwell, Noble county, Ohio, May 17, 1841, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Gillespie) Barnhouse, natives of Virginia and of Irish descent. Moses Barnhouse received his initiatory education in the common schools of his district, but when the war came up he, with the enthusiasm of youth, enlisted as a private in Company I, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was in several active engagements, but the most of the time was with a foraging party. He received an honorable discharge August 2, 1865, and returned to his home in Noble county, Ohio, where he remained until the year 1871, when he came to Muskingum county and purchased 159 acres of land where he has carried on general farming ever since. He has been thrifty, industrious and painstaking, and as a reward for his faithfulness to his duties he is now in independent circumstances and has the confidence and good will of all who know him. He was married August 24, 1871, to Miss Martha, daughter of William and Mary Jane Huffman, and by her is the father of two children, Mary T. and Albert. Mr. Barnhouse is a member of the G. A. R., politically is a republican, and he and his wife are worthy and consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

John Baughman (deceased) was born near Gettysburg, in Adams county, Penn., September 16, 1804. In 1811 he came with his parents to Ohio. He was married on September 18, 1828, to Miss Sarah Stover. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1837 he removed to Stovertown and opened a general mercantile establishment, which he conducted with success until 1846. He also erected and conducted a sawmill in addition to his other duties. In 1842 he was elected justice of the peace of Brush Creek township, and during his term of service made an efficient public officer. He was re-elected to this office many times. He was an intelligent and well-informed man, not only on the current topics of the times, but also on deeper subjects. In 1859 he was elected one of the commissioners of the county, in which capacity he served until 1862. He was also at different times township land appraiser. He was a republican in politics. As a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church he took a great interest in its affairs, both at home and abroad. The old Lutheran church building preceding the present structure was built by him and he bore two-thirds of its cost. He and his wife lived to celebrate their golden wedding, at which time there were present eight children, twenty-seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Mrs. Baughman was born December 23, 1809. Her parents, Samuel and Mary Stover, settled in this county in 1811. Mrs. Baughman died November 14, 1888, and Mr. Baughman on July 23, 1879. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Baughman were as follows: Elizabeth, born February 20, 1830; David F., born February 17, 1831, and died March 13, 1833; William D., born June 1, 1834, and died September 1, 1841; Aurilla A., born November 26, 1835; Henry C., born December 4, 1837; Elzina J., born December 7, 1840; Sarah M., born August 10, 1843, and died February 18, 1889; Dr. John S., born September 4, 1847; Jesse T., born February 27, 1850, and Dr. Samuel S., born April 27, 1852. Jesse T., son of John and Sarah Baughman, was born on the farm on which he now makes his home. He obtained a fair education in the English branches in the common schools of the county. He was early trained to the laborious duties of farm life, and has made this his chief occupation. He was married to Miss Mary J., daughter of William Pletcher, September 22, 1875, and their union has resulted in the birth of six children, the following of whom are now living: Elzina M., born May 13, 1877; Roy B., born May 22, 1878; Perley P., born February 18, 1882; Chauncey K., born November 2, 1889. Almon R., the fourth of the family, was born July 2, 1887, and died February 25, 1889, and Samuel L. was born September 24, 1891. Jesse T. Baughman has served as township clerk and township treasurer two years each. He has always been a supporter of the principles of the republican party. His farm comprises 170 acres, and under his able management yields good crops. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. His brother, Henry, served in the Ninth Missouri regiment during the first year of the war, but he was afterward transferred to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer infantry, Company F. He enlisted as a private, but by meritorious conduct rose gradually by promotion through the various grades, and at the close of the war held the rank of captain. He was taken prisoner twice, but escaped both times. On one of these occasions he was recaptured by the Union troops, and thus effected his escape. He was a brave and courageous soldier and officer, and always showed much spirit and determination on the battlefield.

Joseph Baughman (deceased) was a son of Christian Baughman and grandson of Christian Baughman Sr., the latter being a pioneer of this section, mention of whom is made in this volume. Joseph Baughman was born in Pennsylvania December 11, 1808, and when a child of three years was brought by his parents to the wilds of Ohio, where, on his father's farm, he grew to manhood, learning the details of an agricultural life. His education was obtained in the old-time subscrip-

tion schools. March 24, 1831, he was married to Mary, daughter of James Hopkins, a sketch of whom is given in this volume, and soon after his marriage he purchased eighty-four acres of land in Newton township, now known as the Baughman homestead. This land was partly improved, for on it was a small log cabin and a little of the land had been cleared. He prospered in his undertakings and became well-to-do, but through it all he was modest and unostentatious, devoted to his own affairs and his family, and held himself entirely aloof from public affairs. Nine children were born to him and his wife: George W., Lydia A., Nancy E., Rebecca J., Sarah E., John W., James F., Mary M. and Susan L. He and his estimable wife were honored members of the Lutheran church from childhood, and for many years he was an official member and a liberal supporter of the same, contributing freely to the erection of a church and in the support of a minister. He met an untimely and sudden death from an accident while riding one horse and leading another; he received injuries which resulted in his death on September 20, 1862, without regaining consciousness. His widow departed this life August 3, 1890, at the age of seventy-nine years.

George Baughman, farmer, Roseville, Ohio, one of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county and a man well and favorably known all over the same, was born in Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio, February 14, 1813. His father, Christian Baughman, came from Pennsylvania to Muskingum county, Ohio, about 1811, and made the journey in wagons. When this pioneer reached Zanesville he had but 50 cents, and with a family to support, the outlook was not very encouraging. He at once began working, and in spite of hardships and privations, became one of the substantial and much respected citizens of the county. To his marriage were born eleven sons and one daughter who have since proven a credit to the community in which they live. One of these children, George Baughman (subject of sketch), passed his early life on the farm with his parents and received a limited education in the subscription schools of that period. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age and on the 30th of October, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Rees of Springfield township, Muskingum county. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Baughman received some little help from his father and bought eighty acres of land in Clay township. This he has since resided on and after the lapse of fifty-seven years, is the owner of 262 acres of as well-improved land as can be found in the township. He is also the owner of town property in Roseville. When twenty years of age he joined the Lutheran church, and to this day he has been a liberal and worthy supporter of the same. Although he has never been active in politics, he was formerly an Andrew Jackson democrat, but now affiliates with the republican party. When the war broke out he could not leave his large family, but one of his sons was in the service. His marriage resulted in the birth of thirteen children: Solomon R., born November 5, 1835; Martha A., born September 15, 1837; Sarah E., born June 26, 1839; Lucy J., born May 21, 1841; Nancy C., born August 29, 1843; George W., born September 20, 1845; Hester E., born December 13, 1847; Mary J., born May 21, 1850; John G., born August 7, 1852; Amanda J., born June 2, 1854; Clara E., born February 11, 1856; Catherine R., born February 18, 1858; and Bruce J., born April 18, 1860. Three children of this family have passed away and also the mother who died September 15, 1886, when sixty-eight years of age.

Samuel Baughman has been identified with the progress and development of Muskingum county for many years, and by his own unaided efforts he has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods. He was born in this county on the farm where Jesse, his brother, now resides, on the 17th of May, 1822, the eighth child born to Christian Baughman, a pioneer, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Samuel was brought up to a knowledge of farm life, and in him were early instilled principles of economy, frugality and honesty which have remained with him to this day and have been the stepping stones to his present success. His early literary acquirements, which were rather limited, were obtained in the subscription schools which were in vogue in his day, but he has since received a thorough education in the hard, but useful and practical school of experience, and and is now a well-informed man. He was married to Ruth, daughter of James and Sarah Hopkins, October 12, 1843, and after his marriage he settled where his brother, S. S., is now living, on which he built a hewed-log house, for doing which he received thirteen and a half cents per day for his labor. He rented and resided on his land for two or three years, and as he himself expressed it, he "did not get rich very fast." In 1846 he purchased eighty-two acres of land in Newton township, all of which was woodland, with the exception of ten acres, on which a small cabin had been erected. It contained only two rooms, but it answered Mr. and Mrs. Baughman the purpose of a home for ten years. It then gave place to a commodious frame structure which now constitutes his present comfortable home. Mr. Baughman has been prospered in his affairs and from time to time has added to his original purchase until he is the owner of 127 acres of good land, which he has greatly improved with buildings of all kinds and good fences. To

the union of Mr. and Mrs. Baughman the following children have been born: James H., Jacob and Sarah E. who are deceased, Jesse M., David F., George W., Louisa C., Joseph L., Mary L. and Annie L. Mr. and Mrs. Baughman are exemplary members of the Lutheran church, and politically, Mr. Baughman has always supported the republican party in its principles of government.

The Baughman family, of Muskingum county, Ohio, was first represented in this country by Christian Baughman, grandfather of Solomon S. Baughman, who emigrated to America with his family from Germany about the year 1791, and lived and died in Pennsylvania. His son, Christian Baughman (father of our subject), in 1812 came to Muskingum county, Ohio, at which time he had but 50 cents in money, but was the possessor of three horses. He purchased 163 acres of land in Bush Creek township, which he greatly improved before his death, and on which he passed the remaining years of his life. He was born November 26, 1785, and died August 3, 1836. Elizabeth, his wife, was born January 24, 1785, and died November 8, 1866. Their children were as follows: John, born September 16, 1804, and died July 23, 1879; Jacob, born October 3, 1805, and was murdered August 29, 1863; Christian was born April 27, 1807, and died April 30, 1886; Joseph was born December 11, 1808, and died September 20, 1862, from injuries received from being thrown from a horse; Adam was born February 3, 1810, and died September 18, 1877; George was born February 14, 1813, and is a resident of Clay township; Andrew was born June 1, 1815, and died December 28, 1888; a daughter that died in infancy comes next; David was born May 19, 1820, and lives in Clark county, Ill.; Samuel was born May 17, 1822, and lives in Newton township; Elizabeth was born February 27, 1824, and is a resident of Ottumwa, Iowa; Solomon S. was born June 14, 1827, and is a resident of Brush Creek township, and Jesse M. who was born October 24, 1829. The father of these children was a democrat politically and a man of unblemished reputation. He possessed the characteristics of the German people—honesty, frugality and industry—and was for many years a worthy member of the Lutheran church. Solomon S. Baughman, the twelfth child of Christian Baughman, was born on the old Baughman homestead in Brush Creek township, and his early life was spent in a manner common to the sons of pioneer families. His education was limited to the imperfect system of subscription schools in vogue at that time, but the most of his time was spent in endeavoring to subdue the wilderness. He was married on the 27th of March, 1851, to Miss Susannah, daughter of William and Susannah Swingle, of whom mention is made in this work. Following his marriage he settled on the farm where he now lives, which at that time was but little improved, and this farm has been the scene of his labors. He and his estimable wife have, by their united efforts, succeeded in clearing up and developing the resources of their land, and it is now devoted to well cultivated fields of grain. To them a family of seven children have been born: William W., born September 9, 1854, married to Mary Showers, daughter of Alvah Showers; Solomon L., born August 4, 1859, married Louisa Eicher, daughter of Adam Eicher, by whom he has three children—Chester, Herbert (deceased) and Esther Rosa (born November 15, 1891); Roceilla Alice, born January 21, 1863, and died June 14, 1890; Florence A., born October 25, 1868. The three eldest children of the family died in infancy. Mr. Baughman gave his children good educational advantages, and William taught school for several terms. Mr. Baughman has always been a patron of education, and has acted as a director in his school district for many consecutive years. He and his wife and children are members of the Lutheran church and manifest much interest in the advancement of the cause of Christianity. He has been a Republican in politics since the organization of that party, but prior to that was an old line whig.

Jesse M. Baughman was born on the 24th of October, 1829, and his youth was spent upon a farm and in attending the subscription schools that were started in the vicinity of his home. Owing to the inferior character of the schools at that peroid, and to the fact that his services were required in clearing the home farm from timber and underbrush, he only attended about thirty days throughout the year and then did not advance as rapidly in his studies as he should. He was married October 19, 1854, to Elizabeth Ziegler and soon after settled on the farm on which he now resides and on which he was born. Their union was blessed in the birth of the following children: James H., who died at the age of five years; Delilah E., wife of Clark I. Weaver; Lewis E., a prominent and successful educator, and now principal of the Dresden high school (began teaching when he was eighteen years of age and followed this occupation for five years at Chandlersville; he is married to Anna Day); Cora A. is superintendent of a department in the McIntire Home, at Zanesville; Lucy J.; Mary L. and Abbie M. Mr. Baughman is comfortably fixed, financially, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, with which they have been connected for many years. His wife's grandfather, Andrew Zeigler, was the founder of the Zeigler family in this county and was one of its earliest settlers, and it is the impression of one of his grand-daughters

that he was a school teacher, but this is not certain. Samuel Zeigler, his son, was probably born in this country and was married to Rachel, daughter of Jacob Spangler, a pioneer of this section. Samuel Zeigler resided for many years near and was manager in charge of the salt works at, or near, that place. About 1854 he removed to Vinton county, Ohio, where he resided until his death, which occurred February 23, 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife was born in 1812, and to them a family of twelve children were born: Nancy, Elizabeth, James, Alfred (deceased), Martha (deceased), Margaret, Levi, Mary, Mason, William, Samuel and David. Mrs. Zeigler now resides in Hamden, Ohio.

William Beal, Dresden, Ohio, a prosperous agriculturist of this region, successfully manages his farm of 389 acres, and inherits the thrift and energy of his German ancestors. His grandfather, George Beal, was a farmer of Beaver county, Penn., and was married to Miss Nancy Sparks, who was the daughter of Capt. Sparks, who served in the Revolution. To them were born these children: William, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rachel, Deborah, Margaret, Elias, John, Isaac, George and Nancy. William was in the War of 1812 and John served as common pleas judge of Blackford county, Ind. Mr. Beal was a deacon in the Baptist church, and a man of moderate means. He came to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1814, and settled near Birmingham, where he remained until his death, when about eighty years of age. His son, Isaac Beal, and the father of William Beal was born in Beaver county, Penn., in 1807, and received but a limited education. Some of his brothers were quite well educated. Isaac was seven years old when he came with his parents to Guernsey county, and he grew up in the rough school of pioneer days, working on the farm and attending school when he could find time from his duties. He was married in Guernsey county, Ohio, October 14, 1830, to Miss Jane Neal, who was born June 12, 1812, and who was the daughter of William and Mary A. (Sheridan) Neal. William Neal was born in Ireland, and came to Maryland, where he married and settled. He afterward emigrated to Ohio and settled in Belmont county, then in Harrison, and finally in Guernsey county, where he died in his sixty-sixth year. His companion, Mary A. Sheridan, who was the aunt of Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan and the cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee, died March 1, 1874, in her ninety-fourth year. Their family consisted of thirteen children: Sarah S., Rachel, John, James, Mary A., William, Jane (wife of Isaac Beal), Elizabeth, Thomas, Lee, Archibald, Asbery S. and Alexander G. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Beal settled in Guernsey county after marriage, and there, their children, sixteen in number, were born: Mary A., Nancy A., Perry, Sarah, Archibald, Rachel J., William, Elizabeth, Margaret L., Martha S., Thomas, Elias, Bersheba, Isaac S., George and Lee. Mr. Beal was a man of comfortable circumstances; was the owner of 160 acres of land. He and Mrs. Beal held membership in the Old School Baptist church, and Mr. Beal was deacon for many years. In politics he was a republican. He had one son, Archibald, in the civil war. He enlisted in Company K, Eighty-fourth Illinois regiment, and served as sergeant, and was at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he was captured by the confederates, but was retaken by the Union troops the same day, and died January 5, 1863, from exposure. Isaac Beal lived to be eighty years of age, and died on his farm in Guernsey county, December 26, 1887. He was one of the old pioneer settlers, and cleared up a great deal of wild land. His widow is still living, and is now in her eightieth year. Their son, William Beal, owes his nativity to Guernsey county, Ohio, where his birth occurred November 3, 1841, and he was liberally educated in the common schools. His father, who had but limited educational advantages himself, was determined to send his children to school, and young William attended school in the winter and worked on the farm during the summer months until twenty-two years of age. He selected as his companion in life Miss Sarah A. Morgan, who was born December 4, 1845, daughter of Washington and Mary (Lake) Morgan, and their nuptials were celebrated on December 24, 1863. To them were born three children: Spenser L., Elroy and Jane E. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Beal settled on a farm in Cass township, this county, and sadly afflicted was Mr. Beal while living there. A disease that was epidemic in the county entered the family, and Elroy died August 17, 1870; Mrs. Beal died on the 20th of the same month, Spencer L. on the 22d, and Jane E. on the 27th, all within ten days of each other. On October 2, 1871, Mr. Beal married Miss Charity E. Butler, who was born December 17, 1844, daughter of William and Elizabeth (McGee). Butler. [See sketch of Joshua Butler.] William Butler was born in Brook county, Va., July 20, 1810, and was a school teacher for some time, although a carpenter by trade. For many years he was a preacher in the Old School Baptist church, and moderator of the association for quite a number of years. He was married to Miss Elizabeth McGee, January 4, 1838. She was born August 3, 1815. To them were born three children: Honor, Henry J. and Charity E. He was a self-educated man, a substantial farmer, and a man who was of great benefit to his community

in its early days. He died June 16, 1885. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Beal settled on the farm where they now live, and here all their children were born: Isaac T., John W. and Perry L. In politics Mr. Beal is a republican, and has held several of the township offices. He and Mrs. Beal are members of the Old School Baptist church, in which he was clerk for several years and is now deacon. He is deeply interested in school matters, and is educating his sons at Dresden. Mr. Beal is a well-informed man, and keeps thoroughly abreast with the times. This family is widely known and highly respected in Muskingum county.

George W. Bell, Adamsville, Ohio, is one of the most prominent farmers of Adams township, and the largest landholder. John Bell, his grandfather, was from Westmoreland county, Penn., of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. He was a farmer, and married Rachel Stillwell, also from Pennsylvania, and of Scotch ancestry. He came with his family to Muskingum county and settled in Adams township on a farm, now owned by John R. Bell. He was the father of ten children: One daughter, Elizabeth, Haley, John J., Mary A., William, Nancy, Catherine, Sarah, James and Amy. Mr. Bell bought his land of the original settler, and it had a clearing on it. This tract contained eighty acres, besides which he bought eighty acres of Willis creek, Adams township, and eighty acres in Hocking county. He lived to be seventy-eight years of age, was a member of the Fairview Methodist church, and his wife was a member of the Baptist church at Adamsville. In politics he was an old line whig, and was a quiet, civil man, of excellent character, industrious and hardworking citizen. His education was limited to reading and writing. William Bell, his son, was born February 9, 1809, in Westmoreland county, Penn., and came with his father's family to Adams township when a young man. The trip was made in one of the old-fashioned Pennsylvania wagons. He had a common-school education. He married Rachel Gaumer, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sturtz) Gaumer. The father was the grand-uncle of Hon. Daniel H. Gaumer, of Zanesville. [See sketch.] To Mr. and Mrs. Bell were born seven children, two of whom died in infancy: George W., Jacob J., Elizabeth C., John R. and Jared C. After his marriage Mr. Bell settled on a farm now occupied by his son, John R. Bell. He entered this land which consisted originally of eighty acres, and was a very active, energetic man of good business capacity, careful and economical, attending strictly to his own affairs, letting politics alone, and became very successful. He bought land from time to time until he owned 640 acres in one tract, besides 173 acres, making 813 acres, all in Adams township, with the exception of fifty-three acres in Monroe township. Both himself and wife are members of the Lutheran church. He died January 26, 1876, at the age of sixty-seven years. In politics he was a republican, and a strong union man during the war. George W. Bell, his son, and the subject of this sketch, was born May 19, 1832, on his father's farm, in Adams township. He received a common-school education, learning farming in early life, and married Elizabeth C. Vinsel, daughter of John and Mary (Bogue) Vinsel. John Vinsel was from Loudoun county, Va., and of Dutch ancestry of old colonial stock. He was the father of two children: William H. and Elizabeth C., and came to Ohio in 1844, settling in Monroe township, where he owned 648 acres of land, and was a well-to-do farmer. Himself and wife were members of the Lutheran church, and in politics he was a republican. He lived to the age of sixty-two years, and died August 26, 1856. After his marriage, George W. Bell settled on a farm in Adams township, belonging to his father, where he lived one year and then moved to a farm which Mrs. Bell had inherited from her father, and resided there twelve years. He then came to his present farm, which he bought of Jacob Gaumer's heirs, and has been in the family for three generations. It was entered by Jacob Gaumer in 1819. Mrs. William Bell, the mother of our subject, is yet living at the advanced age of eighty years, with her faculties well retained. Mr. Bell is one of our practical farmers, owning 780 acres of land, all in this township. He is an excellent business man, and has accumulated a handsome property. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been born six children: Susan A., Mary A., Mariam E., Rachel J. (deceased at the age of three years and nine months), Carrie E. (deceased at the age of two years and nine months), and Charles B. In politics Mr. Bell is a democrat. He is a man whose judgment is respected, and he is serving his fifth term in succession, some fourteen years, as justice of the peace. He has also been treasurer, clerk and trustee. Both he and Mrs. Bell are members of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Bell has held the office of warden and deacon for the past twenty years. He has also been a liberal contributor to the cause of religion, is public spirited, in favor of good schools and roads, and served on the board of education for years, and clerk for fifteen years. Mr. Bell is a man of broad and liberal views, and is a member of the Grange. He stands high as one of the practical and substantial farmers of this region.

John L. Bennett, Frazeysburg, Ohio. This is one of the most remarkable families that Muskingum county has produced. They are remarkable for many things, but most of all for those sterling traits of character which enable a humble

pioneer family to live through the vicissitudes of pioneer life, to multiply, and become a power in the land for good; training up their children to be honorable and valuable citizens until to-day, their descendants number hundreds of the best of the land. The grandfather of John L. Bennett, and the founder of the family in America, was James Bennett, who emigrated when a young man with his brother from England and settled among the Quakers of Pennsylvania. He afterward went to the Valley of Virginia, married Jane McCormick and late in life removed to the west part of Ohio, paying a visit of a few days to his son Joshua on the way. He afterward removed to Indiana, and there died. Joshua Bennett, his son, and the father of John L. Bennett, was born March 23, 1788, in Charleston, Jefferson county, Va. His mother died a few months after his birth. He received about six weeks' schooling, but being fond of reading became well posted on the current topics of the day. His youth was spent on his father's farm and in teaming between Winchester, Va., and Baltimore, Md. He drove a six-horse team and hauled immense loads on the large wagons of those days. He experienced religion when about seventeen years of age, and was a liberal friend and supporter of the church all his life. The itinerant preacher was always cordially welcome to his house. His first marriage occurred in Jefferson county, Va., to Miss Jane Mendenhall, who was born November 25, 1784, and who was the daughter of Samuel and Hannah Mendenhall. To them were born six children: Hannah and Lydia (twins), Uriah P., Samuel, Maria Jane and Martha. Of these three are now living, and were present at the family reunion held near Frazeysburg, Ohio, at the residence of Joshua Bennett, in 1888. Their names are Uriah P., Maria and Martha. Jane Mendenhall was a Quaker, and her son, Uriah P., says of her: "My mother was a Quaker, and my recollection of her is that she was of the plainspoken, amiable kind, and I have often wished that I had inherited a large measure of the sweetness of her disposition. As I look backward now from my standpoint of more than three score and ten, it seems to me that she was always trying to show the bright side of life as affording more rational and enduring happiness than the dark side, and to me the pleasant memories of her are favored with an admiration for the plain dress and plain speech which showed so constantly the presence of the law of human kindness of heart. She never seemed to lose her power of self control, the calm repose taught her in childhood by her Quaker parents." Lydia died February 2, 1813; Hannah died here on the old homestead May 7, 1882, in her seventieth year. At birth she was very small and would not have filled a quart cup. Samuel died of small pox in Pittsburg and was buried in Alleghany, Penn., December 24, 1871, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Neither of them ever married. Samuel learned the printing business and followed it for a number of years, but at the time of his death was employed in a bank. Early in the spring of 1816 three families emigrated from Jefferson and Frederick counties, Va., to Jackson township, Muskingum county, Ohio, where they arrived on May 1 of that year, making the journey with four-horse teams. These families were Robert Drake, wife and four sons, Richard C. Mendenhall and wife and three children, and Joshua Bennett and wife and three children. They cut and blazed their way from Zanesville, taking two days to travel sixteen miles. A vacant cabin on the hillside, south of the homestead, served them as shelter until a hewed-log house was built. Here two children, Maria J. and Martha, were born.

In June, 1825, another installment of Virginia emigrants arrived in their neighborhood, composed of Grandmother Mendenhall in her "caryall," John Wimmer and family, Henry Shepherd and family, and Hugh Reed and family in their wagons. Grandmother Mendenhall had a huge log house built for herself adjoining that of uncle Chancy Mendenhall, where she resided until her death in 1833, when in her seventy-fourth year. Nearly five and a half years after locating here, on October 12, 1821, Jane Mendenhall, wife of Joshua Bennett, died. On January 30, 1823, he married Amelia Channell, widow of Joseph Channell, and by this union became the father of six children, one daughter and five sons, all now living, and all present at the last Bennett reunion in 1888. Their names are: Samantha, John Lee, George W., Alpheus J., Joshua B. and Leonidas M. The mother of these children lived to be eighty-three years old, and died in 1873 on the old homestead. She lived to see her youngest child nearly forty years of age. She was a devout Christian. Joshua Bennett was a man universally esteemed and respected, held the office of township trustee, clerk and treasurer, and was commissioner two terms (six years) for said county. He died June 30, 1860, at the age of seventy-three. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist church, and held the office of steward and trustee for years. He contributed liberally of his means to build up the church in Frazeysburg. In politics he was formerly a whig, but in later years he affiliated with the republican party. He was industrious and enterprising and accumulated quite a fortune. His son, and the subject of this sketch, John L. Bennett, was born August 28, 1825, and his mother was Amelia Channell, whose parents, John and Rebecca (Bagley) Channell, were natives of Virginia. Mr. Channell was born in 1767, and was of

English descent. He was one of the earliest settlers of Zanesville, on the west bank of Muskingum river. He was a noted Indian trader and hunter. At one time an Indian came to him and wanted to trade him a bear. When asked where it was the Indina replied, "Only up here a little ways." Mr. Channell went with the Indian and frequently asked where the bear was, but received about the same answer. They finally reached the Bowling Green country, near the present site of Newark, about twenty-five miles from Mr. Channell's home, and there found the bear, which weighed 600 pounds, and which he bought, paying for it a cambric shirt. It was in this tramp that Mr. Channell saw and admired the land east of Newark about two miles, and afterward bought 300 acres, paying $2 per acre in furs. His grandson, our subject, well remembers the old hunter and the stories he told. He died October 29, 1835, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. John L. Bennett was born on the old homestead, in a log house, and received a very meager education. He married Thresa M. Baughman, November 16, 1848. She was born April 11, 1825, and was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Porter) Baughman, the father a native of America, but of German descent. Mr. Baughman came to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1812, and settled on a farm in Jackson township. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of Bladensburg. He was the father of thirteen children. To Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were born six children: Louisa (born September 18, 1849), Joshua Hugh (born January 12, 1851), Charles Homer (born March 19, 1855, and died May 12 of that year), Alva Lee (born March 26, 1858, and died February 22, 1875), Elmer E. (born June 20, 1862), and May (born April 19, 1866. After marriage Mr. Bennett settled near the old homestead, and resided there until March 16, 1886, when he moved to his present home, which is a part of the old estate. In 1871 his wife died, and Mr. Bennett has never remarried. He is a member of the Methodist church, and has been church trustee and class-leader. In politics he is a stanch republican, and he has held the office of township trustee for twenty years. On May 2, 1864, Mr. Bennett enlisted in company H, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was in service at Baltimore. Prior to this he was a member of the United States guards for nine years, and was a member of the company that pursued John Morgan and their raiders in their memorable hostile incursion through Ohio in 1864. He assisted in the capture of some of the raiders. During this raid Mr. Bennett rode night and day for nearly six days, and endured great fatigue. He was in his meadow mowing when he heard the news that John Morgan was about to attack Zanesville. Leaving his horses standing in the field, he mounted a saddled horse, and hastily gathering a number of men, rode rapidly to that city, and was one of the first to volunteer to pursue the raiders. Mr. Bennett was very patriotic and would gladly have enlisted earlier in the war, but the demands of a young and dependent family prevented him. He is a man of high character and one of the county's best citizens.

John H. Best, ex-city clerk and hardware merchant at 172 Underwood street, is well known in the city and is as popular socially as he is successful in business. He is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, born April 19, 1847, and is a son of Valentine and Miranda (Fox) Best, the father a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and the mother of Maryland. The grandfather, Valentine Best, was a native of the Emerald Isle and immigrated to the United States at an early date. He was one of the first settlers of Zanesville and is well remembered by the old residents of the city. He distilled the first whisky ever made in Muskingum county, and located in what is now the Third ward. There is now an addition known as "Best's addition to the Third ward." The grandfather died in 1819. Valentine Best Jr. was but little over a year old when his father died and he was educated in Zanesville, receiving such schooling as those early days afforded. He learned the tinner's trade and carried on house furnishing and hardware business for forty years or more. He was well known and respected all over the county. He was councilman of the village of Putnam in 1854. His death occurred in 1876. He was the father of six sons and four daughters, five of whom are now living: Solan M., John H., Laura, Mary and Ida. John H. Best was reared and educated in Zanesville and at an early age engaged in the tinnery business which he has carried on for twenty years. In 1863 he enlisted in the United States navy and served one year, being only fifteen years of age at the time of enlistment. He was all through the Red River expedition. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Lunetta Arter, who bore him six children, three now living: John V., Mamie and Reuben. In 1886 Mr. Best was elected city clerk, served four years, and was assessor of the Fourth ward for five years. The Best family is one of the oldest and best respected of Zanesville. All Mr. Best's brothers were soldiers. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, G. A. R. Post No. 81 and the Mystic Circle.

Capt. Andrew Jackson Blizzard, Frazeysburg, Ohio, is one of the oldest residents of Jackson township, and a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer settlers. His grandfather, Thomas Blizzard, came from eastern Virginia in 1808, and brought his family, consisting of his wife and

eight children: Reuben, Wesley, John, Phebe, Mary, Ann, Ellen and William, the last named being but nine years of age at that time. Three of the daughters were married women. Thomas Blizzard was of mixed ancestry, the blood of the Spaniard, Frenchman and Englishman flowing in his veins. He came to Ohio with a company of pioneers, ten families as nearly as can be learned, and followed the Zane trace to Irville, arriving in November, 1808. They cut their way through the unbroken wilderness to Jackson township and camped the first winter three and a half miles from Irville, in the Ohio Canal bottoms, camping near his son-in-law, Nathan Baker, making a barricade and passing the winter in wagons. In the spring Mr. Blizzard settled temporarily about where the town of Frazeysburg now stands, Clark Hollenback, one of his sons-in-law, and himself living and farming together. It is believed that Mr. Blizzard, Hollenback and Samuel Smith, another son-in-law, lived together until April 1, 1817, when Mr. Blizzard bought a claim of John Hardesty, the southwest quarter of section 12, and here his son, Col. Blizzard, lived for years on what is called the "Old Blizzard homestead." Thomas Blizzard also entered the southeast quarter of section 12, in 1812, which land he afterward sold to Samuel Smith in 1817, but it subsequently came in Col. Blizzard's possession. Nathan Baker lived near them, and was the first justice of the peace of Jackson township. He came here before the Blizzards, and was a son-in-law of Thomas Blizzard. In 1814 Mr. Blizzard sent his son, William, a boy of about fifteen years, back through the woods to East Virginia on horseback, a distance of several hundred miles, riding "the little gray mare" as she was called. This long journey embraced crossing the Alleghany mountains at a time when the entire distance was an unbroken wilderness, and as it was just at the close of the War of 1812–14, back settlements were in an uneasy condition, fearing danger from the Indians. But a few cabins had been erected on the Zane trail, which was but little better than a blazed trail. Mr. Blizzard gave the boy careful directions as to the course to be followed, and particularly enjoined him to give "the little gray mare" the run when in doubt as to which path to take, and trust to her remembrance of the road she had traveled before. "The little gray mare" was very intelligent and a favorite with Thomas Blizzard, who had confidence in her recollecting the road and trusted her implicitv. There are several stories of her intelligence still told in the Blizzard family. In this case she proved true to her record, and brought the boy safely over the long and difficult road. This journey was undertaken to collect money due Mr. Blizzard on property in East Virginia, and which he needed to pay for his land in Ohio. The honesty of those pioneer times is well illustrated by this story. That a boy of that tender age could make such a journey at all is to be wondered at, but that he could return safely through the woods hundreds of miles, with a considerable sum of money in his possession, very often camping at night in the woods, or reaching, if possible, the friendly shelter of some pioneer backwoods cabin where the honest settler would give him shelter in its one room and a chance to sleep on a shakedown, or more likely on the floor, speaks well for the good old times when the "latch string was always out" and thieves and robbers almost unknown. The Spartans, one of the fiercest tribes of history, trained their boys to feats of strength and endurance. Our pioneer ancestors, of necessity, were also trained to great feats of endurance and strength. William Blizzard, the young boy who made the perilous journey, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Thomas Blizzard received the deed to his land April 1, 1817, from John Hardesty, who had entered it in 1812, and here lived the remainder of his days, dying at the age of eighty-five. He was an old pioneer of the early American stamp, who preferred to face the perils of a pioneer life to remaining in a more settled portion. Mr. Blizzard was very friendly to one of the Indians who visited him often, and who at one time wanted some powder which Mr. Blizzard had brought from Virginia in kegs, offering in exchange for some of it to point out the locality of a lead mine, which he said if the Indians were to find out he had betrayed, he would not be allowed to live. Mr. Blizzard asked for proof, for powder was more precious than lead. The Indian went away, and returned with samples of lead, but Mr. Blizzard would not take the bargain as he thought he could not spare the powder. Therefore, to this day the secret remains unsolved, and there is a possibility that within a short distance from the old Blizzard homestead there is a valuable lead mine awaiting a discoverer. In those early days the country abounded in game, black bear, wolf, deer, panther and wild turkey. Reuben and Wesley Blizzard were famous hunters, and brought down a great deal of game. The former was present at the battle of Tippecanoe as a scout, and finally bought the land where the battle was fought, passing the remainder of his days. Game constituted the principal meat of the families. When they first came to Jackson township they pounded their corn in mortars, and afterward went to mill to Dillon falls, on the Licking river, a distance of thirteen miles. Their clothing was made from the skins of wild animals, but were afterward home-spun of both wool and flax. Thus those old pioneers lived and founded the township and county.

Clark Hollenback, who was the first owner of

the land where Frazeysburg now stands married Miss Ann Blizzard. He moved to Illinois just before the Black Hawk war. The Indians burned his house. No lives were lost. Benjamin Richards, also a son-in-law of Thomas Blizzard, lived in Jackson township up to 1834, when he moved to Illinois. Col. William Blizzard, son of the old pioneer, Thomas Blizzard, was born in East Virginia, January 1, 1799, and was but nine years of age when he came with his parents to Ohio. He grew to manhood among the scenes of pioneer life, and this aided materially in forming his sturdy, independent character. He married Miss Maria Fairall, daughter of the old pioneer, William Fairall. [See sketch of J. W. Fairall.] Colonel and Mrs. Blizzard were the parents of twelve children: Andrew J., Elizabeth E., Maria J., William T., James M., John W., Levi R., Martha A., George W., Martin V., and two who died in infancy. After marriage Col. Blizzard remained on the old Blizzard plantation and there passed the closing scenes of his life, dying at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a soldier in the militia, beginning as ensign, or second lieutenant, and went through all the grades to that of colonel. The entire family was of military cast. Reuben, his oldest brother, was a captain in the militia, and was a man well known and respected. He first settled or entered land in Jackson township and lived for several years on it, when he sold out and moved to Indiana. He lived to the good old age of eighty years or more. Wesley Blizzard entered land in Licking county near Newark, Ohio, and lived and died there at a good old age. He had a great deal of influence with his fellow-citizens in his county. John Blizzard went into the distilling business near Dayton, Ohio, and came to his death by the bursting of a still, when he was quite young. The Colonel was public spirited, served many years as township trustee and principally through his efforts the township was saved from paying $20,000 railroad bonds, which he proved unconstitutionally issued. The $20,000 railroad bonds were defeated by decision of a higher court in a case of the same kind on the ground of the road not being located at the time of the signing of the bonds. He reared a large family and at one time owned 1,000 acres of land. He assisted his children to a start in life and at his death owned 160 acres. He was a man of excellent character, was careful of his honor, and was prompt to pay his debts. He built a brick house on the old homestead in 1832; it is still standing and is owned by William Thomas Blizzard, a grandson of Thomas Blizzard. Captain Andrew Jackson Blizzard, a son of Colonel William Blizzard and the subject of this sketch, was born in the old log house on the old homestead January 24, 1821, and received the limited education of pioneer days. He attended the first subscription school which was taught in Frazeysburg, Ohio, when he was a lad of seven years. The teacher was Robert Penry, who taught the young backwoodsman "the three R's" in a log cabin in Frazeysburg, which had benches made of split logs and stick chimneys daubed with mud which conveyed the smoke from the ample fireplace. Mr. Blizzard attended school two winters and well remembers a treat furnished by Mr. Penry to his school on a holiday. It consisted of two bushels of apples and one gallon of whisky. This was in 1828. In those days whisky was a common beverage used on the table at meal times and at all merrymakings to entertain the visitors and speed the parting guest. Clark Hollenback started the village of Frazeysburg under the name of Knoxville, and he sold out to Samuel Frazey, of Zanesville, and he changed the name to Frazeysburg. Richard Griffe was the first postmaster. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Blizzard married Miss Mary A. Norris, daughter of Isaac and Charity (Conley) Norris. [See sketch of B. Z. Norris.] To Mr. and Mrs. Blizzard were born six children: George W., William S., Marian A., Maria J., Mary V. and Howard E. After marriage Mr. Blizzard moved to his present farm, which was part of his father's estate and resided in the log cabin. In 1844 he built his present residence. He cleared off his land and it soon become an exceeding fertile farm. He was a soldier in the old militia and from the age of eighteen was captain until it was disbanded. He has always had the respect of his fellow-men, and has held the office of township trustee several years. Like his father before him he remained quietly on his farm, attending to his duties as an American citizen. He is an old Jacksonian democrat, like his father and all others of the family. Mr. Blizzard stands deservedly high as a good citizen and is a man of excellent character. He is hale and hearty at seventy-one years, and can look back almost the entire progress of his state.

Robert Boyd (deceased). One of the men who came to this section of the country when Zanesville was but a village was Robert Boyd, who possessed all the characteristics of the early pioneer — courage, fortitude, perseverance and industry. He was born on a vessel on the Atlantic ocean while his parents were *en route* to America, and of the latter it is only known that they were of Irish birth and had two little sons who, when their parents died while they were very young, became separated and were never afterward reunited. After landing on the shores of America Mrs. Boyd located in Hagerstown, Md., and during the latter part of the Revolutionary war Robert Boyd took part in that struggle, serving in the capacity of a teamster for

about six months. Following this he gave considerable attention to teaming, driving six horses in transporting freight and passengers from point to point; subsequently he followed his calling of a shoemaker, carrying with him his kit of tools and doing work for the people at their homes. Later in life he rented land and followed farming near Zanesville, Ohio. By his first wife, whom he probably married in Maryland and whose name was Mrs. (Young) Silverthorn, it is believed that he became the father of eight children: John, who preceded his father to Ohio, afterward returned to Maryland, taking with him a horse to aid the family in reaching Ohio; Ann, who married a man by the name of McGahha; Jacob, who was killed by the falling of the "Y" bridge at Zanesville in 1833, on which he was at work as a carpenter (he was instructed by Buckingham to drive a key, but Jacob informed him that if it was done the bridge would fall, but Mr. Buckingham remarked "drive away," and Jacob did so, and as he had prophesied the bridge swayed and went down carrying them with it, down to their deaths); Peter is next in order of birth; Sophia became the wife of a Mr. Smith; Effie married Thomas Longshore; Philip, and Sarah who married a man by the name of Martin. For his second wife Robert Boyd married Mrs. Sarah (Cox) Longshore, by whom he had one child, Joseph, who lives in Newton township, Muskingum county, and is the only living representative of the Boyd family. Robert Boyd was the first auctioneer in the county and during the latter years of his life he was a member of the United Brethren church. He died in 1853 at the extremely advanced age of ninety-six years. His widow departed this life in September, 1866, at the age of eighty-five years. Joseph Boyd, their son, was born December 14, 1825, in Brush Creek township, this county, on a quarter section of land that adjoined his present home. His early life was spent on the home farm, and in the early subscription schools he obtained a limited education. He remained at home until twenty-five years of age, and on April 3, 1851, he was married to Miss Susan L. Riley, after which he rented the Deitrick farm, near Stovertown, where he resided five years. He subsequently bought eighty acres of land on Brush creek, where James Pletcher now resides, purchasing, eight years later, or in 1864, the Riley homestead of 162½ acres, the same on which he is now residing. In addition to looking after the interests of his farm, he follows auctioneering, and is considered one of the best in the county. His maiden effort in that line was the selling of the Riley estate in 1864, which he himself purchased immediately afterward. He has served nine years as justice of the peace, six in Brush Creek township and three in Newton. He was commissioned notary public in 1884, and for eight years was clerk of Brush Creek township Mr. Boyd possesses much executive ability, and this attribute has been recognized by his election to different public positions, and to the fact that he has been the administrator of numerous estates. Eight children were born to himself and wife: Reuben N., Elizabeth E., Lydia J. (deceased), Phæbe A., Robert W. (deceased), James E., John S. and Sarah M. Reuben, Lydia, James and Sarah have taught school, and the rest have a good common education. Mr. Boyd and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding membership at Bethel. Mr. Boyd is a republican in politics. His wife is a daughter of William Freeman Riley, a pioneer settler of this county, to which he came in 1818. He purchased the place where his son-in-law, Joseph Boyd, now resides, at which time but a few acres had been cleared, and on this land he made a permanent home. He was twice married, espousing his first wife in Virginia, she bearing him the following children, who came with him to this county: Anna (Mrs. McCoy) and Rebecca (Mrs. Crossland). His second wife was Mary Palmer, of Maryland, but their marriage was celebrated in Virginia. For many years Mr. Riley was in the government employ at Harper's Ferry. After settling on his land here he began clearing and improving it. He and his second wife early associated themselves with the M. E. church, and throughout life they were consistent Christians. They became the parents of five children in Virginia: Martha A., John N. (deceased), Samuel P., William F. and James O., and the following in Ohio: Reuben (deceased), John Wesley, Zachariah, Mary E., Elizabeth, Susan, George W. and Lorenza H. Mr. Riley died in 1863 at the age of eighty-one years and his widow on December 6, 1873 in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

George W. Boyer is a substantial farmer of Licking township, and has passed all his life in Muskingum county. Basil Boyer, his father, was born near Frederickstown, Md., March 14, 1812, and was one of a family of nine children born to his parents, the other members of the family being David W., John, William, Thomas, Matilda, Nancy, Eliza and Catharine. Basil Boyer inherited German blood of his ancestors, and when a young man of seventeen he came on foot to Muskingum county and had only a $5 bill in his pocket upon his arrival. He began working for William Francis, a farmer on edge of Licking county near the Muskingum county line. January 3, 1841, he was married to Miss Mary A. Francis, who was born February 18, 1816, daughter of William and Mary (Romine) Francis. Mr. Boyer resided on the home farm for about four years after his marriage, then purchased land in this county, on which he resided until his death, April 14, 1883, at

the age of seventy-one years. He was a man of great energy, and by his own exertions became possessed of a handsome property, owning at the time of his death 500 acres of good farming land. He made it the rule of his life to attend to his own affairs, and although a democrat, politically, he let office and politics alone. His widow survived him until July 20, 1886, when she, too, passed away. Their union resulted in the birth of three children —George W., Amos M. and Corbin M. The eldest child was born January 20, 1842, on the edge of Licking county, on the farm belonging to his grandfather Francis, and was a little over four years of age when his father brought him to this county. He obtained a common-school education and learned the details of farming, and upon reaching manhood was married to Mary E. Perry, daughter of Elijah and Eliza (Perry) Perry, the former of whom came from Virginia to this section in the fall of 1836, having married a short time previous to this event. He became the father of four children—William T., Mary E., Lewis W. and Samuel E. Mr. Perry is yet living on his farm in Licking township and is a member of the Disciple church. His wife died in 1887. After his marriage Mr. Boyer resided on a farm in Licking township for sixteen years and then moved to his present farm. He has been quite successful and is the owner of 200 acres of good land, well fitted up with excellent buildings of all kinds. He is a democrat in politics, but, like his father before him, he takes but little interest in politics, preferring to devote his time and attention to his farm. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and he is a man whose word is considered as good as his bond. He and his wife have two children: Livonna C. and William E., both of whom are well educated. The latter attended school at Hanover and Pataskala, and is now teaching in Licking county with good success. He expects to complete his education, and being a young man of excellent ability, will undoubtedly succeed. The following is a sketch of the Perry family:

Elijah Perry, one of the influential and much esteemed citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, is the son of John and Susan Perry. John Perry was born in Germany and came to the United States when a small boy. He resided in Philadelphia and followed this trade, shoemaker, all his life and accumulated considerable property, the most of which he lost, however, by going security for his friends. He was twice married, first to Miss Frances ———, who bore him four children: Samuel, George, Polly and Fanny. The eldest son, Samuel, was a farmer by occupation, and served a short time in the War of 1812. He and his brother, George, emigrated to the territory of Indiana at an early date and there resided for many years. George was engaged in business in Indianapolis, and became quite popular in political affairs, holding the office of county judge for some time. The sisters, Polly and Fanny, went with their brothers to Indiana. John Perry's second marriage was to Susan Utterback and the fruits of this union were six children: William, Harriet, Isabella, Caleb, Elijah and Susan. William was twice married, his first wife being Lucy Wals, who bore him no children. He moved to Ohio in 1830 and the following year his wife died. His second marriage was to Martha ———, and they became the parents of six children. Mr. Perry died at the age of eighty-one. Harriet married Jacob Tipton, a farmer, and they became the parents of several children. Isabella was twice married, first to M. Andrews, who was a shoemaker and a skilled workman. To them were born eight children, all of whom died in infancy, except one and she married a British officer. Her second marriage was to a Mr. Proctor, a bricklayer by trade. Caleb left Virginia in 1840 and went to the northern part of Illinois, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. Susan married Charles Sumption, a blacksmith by trade, and several children were born to them. Elijah Perry, subject of this sketch, was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1810, and was but two years old when his father died. His mother died in 1834. He learned the carpenter's trade in his youth, but after his marriage in 1836, he began his career as an agriculturist and that has been his principal occupation since. He married Miss Eliza Perry, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Perry, and six children were the result of this union: William T., Thornton A., Mary E., Lewis W., Samuel E. and Eliza I. Thornton A. died in 1849 and Eliza I. the following year. Elijah Perry emigrated to Ohio in October, 1836, with his father-in-law, and made the journey in wagons. When he arrived he could have put all his household possessions in a flour barrel, and $1.50 was all the money he owned. He went to housekeeping in Licking county, but subsequently moved to Muskingum county, where, in 1847, he bought a farm of sixty acres, three miles south of Nashport. His wife died March 17, 1887, and he kept house until 1892, when he moved to his daughters. He united with the Disciple church, February 26, 1859, and was immersed by Abraham Walker. Since that time he has been a devoted follower of Christ and has read the New Testament through seventy-one times.

Among the residents of Muskingum county, Ohio, the name of John H. Boyer is a familiar one. Ho was born in Guernsey county, this state, March 24, 1844, and is the son of Abraham and Catherine (Fifer) Boyer. Abraham was a native

of Pennsylvania and the son of William Boyer, who came from Pennsylvania and died here. He was born January 13, 1801, and moved to Ohio about 1840, settling in Guernsey county, where he purchased a farm. He remained there but a short time, when he came to Salt Creek township, this county, but moved back about 1855. He is now residing in Muskingum county with his children. While in Pennsylvania he married Catherine Fifer, a native of Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of eight children: Julia A. (who married Mr. Waller, of Guernsey county), Lavinia (who married Kark Bird, of Guernsey county), William (who is living in Kansas. He was a soldier in the Ninth Illinois infantry and saw a good deal of hard service. He is married and has one child), Alexander (who is living in this township and also served in the war), Catherine (who is Mrs. Wilson, of Guernsey county), Rebecca (the wife of Mr. Hiner, of Muskingum county), Levy (who served in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio infantry and is a married man living in Guernsey county) and John H. (our subject). Mrs. Boyer died in 1846, in Guernsey county, Ohio, and Mr. Boyer married for his second wife Mary Norman, of Noble county. They have a family of six children: James (who is living at Shawnee, Perry county), Sarah (deceased), Samuel (farmer of Salt Creek township, this county), David (living at Shawnee, Perry county), Mary J. and Obediah (both died while young). Mr. and Mrs. Boyer were pioneers of the state and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. John H. was reared in this and Guernsey counties, receiving a district-school education. November 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, veteranized, and was four years in the service and served in the battles of Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Jackson, Bolivar, Vicksburg and Raymond. At Champion's Hill he was shot in the neck and jawbone and disabled for three or four months. He rejoined his regiment at Vicksburg and took part in the battles of Resaca, Ga., Big Shanty, and at Kenesaw mountain was again wounded. Later he took part in the battle of Atlanta and siege of Atlanta, was also at Bentonville, S. C., against Gen. Johnston and with Sherman on his raid. He was paroled at Columbus, and at the time of his enlistment was the youngest in the company. After the war he settled on the farm he now occupies at Rix's Mills, Muskingum county, and married Margaret Muble, daughter of John Muble, a native of Scotland, but an old pioneer of this county. She was born in 1843 in England. Mr. Boyer is one of the successful farmers of this neighborhood, and takes a great interest in all matters for the advancement and improvement of the county. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Following are the names of the children: Belle (who married Samuel Moore, of Newark, Ohio), William (of Perry county), Mattie, Leilie (at home), Elmer C., John and Flora (at home). He lost three children: Louis, Perlie and Flora. Mr. Boyer has also three grandchildren: Edna, Bertha and John.

George L. Bradford, Otsego, Ohio, is one of the old soldier citizens of this township. He comes of old Virginian colonial family and a branch of the famous New England family, who descend from Gov. William Bradford, one of the Pilgrim fathers. The great-grandfather of our subject was a sea captain, a farmer of Loudoun county, Va., and a Revolutionary soldier. Three of his sons are remembered by our subject—John, George, and Casper. Both John and Casper settled in Muskingum county, and George settled in Marion county, Ind., and reared a family of twenty-two children. John Bradford was the grandfather of our subject and married in Virginia, Mary Davis, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and carried the scar of a sabre cut on his head. John Bradford was the father of eleven children: Margaret, Hannah, William, John, Jasper, Benjamin, David, Isaac (died an infant), Isaac (who was the seventh son), Sarah, and Mary A. John Bradford was the original pioneer of the Bradfords, and settled in a dense wilderness and cleared up a farm of 330 acres. He lived to about eighty years of age. He built the first frame building in Highland township, which was an addition to his hewed-log house. He owned the first threshing machine ever used in Highland township. Mrs. Bradford died an old lady and Mr. Bradford married Cassie Wright, a widow. Jasper Bradford, their son and the father of our subject, was born in Highland township in 1818. He received but a limited education and married Mary E. Lane, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Baker) Lane, of Highland township. Mary was but seventeen years of age when she married, and died at the age of twenty. She was the mother of two children—Achsah L. and George L. Abraham Lane was of English descent and was from Pennsylvania. He lived to be eighty years of age. After the death of his wife, Jasper Bradford married Elizabeth Davis, by whom he became the father of four children—Harriet, Ellen, John M., and Amanda. He moved to Edgar county, Ill., and this wife died. Mr. Bradford then returned to Ohio and settled in Morrow county, and married Mary Miller. This wife died and he married Lucy Shaffer. He is now living on his farm in Morrow county. George L. Bradford, his son, was born in Highland township, November 27, 1843. His mother died when he was but four weeks old, on

Christmas day, 1843, and he thus never knew anything about a parent's care. He was reared by his aunt, Achsah Bradford, wife of Benjamin Bradford and mother of Dr. John I. Bradford. [See sketch.] He was married January 10, 1867, to Lucinda J. Cone, daughter of Barton Cone and Julia A. (Walker) Cone. Barton Cone was the son of Jared Cone and the father of Mrs. Bradford. He was born in Monroe township and married Julia Walker. They were the parents of ten children—Lucinda, Celia, Eliza, Newel, Ozias, William, Hannah, James, Joseph and Edmund. He was a soldier in the 100 days' service and lived to the age of sixty-five years, dying December, 1887. After marriage, George L. Bradford first settled on a farm belonging to Barton Cone, in Muskingum township, where he lived about three years, and in April, 1870, bought his present farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradford have been born five children, all sons: Barton I. (born October 1, 1867), Wilmer L. (born October 10, 1869), Howard L. (born September 11, 1871), O. Ephram (born July 27, 1873), Philander S. (born February 26, 1885). Barton I. is a farmer of this township, and married Ella Case, daughter of James Case. Wilmer L. is an employe of the Pan Handle Railroad. Howard L. is a school teacher and has taught in this township. The remainder are at home. They all have good common school educations. Howard L. attended college at New Concord. Mr. Brad-Bradford is a substantial farmer, good citizen, and has held the office of township trustee for nine years. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Bradford has been deacon sixteen years. In politics he is a stanch republican. On October 6, 1862, Mr. Bradford enlisted in Company F, Seventy-Eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served nine months. He was in the battle of Raymond, Miss., Champion's Hill, Jackson, Miss., and throughout the seige of Vicksburg. In February, 1863, he was on the night watch at Nashville, Tenn., in the quartermaster's department, six months. At the battle of Champion's Hill he was wounded by a gunshot in the right hand and had his gun stock shot to pieces by a minie-ball, and at Raymond received a spent ball in his blanket which he had rolled around his body. The ball struck him on the breast and passed through about two inches of the rolled blanket which saved his life. He was discharged at Vicksburg, Miss, July 13, 1863, and re-enlisted at Zanesville February 2, 1865, in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and detained as mounted orderly for Gen. W. H. Banning and discharged at Alexandria, Va., December 18, 1865. Mr. Bradford is a member of the G. A. R., John Trimble Post 628, Department of Ohio, of Otsego, Ohio, and is at present commander. He has held the office of chaplain for three years. He is still in the prime of life and is a man of integrity and a practical farmer. He descends from one of the most ancient and honorable of the old colonial families who number among them many of the most distinguished men of the past and present.

Dr. John I. Bradford, Ostego, Ohio, is one of the leading physicians of Muskingum county, and the only one residing in Otsego. The family is one of the old pioneer families descending from Virginia colonial stock, of English descent, who early settled in Hardy county, Va., and came to Ohio among the early pioneers, settling in Highland township, Peter and John Bradford being the first of the name to come. They married sisters; Peter married Nancy Davis, and John, Sarah Davis. John was the grandfather of our subject. His father's name was also John, who came to Ohio and died here. John Bradford and his wife, Sarah, were the parents of eleven children: Peggie, Hannah, William, John, Casper, Benjamin, David, Isaac (deceased), Isaac, Sarah and Mary J. When Mr. Bradford settled on his land it was an entire wilderness. He owned at one time about 350 acres of land and had money at interest. He lived to the age of about seventy-eight years and was one the sterling pioneer characters. He died in 1866. His first wife died and Mr. Bradford married Cassie Wright, a widow with a family of children. John W. Davis, father of Sarah (Davis) Bradford, was also from Hardy county, Va., and was originally from Wales. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and came with his family to Ohio at the same time the Bradfords came. John W. Davis married Margaret Cornell, and they were the parents of Sarah, Nancy, David, William, Benjamin, John and Mary. Mr. Davis settled in the same section in Highland township as the Bradfords. Benjamin Bradford, son of John Bradford, and the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead in Highland township, April 11, 1821, and was brought up in the rough schools of the pioneer and backwoodsmen. He early learned to work on the farm and married Achsah Lane, November 2, 1845. She was the daughter of Abraham and Mary (Baker) Lane. The father was from Pennsylvania and was one of the old settlers of Highland township. After his marriage Benjamin Bradford settled on the old homestead and remained here a few years, then bought a farm in Adams township and remained here until 1869, when he bought a farm east of Otsego, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying June 22, 1889, at the age of sixty-eight years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bradford were devout members of the Baptist church and Mr. Bradford was a church trustee for some years. To them were born eight

children: Lane died at the age of four years and ten months, Mary B. died when three years and six months old, (these two children died within twenty-four hours of each other of croup), John I., Jeremiah M., Sarah C., Obediah L., Ephram H. and Edgar E. Like his father, Mr. Bradford was a good moral citizen, peaceable and an excellent neighbor. He was greatly beloved by his family. His widow is yet living. She was born November 2, 1819, is now an old lady in good health, retaining all her faculties. John I. Bradford, their son and our subject, was born on his Grandfather Lane's farm in Monroe township, January 23, 1850. He grew up in this county and when about seventeen years of age hired out to work at farm work for about three years. Then breaking his arm, he attended school more continuously. He began teaching school in the fall of 1870, and so continued until 1876, when he took up the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. J. M. Lane, of Bloomfield, Highland township, to which study he applied himself for three years, meanwhile attending the Columbus Medical college and graduating in the spring of 1879. He then began practicing medicine at Otsego, where he has been in continuous practice for thirteen years and has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Bradford is a man who keeps up with the times and is informed in all new developments of medical sciences. He married on May 1, 1879, Matilda Davis, and they were the parents of two children: Emma M. and James C. R. Mrs. Bradford died April 23, 1884, and the Doctor married again February 3, 1887, Florence I. Boyce. They have had one child, Boyce E., born January 6, 1892. Both Dr. and Mrs. Bradford are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Bradford is public spirited, contributes liberally of his means to assist his church and has taken an active interest in the cause of education. He was a member of the school board for twelve years. The Bradford family descend from good old colonial stock. Mrs. Dr. Bradford is engaged in the mercantile business for herself in the firm of Cowden & Boyce. Jennie Boyce, her sister, now Mrs. McCurdy and formerly Mrs. R. M. Cowden, is her partner. The business was originated by R. M. Cowden and now run by the two sisters. The firm stands high and have ample capital. They carry the largest stock in Otsego.

The Muskingum valley is one of the most fertile agricultural regions of the state of Ohio, and in Salt Creek township, near this locality, Milton Clay Brookover is the owner of a farm of 136 acres, which he tills in a careful manner, and is also engaged in buying and selling stock. He is of German descent, and traces his ancestry back to Jacob Brookover, who was born in Germany on the 29th of February, 1738, near the Rhine river. At quite an early age he left Germany, with the rest of his father's family to come to this country, and after a long journey of seventeen weeks (all of the family but himself having died on the voyage), he landed on American shores.

The ship on which he sailed was manned by a desperate crew, who attempted to starve the passengers to death, and were only prevented from so doing by the threats of the passengers to throw the captain of the vessel overboard unless he reached land by a stated time. Jacob Brookover learned the tailor trade in Maryland; afterward married, and raised a family of eight children. Three of his sons served in the Revolutionary war, one being in the regular army. After the close of the war he moved to Virginia, and afterward came to Ohio, where he died at the age of eighty-nine years. Richard Brookover, his son, and grandfather of Milton Clay Brookover, was born at Fredericksburg, Md., October 26, 1771, was a carpenter and farmer by occupation, was fairly successful in both callings, and was for many years a resident of this county. His home was in Wayne township, about four miles from Zanesville. He was a man whom to know was to honor. He died in 1846, and was buried in cemetery near Fairview church. Lylle Brookover was one of seven children born to Richard Brookover and wife, whose maiden name was Mary Cochran, and first saw the light of day on Third street, Zanesville, Ohio, on the 4th of October, 1808, at which time the place was a mere village, and gave no promise of being the bustling city it now is. He became a man of much discrimination and judgment, and was frequently called to places of public trust. About middle life his hearing began to fail, and in his later years became entirely deaf. But for this sad affliction his influence would have been more widely felt.

He was first a whig in politics, afterward became a republican, and so continued throughout the remainder of his days. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over fifty years. He was an omnivorous reader, and had a most thorough knowledge of the affairs of his country. He was married to Miss Sarah Mercer, in 1837, who survives him and is seventy-eight years old, by whom he had four sons. He died in 1886 in his seventy-eighth year. Milton, the eldest of his sons was born on the old homestead in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 15, 1838, and acquired a fair education in the common schools. After teaching school for a short time he turned his attention to farming and stock dealing, and this has been his chief occupation ever since.

He was married April 10, 1864, to Miss Kate A. Shane, daughter of Samuel and Sophia (Bowers) Shane, and to their union one daughter

was born, whom they named Eura B. Mrs. Brookover, a Christian woman, was called from life on the 29th of January, 1876, and on the 8th of January, 1878, he took for his second wife, Miss Anna M. Adams, daughter of Zachariah and Harriet (Williams) Adams. Mr. Brookover has two sons by his second wife—Charlie A. and Will Carleton, both promising lads. Mr. Brookover is a republican in politics, and more than a year ago joined the Farmer's Alliance, in which he takes a deep and abiding interest. He is a believer in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is quite a regular attendant and a liberal supporter. He lives about one-fourth of a mile from Carlwick station on B. Z. & C. R. R., and is the postmaster at that point. He has entered heart and soul in the movement for the benefit of the agricultural classes, but is a patron of all worthy institutions and movements Mrs. Brookover was born in Madison township of this county, April 8, 1840, and is of English and German descent. After she acquired an education, she followed the occupation of teaching until about the time she was married. Her father, Zachariah Adams, was born in Norfolk, Va., the second of a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, and in mature years was elected sheriff of the county, but owing to failing health was obliged to resign the office, and made a trip to the island of Cuba, where he remained six months. He died in 1864. His father, Littleton Adams, was also a Virginian, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, and became paymaster. When ten years of age he was brought from his native state to Ohio, as his parents were not believers in slavery, and spent the remainder of his days in Muskingum county. Mrs. Brookover's mother is still living at the age of seventy-three years on the old home place in Madison township, and is a most estimable Christian lady. Mr. Brookover's three brothers, Newton H., Charles M. and John M., are still living, as is also his mother in her seventy-eighth year. One sister of his father, Mrs. Mary C. Patton, is still living, the only surviving member of his father's family.

Among the thousands of brave men who fought desperately in defense of the old flag was D. J. Brown, merchant, Dillon, Ohio, who enlisted in the winter of 1863 in Company G, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer infantry. He was transferred to the front immediately and assigned to Gen. Sherman's army, then in front of Atlanta. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; Tunnel Hill, May 8, 1864; Dalton, May 12, 1864; Dallas Gap, May 27, 1864; Pine Mountain, June 19, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 24, 1864; Chattahoochee River, July 5, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, September, 2, and Jonesboro, September 4, of that year. He was at Nashville and Savannah in January, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; Goldsboro, March 23, 1865, and Raleigh, April 13, 1865. Mr. Brown served from the time of enlistment until his discharge on the 20th of July, 1865. He passed through the battles above mentioned unscathed, save a mere scratch from a bullet at Atlanta. Returning to his home he filled the position of salesman in a store for some time. In 1867 he was wedded to Miss Kate Marshall, and afterward settled on a farm where he followed agricultural pursuits for some time. In 1878 he opened a store in Junction City, Ohio, which he conducted for some time and then removed to Stovertown, where he established a store and later conducted a hotel. In 1888 he opened a general store at Cannellville, where he is now doing a general mercantile business, carrying a general stock of goods and doing an annual business of from $10,000 to $12,000. He is a gentleman of high social and business standing, who has won success by honestly deserving it. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 18, 1846, his birth occurring at Roseville. He is a member of Dan Brown Post No. 380, Duncan's Falls, Ohio, and he is also a member of the K. of P., Cannell lodge No. 437. Politically he is a republican.

Robert Burns Brown was born in New Concord, Ohio, October 2, 1844. His ancesters were Scotch-Irish and emigrated to America about the beginning of this century. Robert Brown, his grandfather, originally settled at Chambersburg, Penn., and here Alexander, the father of Robert Burns Brown, was born in 1812. In 1816 the grandfather entered a quarter section of land in Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and this farm remained in the possession of the family sixty years. Robert Burns Brown, who was named after the great Scotch poet by his patriotic grandmother, who rejoiced in their Scotch origin, spent his youth in the village schools of his native town and was preparing to enter Muskingum college when the war's dread alarm thrilled the country in the spring of 1861. He enlisted with two cousins and several classmates, April 17, 1861, in Company A., Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, but was rejected on account of his youth. August 9, following, he was sworn into the service as a private in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio infantry, then being organized for "three years or during the war." He re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer in February, 1864, and served throughout the war in the ranks, being mustered out December 27, 1865, after a service of fifty-three months. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged, except the battle of Nashville, when he was suffering from a wound received in front of Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864. Mr. Brown entered

Eastman's National Business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in March, 1866, and after his graduation taught school in Minnesota four years. He improved his spare hours in fitting himself for the profession of law, but in 1873 accepted the city editorship of the Zanesville "Courier," and has continued in the newspaper business ever since. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Courier company, and as business manager conducts the affairs of that establishment under the direction of the board of directors. In 1885 at the twentieth annual session of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Mr. Brown was elected department commander of Ohio, and mainly by his efforts the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Sandusky, Ohio, was established. He was the first trustee appointed, and is now serving his second term of five years. In politics Mr. Brown is an earnest republican. He early imbibed from his father, who was an original abolitionist, an intense hatred of slavery and the radical protection doctrine as taught by Henry Clay. In religion he is a Presbyterian with a more than reverential love for the stalwart theology of his sturdy ancestry, the Scotch Covenanters. Robert Burns Brown has lived a quiet and uneventful life, seeking as far within him lay, the right, and is content to pursue the even tenor of his way with no thought of fame, craving only the esteem and good-will of his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Edmund Cone Brush was born in Zanesville, Ohio, October 22, 1852, to the union of Edmund and Alice S. (Cone) Brush. When eight years of age he was left fatherless, and the mother subsequently moved with her family to Marietta, Ohio, where the Doctor attended the public schools. When ten years of age he entered the academic department of Marietta college, graduated from that institution in 1868, and afterward held a clerkship until 1871. At that date he began reading medicine under Dr. B. F. Hart, one of the most prominent and leading physicians of that section, and the following year attended the lectures at Starling Medical college. On July 3, 1873, he was appointed, under Gov. Noyes, on the medical staff of the Ohio penitentiary, and was relieved from his position in the summer of 1874 by a change in political rule. He then completed his medical studies at Starling Medical college, under Dr. Davis Halderman, graduating in the spring of 1875. He immediately located at Harmar, Ohio, and practiced his profession successfully until the spring of 1876. The republicans having come into power and Rutherford B. Hayes having been elected governor, Dr. Brush was elected to his old position on the medical staff in the penitentiary, where he remained until the election of Gov. Bishop, when he again retired. In 1873, during his first term on the medical staff of the penitentiary, cholera was prevalent in the penitentiary, and Dr. Brush battled with this fell destroyer so bravely and successfully as to receive honorable mention in the annual report of the prison board to the governor. Immediately upon leaving this position he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Columbus Medical college, and the following year, 1879, he resigned to accept a similar position in his *alma mater*, which he occupied two years, one year of which, in addition to his duties there, he was assistant physician to the insane asylum. In 1881, desiring to get into general practice, he resigned his position and located in the mining district, at Corning, Ohio, where he was appointed surgeon of the Ohio Central Mining company, also of the Ohio Central Railroad company. There he remained until the spring of 1884. On October 24, 1883, while there he was united in marriage with Miss Fanny R. Russell, of Zanesville, daughter of the Hon. Charles C. and Lavica (Morehead) Russell. In May, 1884, Dr. Brush removed with his wife to Zanesville, where he at once began practicing. He is surgeon for five of the lines of railroad here, a member of the United States board of pension examiners of Muskingum county, president of the Hildreth District Medical society, and from 1886 to 1891 he served as one of the physicians at the county infirmary. For two years he was physician to the Zanesville workhouse, and for five years, from 1885 to 1890, he was assistant secretary to the Ohio State Medical society, and has this year, 1892, been elected second vice-president of that society. He is at present surgeon to Zanesville hospital, also trustee of The John McIntire Children's home, at Zanesville, and president of the board of trustees of Zanesville Athenæum. Dr. Brush is descended from Revolutionary stock, and takes an active interest in military affairs. He is at present colonel of the First regiment artillery, O. N. G. He has been a close student of the military history of our country, and his articles on military subjects have been published in the "Army and Navy Journal" and the "Century Magazine." He has also been a constant contributor to the medical literature of the day. The Doctor's marriage has resulted in the birth of four children—two sons and two daughters: Edmund Russell, Alice Russell, Russell, and Fanny Margaret. Mrs. Brush is a much esteemed member of the Episcopal church. Dr. Brush is a republican in politics, and advocates the principles of that party.

Ebenezer Buckingham Jr., son of Ebenezer Buckingham Sr., and Esther (Bradley) Buckingham, was born February 9, 1778 at Greenfield, Conn., and was married three times: First, November 27, 1805 in Marietta, Ohio, to Catharine Putnam, who was born October 17, 1780, daughter of

Gen. Rufus Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. She died March 14, 1808, and was interred at Zanesville, Ohio. Second, March 31, 1812, in Fairfield, Ct., to Sarah Sturges, who was born December 4, 1786, daughter of Dimon and Sarah (Perry) Sturges. She died April 9, 1815, in Zanesville, Ohio, and is interred there. Third, August 5, 1816, in Glastonbury, Conn., to Eunice Hale, who was born October 22, 1792, fifth child of Benjamin and Martha (Wells) Hale. She died February 28, 1843, in Zanesville, Ohio, and is interred there. Mr. Ebenezer Buckingham was killed August 21, 1832, and lies buried in Woodlawn cemetery, Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. E. Buckingham Jr., was one of the pioneers of Ohio. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were of the old New England Puritan stock. Thomas Buckingham, the ancestor of the American Buckinghams, arrived at Boston, June 26, 1637, and March 30, following, sailed for Quinnipack, now New Haven, where he arrived in about a fortnight. Of his children, it is necessary to mention but one, the youngest, and ancestor of the subject of this sketch, Rev. Thomas Buckingham, who was born at Milford, Conn., November 8, 1646. He was held in high esteem by his people, and was one of the founders and a fellow of Yale college, from 1700 till his decease, and a strong supporter of its interests. He died April 1, 1709, at Saybrook, Conn. His monument is still standing in the old burying ground of Saybrook, and also that of Mrs. Hester Buckingham, his first wife. Daniel, the third child of Rev. Thomas and Hester Buckingham, was born October 3, 1672, and married Sarah Lee, of Lyme, Conn. He was a prominent and useful member of the church, and died March 25, 1725. His son Stephen married Elizabeth Sherwood, of Fairfield, Conn. (Their home was for some time at Norwalk, Conn., where his uncle, Rev. Stephen Buckingham, who had adopted him was pastor for many years.) He was lost at sea in 1756. His widow died at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1792, aged eighty-four years, in the home of her son, Ebenezer, who married Esther Bradley, of Greenfield, Conn., and after removing to a place west of the Hudson River, Nine Partners, thence to Ballston, N. Y., came in 1794 to Cooperstown, N. Y., when Ebenezer Buckingham Jr., the subject of this sketch, was about sixteen years old. The facilities for getting an education were limited in those days; but Ebenezer Jr., made the most of his opportunities, and spent many of his study hours in his boat, floating on the clear waters of Lake Otsego. His favorite books were those on mathematics and surveying, having to walk several miles to his recitations, where he fitted himself for the first work that he was to undertake in the wilderness of the West. The exodus of the Ohio company to the Northwest Territory had aroused the pioneer spirit over all the country. The thirst for adventure and the hope of fortune, fostered by the Indian traditions among which he lived, took such possession of this lad (for such he was), that when he was eighteen years old, he bade farewell to his family, and started on foot across the Allegheny mountains to find the El Dorado. Early in the spring of 1796, he crossed the Ohio river from Williamstown to Marietta, with a small grip sack and an ax and 12½ cents in his pocket, and walking up into the town, going to the first house he saw, which proved to be Gen. Rufus Putnam's, of Revolutionary fame, asked him "if he could give him some work." The answer was "No, he did not know that he needed any help." He then told him he would like to do some work to earn his breakfast; the General told: "I see you have an ax on your shoulder, and there is a pile of wood which you can chop up for fire wood until breakfast time, and I will give you your breakfast." While he was busy chopping this wood, the General's daughter Kate, looking out of the dining-room window, said to her father: "Who is that good-looking young man out there chopping wood? He has now chopped more wood than that man you had yesterday all day." Shortly afterward the General told his daughter Kate to call the young man in to breakfast, which she did. Afterward, the General finding how industrious he was, asked him if he knew how to drive oxen, he answered that he did. The General told him to yoke up the oxen and hitch them to that cart and go up to the base of the hill and haul some clay he would find there, until noon, and after dinner they would make it into mortar and chunk and daub the cabin next adjoining the General's. At noon-time, having finished hauling the clay he sprinkled some water over it, and from an adjoining corn crib he procured a small measure of shelled corn, which he scattered over the clay; just at that moment the General appeared, with a desire to know what he was throwing that corn there for; his answer was: "Do you see see those hogs up there? While we are eating dinner they will come down here, and rooting for that corn they will make the clay up into a nice pile of mortar," all of which amused the General very much. The next day the General went on a surveying trip on the west side of the river, taking him along as rodsman, and in finding he was so adept and quick he told him if he would stay with him, he would teach him surveying; in a few weeks' time he was even a more expert surveyor than the General himself. At that period General Putnam had charge of surveying nearly all the southeast quarter of the state of Ohio. Whether the General was prepossessed by this circumstance or not, does not appear, but he

was certainly kind and interested, and found a place for young Buckingham in a surveying party that started off in a day or two. In this trial trip he displayed such energy and skill as to quite win the heart of the General, who gave him other work, and admitted him to his family circle. During 1798 Mr. Buckingham surveyed a large portion of Muskingum county, having William Nye as one of his assistants, and the meeting place of many of the surveyers, on Sunday was at a place called Laurel Point, five miles southwest of Zanesville on the Maysville pike, and now occupied by the "Rolling Plain church." The records at Columbus, Ohio, show that he was surveying Coshocton county in the fall of 1796. In the spring of 1799 his brother, Stephen, followed him to Ohio and assisted him that summer, and in September of 1799 the two brothers returned to Cooperstown, N. Y., and by their glowing accounts of the new country, its delightful climate and productiveness, they persuaded the whole family, with the exception of the three children already married, to move with them to Ohio. The journey was a tedious one, and must have been trying in many ways. They started in December, 1799, and traveled on sleds as far as Pittsburg, where they had to wait six weeks for the ice in the Ohio river to break up. The cattle were sent through what was then a wilderness, under the care of Stephen and Milton, to Middle island, just above Marietta, and the family, with their goods and chattels, descended the river on a flatboat. Arriving in March, 1800, they shortly after, with other families, ascended the Muskingum river and located at the mouth of Killbuck creek, near the confluence of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, which there uniting, form the Muskingum. This was some miles above the present town of Coshocton and the nearest white settlement was Zanesville, thirty miles down the river. The family remained at this place only two years, finding the locality very unhealthy, and in the fall of 1802 they removed to Carthage township in Athens county. In the meantime Mr. Buckingham, who had no taste for farming, had established a trading post at Coshocton, which town he surveyed and laid out. The Indians were quite friendly and familiar with the whites at this time; but their morality was not proof against the temptation to appropriate anything they wanted, if they could get it. They once stole some of Mr. Buckingham's horses, and ran them off toward Lake Erie. He immediately pursued them alone through the unbroken wilderness to Sandusky, where, by the aid of a friendly chief, he succeeded in recovering his horses. He returned home in triumph, riding on a bark saddle, and without a hat, and was warmly welcomed by his friends who had thought him lost. The early years of his life were full of interest and incident, "mingling with the aborigines of the country and to a considerable extent using their language or penetrating the interminable forest of the west, among men almost as wild as the beasts whose skins and furs he sought, and in the course of time returning again to civilized society, and gracing its refined circles, the judicial bench and the legislative hall." In 1804 he was made, by Jared Mansfield (then surveyor-general of the United States), his deputy, and was engaged in surveying a part of the state of Indiana around Vincennes. In 1805 he started a trading post at what was then called Springfield, now Zanesville, in a two-story log cabin, which stood on Muskingum avenue just above the Sixth Street bridge, and on November 27, 1805, he returned to Marietta and married Miss Catherine Putnam, the same young lady who had called him to breakfast nine years before. Returning to Putnam, at the birth of his only child by his first marriage, he had the severe affliction of losing his wife, March 14, 1808. In 1810 he built what was known as the "Buckingham Store and Warehouse" on Muskingum avenue, just south of the present Sixth Street bridge, which was torn down in 1880. On April 6, 1816, he took into partnership with him his brother Alvah and his brother-in-law, Solomon Sturges (brother of his second wife). That partnership was a prominent factor in the business of southeastern Ohio, and continued until it dissolved by Mr. Buckingham's sudden death in 1832. He was married to his third wife, Eunice Hale, August 5, 1816. As the best means of conveyance, the wedding party, consisting of Mr. Buckingham, his bride and her sister Anna, returned to Ohio over the Alleghany mountains on horseback. Soon after settling in Springfield, now a part of Zanesville, Mr. Buckingham began to exercise an important influence in the community, and by his sound judgment and excellent business habits did much to promote public interests, both in his neighborhood and the state. He represented his district several times in the state senate, and was one of the first and most influential in promoting the enterprise of building the Ohio canal. As one of the commissioners of the canal fund of Ohio, an office he held at the time of his death, he evinced a sagacity and fidelity which would have done credit to the ablest financiers. As far as his duty required, he attended in person along the line of the canal. The favorable terms on which the, for that time, extensive loans of the state of Ohio were made, the facilities for the various financial operations of the state which were secured by the commissioners were practically the results of Mr. Buckingham's experience, talents and character

combined. In 1825, in connection with the other commissioners, Gov. Allen Trimble and Mr. Joseph Perkins, they negotiated in New York city a loan of the youthful state bearing five per cent. interest at 97½, and secured from the Manhattan County bank, which they made fiscal agents of the state of Ohio, interest on funds in its hands, a concession which the bank had not made to the state of New York, for which it was also the fiscal agent. Among the results of his public spirit and sound judgment were the building of the two bridges, which, prior to his death, crossed the Muskingum and Pataskala rivers at Zanesville. At the building of one of these he unfortunately lost his life, August 21, 1832, by the giving way, during a flood, of the temporary supports upon which it rested during its construction. Mr. Buckingham early embraced the religion of Jesus Christ, and for more than twenty years was a consistent and exemplary member of the Presbyterian church at Zanesville. In this, as in other things, he was thorough. Not content with being a Christian in name, he practiced the duties which his religion inculcated, and exerted a decided Christian influence on all occasions when such influence was required. His sound principles of business, stern adherence to the right, honesty above suspicion, gained for him the confidence of the public, while his kind heart and generous hand won for him the love of his personal and intimate acquaintance. In person he was commanding, his head massive, his dark eye clear and searching. Many of the results of his efforts during the early years of the state of Ohio will remain long after his name shall have passed from the memory of its inhabitants.

Alvah Buckingham, born March 20, 1791, at Ballston, N. Y., son of Ebenezer and Esther (Bradley) Buckingham, was married October 3, 1819, at Glastonbury, Conn., to Anna Hale, who was born March 9, 1795, the sixth child of Benjamin and Martha (Welles) Hale. Mrs. Anna Buckingham died on Monday, September 23, 1867, at 13 East Twelfth street, New York city. Mr. Alvah Buckingham died October 4, 1867, in Putnam (now the Ninth ward of Zanesville), Ohio, and both are interred in Woodlawn cemetery, Zanesville, Ohio. In 1794 his parents removed to Cooperstown, N. Y. In 1796 his elder brother, Ebenezer, left home to see the wilds west of the Alleghany mountains and the Ohio river, followed in the spring of 1799 by Stephen. In the fall of 1799 they returned with such glowing accounts of this new land that their parents, with their numerous children, except three married daughters, left Cooperstown for the western wilderness. They located at first at the mouth of Killbuck creek. This was almost the first settlement made in that region, and was some miles above the present town of Coshocton. The nearest white settlement was Zanesville, some thirty miles south, on the Muskingum river. While the elder members of the family traded with the Indians for furs, robes, etc., the younger ones joined in their sports and learned their strange language. And this was never entirely forgotten, as fifty years later counting in the Indian tongue was a source of great entertainment to a delighted circle of little auditors. Their amusements were, "throwing the tomahawk," "shooting with bow and arrow," "tossing up wood chips for old Indians to fire at," in which they were very expert, and other athletic sports. In the fall of 1802, finding this location unhealthy, the family removed to Carthage township, in the southeastern part of Athens county, Ohio, on the Hockhocking river. Here the subject of this article, Alvah Buckingham, had the inestimable privilege of attending school. Though it was four miles distant from his home to the schoolhouse, he walked thereto daily. Out of school he assisted on the farm or indulged in hunting. This latter was his favorite pastime, as at that early date game was plenty. The woods were infested with the bear, deer, panther, raccoon, opossum and wild turkey. Near the farm was quite a celebrated deerlick, where, on moonlight nights, he was accustomed to station his watch, and many a victim rewarded his unerring rifle. It was in one of these lonely watches that his quickness of thought and rapidity of action saved his life and brought down a huge panther poised just above him, and ready for the spring. Thus at the age of seventeen he met with a severe accident. Hunting in the wood one day, his horse became frightened, reared and fell back on his rider. Stunned by the fall, he yet recovered to find his right leg broken both above and below the knee, himself distant from the nearest house, which was his own home, over three miles away, and no aid for his rescue but his own mother wit. With a courageous spirit, and by dint of crawling on his two hands and one knee, he reached the river, which fortunately was low enough to enable him to cross, holding his mouth just above water, and thus reach home just as his sinking strength gave way. The limb was splintered as best could be in a country home, but a long weary year's confinement was the result, and ever after a slight, though not perceptible lameness. In 1804 the older brother, Ebenezer Buckingham, moved to Putnam (now a part of Zanesville), Ohio, and to assist him in business. Alvah followed in 1810, leaving his parents still at the Hocking farm. In 1813 Stephen, an older brother, died, and Alvah was called upon to take charge of his business, which he did for two years. In April, 1816, Solomon Sturges and himself (they afterward married sisters—the Misses Hale of

Glastonbury, Conn.,) formed a mercantile partnership one-fourth each, with his elder brother, Ebenezer Buckingham, under the firm name of E. Buckingham & Co., a firm widely known in their then pioneer life. Ebenezer married Eunice Hale of Glastonbury, Conn., and returning to the West, brought his sister-in-law, Anna, the whole party crossing the Alleghany mountains on horseback, as at that time there were no roads for carriages or wagons. In 1818 Anna Hale returned to her eastern home, but as it proved for only a time. As leader of the village choir she sat in her accustomed place on the last Sunday of September, 1819, in the old church at Glastonbury. Glancing below, her eye met the well-known figure of her western friend. An interview—a hurried proposal —and a hurried marriage on the following Sabbath evening—left our young couple free to start on their homeward western route, and on horseback again, as in her previous trip, the wife of Alvah Buckingham was escorted to her pioneer home. Returning to Putnam, they purchased on the banks of the Muskingum river a very modest homestead of one room, and there in 1820 set up their household goods. In 1821 they built a two-story brick house, to which they subsequently added, in 1834, a more commodious addition. This was and is the old homestead in which all their children were born, and now (1892) occupied by their youngest son, James Buckingham.

In October, 1824, Ebenezer Buckingham Sr., the father of Alvah, died at the old farmhouse in Carthage township, Athens county, Ohio, and his wife, Esther, then removed to the home of her son, Ebenezer Jr., in Putnam, where she died June 25, 1827. In August, 1832, the firm of E. Buckingham, Jr. & Co., was dissolved by the sudden and painful death of Ebenezer Buckingham, but the business was continued under the new name of "A. Buckingham & Co.," and the following year another brother, Milton, was induced to give up the old farm at Carthage and join the firm, taking one-half of Alvah's share, while at the same time Solomon Sturges, Alvah's partner, persuaded his brother Hezekiah to remove from Fairfield, Conn., and share in his share. At this time there was a great need felt of good schools, and in 1835 a charter for a seminary was secured, to be called the "Putnam Classical institute" (now Putnam Female seminary), to be located at Putnam. Mrs. Eunice Buckingham — wife of Ebenezer — Alvah Buckingham, Solomon Sturges, Julius C. Guthrie and Austin A. Guthrie furnished the funds, and the seminary was established which, through all its vicissitudes of time, still continues worthy of patronage. In 1843 Milton Buckingham removed to Springfield, Ohio, and Alvah could thus admit his eldest son, Benjamin, to a partnership. In 1845 the firm name of "A. Buckingham & Co." was dissolved, and a new firm name, "Buckingham & Sturges," established, composed of Benjamin H. Buckingham and William Sturges, the two eldest sons of the two former partners. In 1850 R. P. Burlingame, a friend, was sent up to Chicago, Ill., to open up a lumber trade there, the funds being furnished by Alvah Buckingham. The next year the two built the first grain elevator in the city of Chicago. It was built of wood, holding some 75-000 bushels of grain, at that time a great wonder. It was called the Fulton elevator. In 1851 Alvah Buckingham established branch houses in New York city and Toledo, Ohio, for his two oldest sons, Benjamin H. and Philo, buying the Pendleton elevator, the first one built in Toledo. They soon built a second elevator and here in the press and excitement of a too extended business, Philo, the second son, lost his health and died quite suddenly, April 6, 1853, in the homestead, at Putnam, Ohio. In 1854 Alvah Buckingham sold a third interest in his Chicago Fulton elevator to his old partner, Solomon Sturges, and shortly after they concluded a contract with the Illinois Central railroad to do all their grain warehousing business for ten years. In 1856 they built and opened the two large warehouses called "A" and "B" in the city of Chicago, holding each some 700,000 bushels of grain—the marvels of the day. After this date, of 1855, Alvah Buckingham spent most of his time at Chicago, and three years later removed his family there. His oldest son, Benjamin, removed to Chicago, but died in 1864, at Madison, N. J., while on a visit to his father-in-law, Mr. John S. Potwin. Benjamin Buckingham was singularly sincere and just in his dealings with man, of great Christian purity and behavior; a man of unblemished character, and fine financial knowledge and ability. Philo, the second son, many will recall with melancholy pleasure. He was a large-hearted, generous man; had a full faith, too great in human nature, generous to a fault, fond of outdoor life, agriculture and stock-raising being his especial delight. The surviving brother, James, seems to have combined the qualities of both his brothers in his business and occupation. In April, 1865, Mr. Alvah Buckingham removed to New York city, where he purchased a home and with his daughters, resided at No. 13 East Twelfth street until his death. His daughter, Julia A., had married the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, and the other daughter, Elizabeth, had married John A. Hardenberg, of New York. In the spring of 1866, having occasion to locate some lands in the West, Alvah Buckingham took his youngest son, James, as a companion and traveled through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and though much of this was accomplished in a spring wagon, over rough

roads, and at the age of seventy-five, it was without any apparent fatigue. In the spring of 1867 he made a second pilgrimage to the West, this time traveling through Iowa and Nebraska, and passing over the line of the Pacific railroad as far as it was then finished. He was ambitious to be on the first train through to the Pacific Ocean, but this anticipation was not to be realized. The summer of 1867 was spent with his family and two daughters, Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Hardenberg, at Saratoga, ending in a most pleasurable trip to the White Mountains. Returning to his New York home his wife was taken sick with pneumonia and died September 23, 1867, and her remains were taken to their first home, Putnam, Ohio. In a week Mr. Buckingham was stricken down, and eleven days after his remains reposed by the side of his wife in Woodlawn cemetery, Putnam (now a part of Zanesville), Ohio. He died October 4, 1867. Mr. Alvah Buckingham was especially distinguished by those who knew his habit and mind: First, as a conscientious Christian man; second, as a man of unfailing courtesy of demeanor; third, as a just, business-like, economic, yet speculative merchant; fourth, as possessing a rare genius for construction of bridges, elevators, houses, etc.; fifth, as a just citizen, who would prefer a sacrifice of his personal interest rather than the least injustice to any one or to the government; sixth, as a most affectionate husband and indulgent father. For over half a century in the region of Ohio where he lived, he was universally regarded as an honest man, above all reproach.

James Buckingham, born October 22, 1831, at Zanesville, Ohio, third son of Alvah and Anna (Hale) Buckingham, was married November 5, 1856, at Chillicothe, Ohio, to Jane P. Wills, third child of Dr. David and Eliza (Peebles) Wills, born October 8, 1832, in Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. James Buckingham was educated at Marietta, Ohio, and Brown university, R. I., leaving the latter place in February, 1852, on account of ill health. A part of the winter of 1852–53, he was in his father's elevator in Chicago. In June, 1854, he invented the cogs placed on the outside of the driving wheels, used on all mowing and reaping machines, but did not patent it. In September, 1863, he removed from his farm at Duncan's Falls, Ohio (where he had lived since April, 1853), to the house in Zanesville, where he was born and where he still resides. The spring and summer of 1864 he was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth O. V. I., stationed in Virginia and Maryland. From January, 1865, to January, 1873, he was director of the Ohio State Agricultural society, four years of the time its treasurer and one year, 1872, its president. Also one of the trustees of the Central Lunatic asylum, at Columbus, Ohio, to finish, furnish and open it. Also president of the Zanesville & Ohio River railroad, from its beginning to completion. He has been interested in farms, ranches and wild lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

Decatur Buker, Otsego, Muskingum county, Ohio. The great-grandfather of our subject was born in England and came to America, bringing his family. He settled in the town of Gray, Me. His son, and the grandfather of Decatur Buker, was born in England, came to America with his parents when a boy, married and reared a family. He died when his son, Israel H. Buker, the father of our subject, was but eighteen months of age. Therefore but little of his history is found in this branch of the Buker family. Israel H. Buker was born in Gray, Me., April 17, 1756. On account of the early death of his father, he was bound out when but two years of age to a farmer and tavern keeper. He continued to work for this man until he was nineteen years of age. When the battles for freedom were fought at Lexington and Concord, young Israel H. Buker, working on a farm in far-off Maine, heard the stirring news and joined the company there drilling in the neighborhood. He was obliged to be secret about his enrollment, as his employer was a tory. When his company was ready to march, Israel was with them. His employer told the captain of the company that he should not go. The captain ordered his men to halt and destroy the house of the tory, but the wife of the tory interfered and told her husband that the soldiers would surely destroy the house. Seeing this he came out and said: "Well, let him go, and give him some food." The company joined Washington's army, and Israel was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and crossed the Delaware with Washington through the ice. He was with the army during the disastrous and awful encampment during the winter at Valley Forge. He was also present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was a member of the famous regiment which the celebrated French general, La Fayette, armed, equipped and clothed. Israel Buker was made an orderly sergeant in this regiment, and frequently saw Gen. La Fayette, who upon one occasion personally addressed him. He was wounded during a skirmish, the ball passing through the back of the neck, which he afterward stated "felt like the burning of a red hot iron." At one time a ball passed through his hat. As an orderly sergeant he carried a sword which was given him by Gen. La Fayette. After the war he returned to Gray, Me., and married Sallie Carver, and to them were born ten children: Israel (who was a collegian and president of a college), La Fayette, Eleazer, Carver, Livey, Cyrus, Caleb, Al-

pha, Edson, and Sallie, are those remembered. Mr. Buker taught school in Maine and was also a farmer. In 1808 he came to Ohio and settled in Coshocton county, near the present town of Coshocton and here he owned a farm of 200 acres, which he cleared up from the wilderness. He was one of the first school teachers in Coshocton county. His wife did not come to Ohio with him, but died in Maine a few years after. The journey from Maine to Ohio being great, and at that time through a dense wilderness, was the reason the family did not join Mr. Buker. After a few years his son, Caleb, joined him in 1819, and his son, Alpha, came about 1822. They were school teachers and farmers. Nearly all of Mr. Buker's sons were school teachers. Caleb Buker became the wealthiest man in Monroe township. In 1816 Mr. Buker married again, Sallie Black, daughter of John Black, of Washington county, Penn., who was a farmer and came with some other farmers to Coshocton county, Ohio. She was the mother of eight children: John, Xerses, Mary, Sallie, Marrion, Decatur, Maloney, Emeline, the youngest, who was born when his father was nearly eighty years of age. Mr. Buker was the father of eighteen children. He taught school for forty years, and was well educated and a fine mathematician. Politically he was an old line whig. He reached the advanced age of ninety-two years and six months, and was an active man to the last, walking from Coshocton to Otsego, a distance of twelve miles, after he was ninety years old. He was a man of character, honest, faithful and punctual, and held the respect of the people. He was a fine example of an old colonial patriot and in his old age, delighted to relate his life as a soldier in the cause of freedom in Washington's army. Decatur Buker, his youngest son, was born September 11, 1825, on his father's farm in Coshocton county, Ohio. His early education was limited to the common schools, but he began teaching at the early age of seventeen and continued eighteen years. He gained an excellent education and became an accurate scholar. He taught in Coshocton county and Monroe township, Muskingum county, and gained an enviable reputation. January 3, 1849, he married Lucy M. Barnard, daughter of Jason Barnard and Jane (Holcomb) Barnard. The father was from Connecticut, near Hartford, and came to Ohio about 1824, immediately after his marriage. All his children were born in Monroe township and were here married. There were eleven in all, named as follows: Julia R., Edwin P., Oliver, Lucy M., Mary L., Jason A., Harriett A., Louisa M., Electa L., Celia A., and Fidelia J. Mr. Barnard was a farmer and lived to the age of seventy-eight years. He was a member of the Methodist church and class-leader, and was a man of good character, descending from good English stock. When twenty years of age Mr. Buker bought a farm of fifty acres near Otsego, and resided there seven years, then coming to his present farm of 500 acres. To Mr. and Mrs. Buker seven children were born: Mary M. (deceased at twenty-five years), Charles W., Emma L. (deceased), Sarah J., Albert L., Scott H., now a physician and surgeon, and Rose. Mr. Buker is a stanch republican in politics and formerly was an old line whig. He has voted on the prohibition ticket and is a strict temperance man. He served several years as township trustee and was elected eleven successive years treasurer of the township, and served six years as justice of the peace, and was colonel of the Third regiment of Muskingum County militia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Buker are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and Mr. Buker has filled the office of Sunday-school superintendent, chairman, trustee, class-leader and steward. He has been school director many years, and is a man of great general intelligence, has been a wide reader and kept up well with the times. He has not tasted a glass of liquor in fifty years and does not know the taste of tobacco.

Mrs. Mary M. Buker, Otsego, Ohio, is the widow of John Buker, who was a soldier in the great civil war. He was the son of Caleb Buker [See sketch of Decatur Buker], born on his father's farm in Monroe township, reared a farmer, received a limited common-school education and married Mary M. Riney, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Chaney) Riney. Thomas Riney was from Loudoun county, Va., and a miller by trade. He married in Virginia and became the father of ten children: Sarah A., Louisa, Rachel, John, Samuel, Oscar, Thomas, Ellen, Mary and Amanda, all of whom are deceased except Thomas and Mary. His wife, Catherine Chaney, was of Scotch descent. Mrs. Mary Buker was born April 16, 1842, in Loudoun county, Va., received a limited common-school education and was twelve years old when she came, in 1854, with her parents to Ohio. They settled on a farm three miles north of Otsego, where the father lived the remainder of his life. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812, during which his constitution was shattered, and for thirty years he was unable to work. John Buker and Mary Riney were married September 20, 1861, and one year later when his eldest child, Frank, was an infant, Mr. Buker enlisted in the service of his country as a private in Company F, Seventy-eighth regiment Ohio Infantry, and served eleven months, when he was disabled by sickness. He was in several battles. He owned a farm of 160 acres, given him by his father, Caleb Buker, who was the wealthiest man in this township, and here Mr.

Buker lived until his death, July 20, 1887. He was a good citizen, kind husband and father. To Mr. and Mrs. Buker were born ten children—all living: Oscar, William A., Sarah O., George C., Alice L., Amanda M., Richard J., David J., Rachel M. and Annie R. Mrs. Buker is a woman of fine business ability, has managed her farm well, brought up her children creditably and given them all good common-school educations. Oscar F. married Ruth Lane. He is a carpenter at Otsego and has three children. William A. married Dora Cornelius and lives in Zanesville. They have five children. Sarah C. married William Waters, a farmer in this township, and has three children. Alice L. married Logan Smith, a farmer of Coshocton county. Amanda M. married Thomas Norman, a carpenter, and resides in Indianapolis, Ind., they have one child. The rest of the children are at home.

John F. Burgess, commissioner of Muskingum county, Ohio, was born in Hopewell township, this county, August 26, 1852, to Thomas and Martha (Bonifield) Burgess, the former of whom was also born in this county, near Pleasant Valley, May 1, 1806, and died April 28, 1877. The Burgess family came to the "Buckeye State" from Maryland. The father was a skillful cabinet-maker, and was also an undertaker and farmer by occupation, and to know him was to honor him, for besides being enterprising and of an energetic, temperament, he was strictly honorable in all his business transactions and was of a generous and kindly disposition. The mother was also born in this county, the year 1813 witnessing her advent into life, her people being early pioneers of this section. John F. Burgess was one of their eight living children, was brought up to farm life and received a common-school education. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1878 with fair success, then turned his attention to the manufacture of lumber, a calling in which he is still interested. He does quite a heavy contracting business and furnishes large quantities of lumber and ties to different railroads. In the fall of 1887 he purchased a one-third interest in a planing-mill, the firm being known as Patterson, Burgess & Co., for two years. Mr. Burgess is a democrat and a strong supporter of the principles of that party, and owing to the efficient services he has rendered it at various times and from the fact that he is a man of far more than ordinary intelligence, he was elected a commissioner of Muskingum county in 1889. He was nominated without solicitation on his part and received a majority of 300 votes. His term of office will expire in January, 1893. He has proven himself one of the most faithful and capable officials, and in every instance has been true to her interests and to his own principles of what is just and proper. He removed to the city of Zanesville in August, 1885, and now resides in the seventh ward. As a business man he is shrewd and far-seeing; as an official, trustworthy and capable, and as a citizen, enterprising, law-abiding and upright. Miss Delia Flesher, who was born in Falls township, this county, February 13, 1853, became his wife in 1875, and January 8, 1883, bore him a daughter, whom they named Bessie B.

William H. Bush is a member of the firm of Prettyman & Bush, proprietors of the Caldwell woolen mills and manufacturers of fine skirts, skirting and blankets, at Dresden, Ohio. So much advance has been made of late in the production of domestic woolens, that the country is daily becoming more and more independent of the foreign manufacturer, and style, quality, durability, evenness of texture, in fact all the qualities once supposed to be monopolized by the foreign manufacturer, are here reproduced, and in very many cases the foreign maker is very successfully competed with in his own market. Such a concern as that operated by Prettyman & Bush, keeps the public alive on these essential facts and the trade which they have established is very extensive. Mr. Bush was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, October 19, 1848, a son of Joseph and Mary (Gordon) Bush, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and died in McConnelsville, Ohio, in 1872, the mother's birth occurring near Rockville, Muskingum county and her death in Noble county, in 1876. In 1852 the father established a woolen factory in Noble county, which he continued to operate for twenty-one years, and here young William H. learned the details of the business. In 1875 he began operating the old McConnell factory at McConnelsville, Ohio, and in 1880 he purchased the Island mills at Beverly, Ohio, and successfully conducted them for five years. On account of the low water of that year he went to Caldwell, Ohio, and built the Caldwell woolen mills in partnership with T. M. McVay, but these mills were burned in 1889, and Mr. Bush then came to Dresden. He has spent his life in the business in which he is now engaged and is its thorough master. In 1873 he was married to Miss Ella J. Carroll, of Perry county, by whom he has two children: Media and Lester. Mr. Bush has always given his support to the republican party, and in 1873 showed his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Joshua Butler is a grandson of Nicholas Butler, who was born in Baltimore county, Md., about twenty miles from the city of Baltimore. He was of Irish descent, and was married in Maryland, becoming the father of the following family: Henry, Joshua (who was killed by an accident in Muskin-

gum county, Ohio, in 1822), Nicholas, Jesse, Achsah (who married Jacob Lane), Deborah (who died single), and two other daughters, one of whom married Caleb Butler, and the other James Van Winkle. Nicholas Butler was a farmer, and first moved from his native state to Brooke county, W. Va., and finally to Muskingum county, Ohio, with his son Henry in 1810, at which time he was quite aged. After the death of his first wife he took for his second wife a Virginia widow, and by her be came the father of two children: Absolom and James. He died in this township. Henry Butler, his son, was born on July 18, 1781, in Baltimore county, Md., and received the limited education usually given the youth of his day. He learned the details of farming, and when a young man, in 1802, went to Brooke county, W. Va., where he purchased a small farm and was married on September 3, 1807, to Charity Baxter, who was born January 25, 1787, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chinneth) Baxter, the former of whom was born in Baltimore county, Md., and afterward setted Brooke county, W. Va. He came to this county in 1810 with Henry Butler, and family and settled in Muskingum township on 160 acres of land which he entered. He was the father of the following children: Greenberry, William, Samuel, Sarah, Annie, Polly, Charity and Rachel. Samuel Baxter was a man of limited education but industrious and honest. He and his wife are members of the Old School Baptist church, and he gave the land in 1816, for the first Baptist church and burying ground in this township, both of which are still kept in excellent condition. His son William, and Charity Chinneth were the first two persons to be buried in this cemetery. Samuel Baxter lived to the age of eighty two, and throughout his long life never violated his word. Henry Butler and his wife became the parents of ten children: Amon, born August 13, 1808; William, born July 20, 1810; Nicholas, born April 9, 1813; Sarah, born August 16, 1815; Samuel B., born June 5, 1818; Greenberry, born November 25, 1820; Joshua, born September 16, 1823; Jesse, born April 13, 1826; Helen, born February 1, 1829; and Rachel, born October 1, 1831. All these sons were over six feet one inch in hight except Jesse, who was five feet eleven inches. Joshua, the subject of this sketch, was the tallest, reaching the towering hight of six feet four inches. Henry Butler came to this state and county with his family in the fall of 1810, making the trip by wagon, and with the exception of Amon and William, all his children were born in this township. He settled on 160 acres five miles northwest of where Joshua now lives, at which time there were only two wagons and one road in the township, the latter leading to Zanesville. In the fall of 1811 a report was spread that the Indians were coming to massacre the settlers, at which time Mr. Butler was away from home, having gone back to Virginia to make some collections. Mrs. Butler becoming alarmed, took her children and went on horseback alone through the dense wood to her old home in Virginia, a distance of about 115 miles. She reached there safely, but missed her husband on the road while he was on his way home. She rested one day, then returned home, carrying one child in her arms and the other on the horse behind her. Mr. Butler was one of the early justices of the peace, tried many cases and married many of the early pioneers. His wife was a member of the Old School Baptist church from her seventeenth year, and this church Mr. Butler joined late in life. He traded his original farm in 1816 to a man by the name of Linton. The trade was made offhand, Linton having come to him and proposing to make the trade, which was promptly accepted and the families moved the same day. On this farm, on which the subject of this sketch now lives, has resided some member of the family for the past seventy-five years, and it is now a fine place. He was a substantial pioneer farmer, and was one of those hardy characters well fitted to endure life in the wilderness. He was very upright in all his business transactions, and was highly respected by all. He was well versed in law matters, and being very just he filled the position of justice of the peace for thirty years. He was an old line whig in politics, and lived to be about seventy-five years old, dying December 10, 1855. Joshua Butler his son was born September 16, 1823, in a hewed-log-house on the old homestead where he now lives. He received a common school education and attempted to gain a better education at Granville, Ohio, but his health would not permit. He remained with his father until 1851, when he married Alice J. Gist, a daughter of George and Rachel (Jones) Gist, the former a farmer of Brooke county, W. Va., where he lived all his life except three last years which were spent with his son-in-law, Mr. Butler. He and his wife were members of the Old School Baptist church, and he was a prominent man, a substantial farmer and was very liberal with his children, giving each of them $2,000 on starting out in life for themselves. He lived to be about seventy-four years old. He was the father of the following children: Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Annie, Elizabeth, Cecil, Alice J., Thomas, Joseph, William and George. After his marriage he remained on the old homestead, and has resided here all his life, with the exceptoin of three years which he spent in Perry township on a farm which he bought of John Spry, and one year when he was superintendent of the county infirmary, and five and one-half years spent on the old

Boggs place, which is now within the corporation of Zanesville. He is a practical farmer, and is universally known as an honorable business man. Besides his farm he owns real estate in Zanesville. He is a republican politically, and he and his wife are liberal in the use of their means in the support of worthy enterpises. She is a member of the Old School Baptist church. Their union resulted in the birth of two children: George G., and Millard F., who died March 29, 1891, leaving a wife, Mary E. (Snyder) Butler, and three children: Bessie, Charlotte and Charles H., to whom Mr. and Mrs. Butler have given a home. George G., married Nettie Lane, a daughter of John M. Lane, and by her has two children: Pearl and Lane. Joshua Butler is an excellent example of the substantial Ohio farmer, and is a man of numerous worthy traits of character.

An honorable and successful career of many years has served to place Lewis Cartnal, Cottage Hill, among the substantial farmers of Muskingum county, Ohio. He was born in Maryland on the 24th of March, 1827, and was about three and a half years of age when he was brought by his parents, Jacob and Eleanor (Brookover) Cartnal, to Ohio. Jacob Cartnal was also a native of Maryland, born in 1775, and was of English descent. He was of old colonial stock, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Cartnal's father, Thomas Brookover, was a farmer of Maryland. The seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cartnal were named in the order of their births as follows: Raphael, Elizabeth, Mary A., Thomas, Catherine, William and Lewis, all born on a farm in Maryland. In 1831 Jacob Cartnal and family came to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled on the farm in Muskingum county, where his son Lewis now resides. He cleared and improved this farm, and there passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring April 3, 1866, when ninety-one years of age. His wife died February 6, 1874, when eighty-eight years of age. In politics he was at one time a whig, but later a democrat. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal, and his wife a member of the Old School Baptist church. He was industrious and honorable, and was well thought of by all acquainted with him. Lewis Cartnal received but a limited education in the pioneer schools of Muskingum county, and his youthful days were passed in assisting his father to clear and cultivate the farm. He selected as his companion in life Miss Dorothy Redman, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, January 28, 1828, and who was the daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Hill) Redman. Her father came from Virginia to Ohio a number of years before the Cartnals, and settled on a farm in Hopewell township. He lived to be seventy years old. He was the father of ten children: Nelson, William, John, James, Elizabeth, Margaret, Susan, Jesse, Dorothy and Sampson. Mr. Redman was an honorable, straightforward man. Directly after marriage Mr. Cartnal settled on land adjoining the old homestead, and resided here seventeen years. After the death of his father he moved to the old homestead, where he has since resided. His marriage was blessed by the birth of seven children: Almeda, born September 16, 1852; Lucy E., born September 7, 1856; William J., born June 2, 1859; Jacob H., born July 4, 1861, and died on the 4th of April, 1890, when twenty-eight years of age; Susanna, born September 16, 1863; Melissa C., born October 24, 1867, and Lewis M., born September 3, 1869. Mr. Cartnal is a man highly esteemed by the people of the township, and has held many local positions. He has been school director, and is not only interested in educational matters, but takes a decided interest in all enterprises for the good of the county. He has given his children all good common-school educations, and two sons, W. J. and Jacob H., are school teachers. In politics Mr. Cartnal is a democrat. He has always been a hard-working, industrious man, and assisted by his cheerful wife, he has accumulated a good property, consisting of 178 acres of land. His word is as good as his bond, and every one has the utmost confidence in him. He is an excellent representative of the sterling stock from which he sprang, and his children rank well as honorable and upright people. All are married, except Melissa C. and Lewis M. Almeda married Carlton L. Butler, a resident of this township, and has three children living: Keturah E., Carrie R. and Lewis G. Lucy E. married William H. Weakley, a farmer of Licking county, and they have six children: Bertram V., Milam M., Jennie B., Flossie D., Elizabeth M. and Iva G. Jesse married Rosa Siler, a farmer's daughter of Licking county, and they have six children: Jefferson R., Eddie E., Grover C., Dollie C., Jacob F. and Leota V. Susanna married Jacob M. Farmer, clerk and teacher of Newark, Ohio, and they have one child, Kenneth V. Mr. Cartnal is a Baptist in his religious belief, and his wife has been a member of that church for twenty-five years. The daughters, Melissa C. and Almeda, are members of the same church.

The humanizing influences of Christianity are shown in thousands of directions, but in none to a more marked degree than that of medical and surgical science, and Edward Cass, M. D., of Dresden, Ohio, is recognized throughout the state as a friend of and laborer in the cause and advancement of the medical fraternity. He is the only living representative of the Cass family of Ohio, the members of which have held so conspicuous a place in the historical annals of the country. The progenitor

of this illustrious family in this country was Maj. Jonathan Cass, a native of New Hampshire, who became distinguished in the Revolutionary war, having taken part in the battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and Germantown, rising to the rank of major. After this war he served in the regular army under Gen. Anthony Wayne. In 1781 he married Mary Gillman, daughter of Theophilus Gillman, a noted tory. In 1794, after the battle of Maumee, he was stationed in command at Fort Washington, on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, where he remained until 1797. In 1799 he purchased land warrants amounting to 4,000 acres, and being given his choice of location, he chose Muskingum river land in what is now the northern part of Muskingum county, Ohio. Maj. Cass came to Marietta, Ohio, in 1800, bringing with him his wife and five children. The eldest son, Lewis Cass, remained in the East to complete his studies in the Exeter academy, and after graduating came to Ohio, and later became a lawyer of Zanesville. He was the first prosecuting attorney of the county, served in the War of 1812, and at its close removed to Michigan and was governor of that state for eighteen years following 1815. He was secretary of war under Jackson; was United States minister to France in 1836; was United States senator from Michigan for two terms following 1844; was democratic candidate for president in 1848; was secretary of state under Buchanan in 1856, and died in 1865. Deborah, the second child, became the wife of Judge Wyllis Silliman, of Zanesville; George W., who remained on the farm, reared a family, among whom was the subject of this sketch, the present owner of the old Cass homestead, and died August 6, 1873; Mary G. became the wife of Joseph Munro, and Capt. Charles Lee, the youngest of the family, served in some of the early Indian wars, and died in 1842. George W. Cass was married to Miss Sophia Lord, daughter of Col. Abner Lord, of Lyme, Conn. The children born to this union were: George W. Jr. (who died in 1888), John Jay (who died at the age of twenty-seven years), Augusta L. (who died in 1888 also), Abner L. (died in August, 1887) and Dr. Edward (who resides at Dresden). In early life he was a student in Kenyon college for a time, and later began the study of medicine, graduating in 1854 from Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia. He at once located at Dresden, and here has since successfully continued the practice of his chosen profession. He is a prominent republican in politics, and is a man of extended experience and knowledge, both professionally and otherwise. He is a speaker and writer of ability, and has contributed many articles to the literature of his profession which have been considered very able. In 1878 he was president of the Zanesville Academy of Medicine, and is now president of the Zanesville Medical society, and president of the Muskingum District Medical society. Dr. Cass is of a robust constitution, is very prepossessing in personal appearance, and bears a strong resemblance to the elder members of his family. He is one of the eminent men of Ohio, and is especially well known to the medical fraternity of the country. He was married in 1885 to Miss Clara Shaw, of Columbus, Ohio, by whom he is the father of two sons: Edward McDowell and George Abner.

Dr. Harvey C. Chappelear, Hopewell, Ohio, one of the successful physicians of the county, was born on the farm that he now owns, in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, October 15, 1841, and is of French-English descent. His grandfather, William A. Chappelear, was a native Virginian, and his wife, who was a Miss Bradfield, was also a native of the Old Dominion. They were the parents of ten children: John, Johnson, Henderson, Sarah, Jane, Rachel, James, Charles, Jackson and Nancy. Six of these are still living: John, Johnson, Sarah and Rachel, in Ohio, Henderson in Iowa, and Jane in Missouri. The father of these children removed from Virginia to Morgan county Ohio, in 1825, and there purchased a farm on which he resided for many years. His son, J. B. Chappelear, was born in Loudoun county, Va., December 20, 1815, and is a farmer by occupation. He is now a resident of Hopewell township. He passed his youthful days in working on his father's farm and in attending the common school until 1839 when he located on the farm he now owns in Hopewell township. He married Miss Mavilla E. Grant, daughter of George and Sarah (Rakestraed) Grant, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and the fruits of this union were two children: Sarah Delia (Rayme), born November 1, 1839 and died in 1866, and Harvey C., the subject of this sketch. The latter passed his boyhood days on the home farm and received his education in the district school. He then began studying medicine under Dr. Ramey and subsequently attended Medical college at Cincinnati, graduating in the class of 1862, when twenty years of age. Returning to Hopewell township he began practicing his profession and has continued this in Hopewell township ever since, with the exception of six months spent in Zanesville. He has a very lucrative practice. Dr. Chappelear owns the old homestead located and settled by his grandfather Grant, and is paying strict attention to stock-raising. His desire is to better the grade of horses now in the county, and his especial pride is fine double teams and saddle horses. Many prizes have been carried away, both at his own county fairs and adjoining ones.

by his excellent teams. Although he formerly owned some fast horses, and still owns a few, he prefers to breed roadsters that are noted for their size, style and action. Dr. Chappelear was married July 2, 1868, to Miss Clam Richards, daughter of Louis and Phoebe Ann (Beems) Richards, of Hopewell township. [See sketch.] He and his estimable wife are members of the M. E. church, and he has been trustee of the same for some time. He was a member of the committee of three appointed to looking after the construction of the church building. Dr. Chappelear affiliates with the Republican party in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Chappelear is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Brownsville Lodge No. 85, and was master of the same for eight consecutive years. He is also a member of the Good Templar organization. The Doctor is a good citizen, and is highly respected by all with whom he comes in contact. He is interested in all good movements and is the prime mover in all enterprises for the advancement of education or religion. Of him it may with truth be said: "The world is better for his having lived in it."

Dr. Isaac W. Chisholm is a prominent physician of New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio, and a son of William Chisholm, who was a son of Alexander Chisholm. The Chisholm family of this country are descendants of Lord Chisholm of Scotland. The first known of the family was Alexander Chisholm who was a native of Scotland and emigrated to this country early in the nineteenth century. He settled near Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Penn. He and two brothers, Dr. Joshua and James, established the family in the north. Other members of the family went south but have not been heard from. James married and had two sons and two daughters and Dr. Joshua also reared a family. Dr. Joshua settled in Washington county, Penn., and practiced medicine. James settled on a farm in Allegheny county, near Pittsburg. Alexander settled in Allegheny county, Penn., near Sharon, and followed farming. He was twice married, the first time to Miss Ann McKee, and to them was born one child, William—the father of Dr. Isaac W. The second marriage was to Jane Atcheson, and six children were the fruits of this union: Minerva, John, Aaron, Benjamin, Alexander and Harvey. Of these children John was the only one who reared a family. Alexander died about 1846 and was a member of the Presbyterian church. He had accumulated quite a property. William Chisholm was born in 1815 in Allegheny county, Penn., and was reared on a farm. He learned the wagon, carriage and buggy trade and carried this on largely for a number of years. He built wagons for the Mexican war, but on account of his failing health was compelled to give up the business. He then moved to Pittsburg and entered the mercantile business, which he followed for many years, dying in 1851. He married first in 1840, Catherine Willison, who was a native of Allegheny county, and the daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Long) Willison. They were natives of Washington county, and of English descent. To William Chisholm and Catherine, his first wife, were born two children: Isaac W. and Alexander, the latter dying when only eight months old. His wife Catherine died in 1843, at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Chisholm was married the second time in 1845 to Mariah L. Campbell, of Washington county, Penn., the only daughter of Dr. Campbell a prominent physician of that county. They had no children. Mr. Chisholm died, and his widow married Mr. Joseph Thompson of Hickory, Washington county, Penn. He was the father, by his first wife, of three prominent ministers, of the U. P. church—Revs. Joseph, Alexander and James. William Chisholm was a democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. He had accumulated considerable property, was a pleasant companion and beloved by all who knew him. Dr. Isaac Chisholm the only surviving child, was born July 8, 1841, in Allegheny county, near Pittsburg. He was reared at Hickory until about eight years of age when his father moved to Pittsburg, where he received his schooling. He attended the public schools and high school at Pittsburg—also at Philadelphia and college at Washington, D. C. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry, commanded by Col. R. P. Roberts and in the Second Army Corps. His first battles were Chandlersville and Gettysburg. At the last named he was severely wounded. After he left the hospital he went to Washington city and was detailed as a clerk, in the meantime attending college in the city. He remained in Washington until the close of the war when he took up the study of medicine with Prof. Pancoast, of Philadelphia and attended Jefferson Medical college. He graduated in 1868 with distinction, in a class of 155. Dr. Chisholm commenced practice in Hickory, Washington county, Penn., where he remained until 1871, when he moved to Mt. Perry, Perry county, Ohio. Here he remained until 1874, and then moved to New Concord, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Muskingum County Medical society and also of the Ohio State Medical society. He is a member of Hanson Post No. 468, of New Concord, Department of Ohio; and has held the office of adjutant, Jr. vice-commander and surgeon. In politics he is a republican, his first vote was cast for Lincoln, and he was in Washington at the time President Lincoln was assassin-

ated, having still at home a portion of the curtain of the box in which the president sat when shot. He has held nearly all the offices in the town of New Concord, mayor, member of council, clerk of board of education and member of said board for a number of years. The Doctor was united in marriage March 7, 1869, to Miss Belle V. Miller, a daughter of James A. and Ellen (Cresswell) Miller. The father was born in Beaver county, Penn., and of Scotch-Irish descent. He grew to maturity in Beaver county, there married and was the father of seven children: Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D. is a minister of the Presbyterian church and editor of the Presbyterian Board of Publication in Philadelphia, and was for many years pastor of (Wanamaker) Presbyterian church of Philadelphia; Mary is living in New Concord, professor of modern languages in Muskingum college, which position she has held since 1876; Belle V., the wife of Dr. Chisholm; Ella, died March, 1871, was the wife of R. C. Henderson of this county; Anna is the wife of William A. Moore, of New Concord; Elizabeth is the wife of Nathaniel McDonald of this county; and Rev. R. J. Miller, D. D., editor U. P. Board of Publication, Pittsburg, Penn. The father of this family moved to this county in 1863, near New Concord. He died in 1883 and his wife in 1884. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. Mrs. Chisholm was born August 30, 1843, and received her education at Muskingum college. She was elected teacher in a college at Pittsburg, Penn., where she taught some time and came to this county where she was one of the acknowledged educators. She taught common and select schools for a number of years. She is also the author of a number of popular books: "Howard Ashton, and the World He Lives in;" "Who Wins?" "In Search of a Home," Eunice Erskine;" and others. She writes for many of the popular papers and magazines and has a national reputation as a writer and authoress. To Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm were born five children: Florence L., now Mrs. E. P. Douglas of Pittsburg, who is a graduate of Muskingum college; J. W. Da Costa is a graduate of Muskingum college, and a teacher in New Concord public schools; Mary K. is at the seminary at Washington, Penn.; Harry T. is attending Muskingum college; Grace J. is still attending public school. The entire family are members of the Presbyterian church. The Doctor is a frequent contributor to several medical journals.

George Clapper, grandfather of W. T. Clapper, Sonora, Ohio, was of Dutch descent, from Lancaster county, Penn. He brought his wife, Elizabeth, and family, who were mostly grown up, and settled in Salt Creek township when it was a wilderness. He lived to a good old age, and died somewhere in the thirties. He was the father of ten children: George, Joseph, Jacob, Philip, John, Peter, and four daughters, whose names are forgotten. George Clapper Jr., son of the above and father of our subject, was born in 1781 in Pennsylvania, and was the eldest son. He received but a limited education, learning to write after he began business for himself. He married Susan Baker, daughter of Philip and Catherine Baker, of Pennsylvania, in 1805, and to them were born fourteen children: Peter, Elizabeth, Susannah, George, Catherine, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Jacob, William, Martin, Eliza, and two, the oldest, died as infants. The remaining twelve lived to grow to maturity, and reared familes. George Clapper came to Ohio in 1808, and settled in Salt Creek township, seven miles east of Zanesville, where he died. The land was covered with very heavy timber, and Mr. Clapper built a log cabin for shelter. He gave all his sons farms, during his life accumulating 817 acres. He kept one of the early taverns on the first road from Marietta to Zanesville. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clapper were members of the Lutheran church, attending church at Zanesville. Mr. Clapper lived to the great age of eighty-three years. Mr. Clapper was widely known among the old pioneers. He was an honorable and upright man, and an excellent neighbor and citizen. William T. Clapper, son of the above gentleman, and our subject, was born in Salt Creek township, this county, in the old tavern on the Zanesville and Marietta road, seven miles from Zanesville, February 23, 1829. As a boy, he remembers attending his father's guests and the old stages and teams which conveyed the early travelers. He received a common school education and learned farming, remained at the old homestead and managed the farm until he was thirty-nine years of age, when he married, in 1868, Margaret A. McKelvey, of Pennsylvania, Westmoreland county. To Mr. and Mrs. Clapper were born three children, two of whom died as infants, and Charles C. After his marriage Mr. Clapper remained on the old homestead until 1881, when he moved to his present home, near Sonora. In politics he is a strict democrat, and takes an interest in having good schools. Mrs. Clapper was a member of the Baptist church. She died October 25, 1891. Mr. Clapper has always been an industrious man, and has accumulated a handsome property. He is a temperate man, and in favor of temperance and the suppression of the open saloon. He is descended from good, sturdy Pennsylvania parentage, which has furnished many pioneers of the best character to Ohio and the West. His son, Charles C., married Gussie Moore, December 31, 1891, the daughter of Hamilton Moore, of Newton township. He was well educated at Fultonham Academy, Dennison university, and Zanesville Business college. He is a young man of good business ability and upright character.

A prominent farmer of Nashport, Ohio, is Nor-

ton F. Claypool, a son of Levi Claypool, who was born in Hardy county, Va (now West Virginia), May 9, 1801, and is of royal descent through Sir John Claypoole who, on July 20, 1657, "was by his Highness" (Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector) "created baronet, and afterward he received also the order of knighthood from his Highness." Sir John, knight of Latham and clerk of the Hanaper, was a son of Adam Claypoole, a knight (who was seated at the Manor of Norborough, Norhhampton county, England, in 1610 and also owned Waldram Parks and Gray's Inn estates in the same county), and Lady Dorthy Winfield (a sister of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh and prime minister of England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth), through whom the royal descent is traced back through various kings, princesses, etc., of England, Scotland, France and Germany, to Alfred the Great, king of England (born A. D. 849, died A. D. 901), also to Charlemagne, emperor of the west (born A. D. 742, died A. D. 814). The family coat-of-arms granted to James Claypoole, of Waldram Parks, Northamptonshire, England, by Robert Cook Clarencieux, King-of Arms, June 17, 1583, consists of three azure caps of maintenance and azure bars forming an angle, on a gold field, surmounted by a knight's helmet and over all a crest of fleur-de-lis. The motto is supposed to be "Nil desperandum" but of this we are not positive. Sir John Claypoole married Marie Angell in 1622 and had fourteen children, of whom John, the first son, married Elizabeth, the favorite daughter of Oliver Cromwell; they had three or four children, who are supposed to have died without issue. James, the fifth son (born 1634) married Helen Mercer and also had fourteen children, of whom John (his first son) came to Philadelphia in 1682, he following in 1683, with the rest of his family, consisting of his wife and seven children. They came over in the ship Concord, and he mentions in a letter, "I have purchased of William Penn 5,000 acres in his country," and several lots in the town of Philadelphia. He was very intimate with William Penn, the Quaker, and was the first witness to his signature on the charter of Pennsylvania. He figured prominently in the early affairs of Pennsylvania, was treasurer of the "Free Society of Traders," register general, member of provincial council, etc. His sons, John, James and George were also prominent officers, merchants, etc., in early Philadelphia. David C. Claypoole first printer to congress, editor of the "Pennsylvania Packet" in 1784 and who published the valedictory address of President Washington, was a great-grandson of James and Helen (Mercer) Claypoole. Norton, the seventh son of Sir John and Marie (Angell) Claypoole, settled at New Deal in Delaware Bay in 1681 on a plantation with "his wife and child." In the latter part of 1683 he received an appointment from the governor, and, as his brother James says in a letter to "Brother Edward" (who was the sixth son of Sir John and lived on the island of Barbadoes, owning a plantation, eighty-six negroes, etc., also was a merchant and shipped molases, rum, sugar, ginger, etc., to Europe and America). "He is in a thriving way. He does intend to sell his land and houses whear he lives & come to dwell at this towne." It is very evident that James Claypoole (born in 1701), who was the great-great-grand-father of the subject of this sketch, was a descendant of either James or Norton. James Claypoole was born February 14, 1701, and married about the year 1729, to Jane———, who died October 9, 1789. He settled in Rockingham county, Va., but removed to Lost River, now in Hardy county, Va., long before the Revolutionary war. He was the father of six (or more) sons: James (born in 1730, who came to Ohio and settled first at Coshocton, then removed to Chillicothe, Ohio; He was the father of thirteen children); John (remained at Lost River, where he raised a large family, was the father of twenty-two children and died at the age of ninety years); Joseph (became the father of one son. It is believed that this is the Joseph who was born in 1734, and married Mary ——— and had one son and eight daughters); William (who was killed on Lost river by the Indians and left a wife, and perhaps one child); George (born in 1747, spent all his days on Lost river); Jesse (settled at or near Bourbon county, Ky). George (the grandfather of our subject), was born March 31, 1747, was married February 19, 1776, to Catherine Miller and to them a son, Levi, was born. In 1801 he came to Ohio and bought 1,000 acres in Licking township, Muskingum county. He came thither on horseback with his brother-in-law, Jacob Miller, and they blazed their way with butcher knives from Zanesville up Licking river to the west line of what is now Muskingum county This was done to enable Judge James Jeffries, from Lost river, who was to join them in a few days, to find them. Mr. Claypool then returned to his old home and never returned to reside on his Ohio land. He died September 24, 1829, was a member of the Church of England and a substantial farmer of quiet disposition and excellent character. His son Levi was born May 9, 1801, on Lost river, Va., received a limited education in his youth, and like his father before him, followed the life of a farmer. He married Mary Fravel, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Savannah) Fravel, of Lost river, who were of German descent. To

Mr. and Mrs. Claypool were born twelve children, nine of whom lived to maturity: Norton F., Ellinda, Felix W., Catherine, Harrison H., Louisa, Jacob M., Cecelia, and Rebecca B. Levi Claypool inherited land from his father, and remained on the home farm until the death of his mother in 1832, but the next year, October, 1833, came to Ohio and settled on the 1,000 acre tract which he inherited from his father. He ran the flouringmill, known as the Claypool mill, was a practical and thrifty farmer, and added to his possessions until he owned a very handsome property. He in time became the possessor of 3,600 acres of land and was an extensive stock-man, widely known throughout the country. He was a man of great integrity of character and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He lived to the age of seventy-three, dying April 19, 1874.

Norton F. Claypool, his son, and the immediate subject of this sketch, was born July 1, 1822, on Lost river, now West Virginia. Although his advantages were poor in his youth, he possessed a naturally active mind and being fond of reading he added to his information by the perusal of newspapers and valuable books, and is now a well-informed man. He was married in this state (Ohio) to Miss Julia F. Lynn, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Spotz) Lynn, and their union resulted in the birth of five children; Ella, Edward A., Levi, William O. and Charles N. F. In 1854 Mr. Claypool engaged in the mercantile business at Nashport and continued to follow this calling for about eighteen years. He was also in the distilling business from 1847 to 1862, for some years owned and ran the Claypool mills, and was also in the carriage business. In 1860 Mr. Claypool planted the first peach orchard in his vicinity and the first successful one in the county. He was also the first man to run a steam thresher in this part of the state. He is, in short, a most energetic business man, and one who is bound to make a success of all his undertakings. Socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., in which he is a Knight Templar, and he is one of the charter members of Irville Lodge No. 184, at Nashport, Ohio. He is a man who has had a wide and varied business career, and he stands deservedly high as an honorable man. He has taken pleasure in accumulating a library of good books, and now has one of the largest libraries in his part of the country. He was interested in the management of the canals of the state of Ohio for nearly eighteen years, as one of the "lessees of public works of Ohio." (Note: All descendants of the Claypoole, Claypool, or Claypole family are requested to send copy of family records to N. F. Claypool, Nashport, Muskingum county, Ohio.]

Jacob M. Claypool, of Tobaso, Licking county, Ohio, is a descendant of George Claypool, who came to this section from Lost river, W. Va., in 1801. [For an early history of the Claypool family see sketch of Norton F. Claypool.] Levi Claypool, father of Jacob M., built a log house on the farm where the latter is now living, but afterward erected a substantial brick house, and finally the house which is now occupied by Jacob, which is still in a good state of preservation. Jacob M. Claypool was born March 5, 1844, on his present farm, and after receiving a common school education, he began following in his father's footsteps and became a farmer. His first work was in riding over his father's large farm looking after the stock and other matters, and two horses were kept constantly busy at this work. On the 15th of May, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Anderson, daughter of Absolom and Flora (Cisna) Anderson, the former of whom was born in Maryland, September 13, 1809, of Scotch Irish ancestry. He came with his father, Joshua Anderson, to Ohio, when a boy of nine years (in 1818), but after his marriage he removed to Iowa, and settled in Lee county, of which he was one of the pioneer settlers. He was first a merchant in Nashport, Ohio, but upon removing to Iowa, in 1839 or 1840, he turned his attention to farming and now owns a large and valuable farm. He has been married three times, first to Flora Cisna, by whom he became the father of seven children: Thomas, William, George, Robert, Orien, Mary and Hugh. By his second wife, Emeline Coleman, he became the father of two children: Ira and Dorr. He is now living with his third wife, who was formerly Mary Manhard. Mr. Anderson is still well remembered in Nashport as a straightforward and upright business man. Since his marriage Mr. Claypool has resided on the old homestead, where he owns 446 acres of land, and occupies a comfortable and pleasant residence, beautifully situated. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Tobaso, Ohio, and in this church Mr. Claypool has held the office of steward. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. lodge at Nashport, and politically is a republican.

Tholemiah Cochran (deceased) was born January 11, 1810, and died March 9, 1877. He was a son of James and Sarah Cochran, and was brought up on the farm belonging to his parents, in Loudoun county, Va., and with whom he remained several years after he attained to manhood. January 28, 1847, he married Hannah James, daughter of Thomas and Mary James, of Loudoun county, Va. She was one of their ten children, only four of whom are now living, and she the only one living in Muskingum county. In April, 1849, Mr. and Mrs. Cochran started west,

and after spending a few weeks in Muskingum county went onward to Missouri, expecting to make their home in that state, but after a sojourn of a few weeks returned to Muskingum county, and in August, 1850, located on the farm near Adamsville, on which Mrs. Cochran still resides. Mr. Cochran was a good business man, and in his efforts prospered. He possessed very decided views on all subjects, and was very candid in expressing his opinions. In politics he was a democrat, and with his means and influence furthered enterprises for the good of his section. Mrs. Cochran has been an honored resident of this county for the past forty years, during all this time living near Adamsville, where she has a nicely improved place. She is a refined and intelligent woman, and a generous and considerate neighbor.

Vincent Cockins is the efficient clerk of Muskingum county, Ohio, and notwithstanding the superior capabilities of her public officials, he has proven himself a beau ideal public officer, efficient, punctual, industrious, honest, and uniformly courteous to all with whom he comes in contact. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 11, 1841, to Vincent and Hannah (Wright) Cockins, natives of the "Keystone state." The father was born June 15, 1802, and about 1835 removed with his family to Ohio and located on a farm in Guernsey county, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying February 9, 1891. During the fifty-six years that he resided on this farm, about twenty were spent as trustee of his township. He was a man of much force of character, upright in every worthy particular, and one whose kind heart won him many warm friends. The mother was born about 1809 and is yet living. She bore her husband eight sons and one daughter, seven members of the family being now alive. Simeon H., who is in Wyoming territory; William H., in Columbus, Ohio; Vincent; Alexander L., a resident of Rich Hill township, Muskingum county; Robert A., who has been in the mercantile business for a number of years; Joseph, who resides on the old homestead at Rix's Mill, where he is postmaster; and Sarah M., wife of James Larmer, of Mercer county, Ill. The immediate subject of this sketch, Vincent Cockins, was reared on a farm in Guernsey county, in the public schools of which he received his early education. He remained on the home farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He was a participant in the battles of Perryville, Stone River and a number of skirmishes, after which he was on detached duty. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, returned to his home and began buying and shipping stock to the East. He continued this business until 1886, when he came to Zanesville. He soon became so well and favorably known that he was elected to the office of county clerk and entered upon his duties in the spring of 1886, to which office he was re-elected in 1888 and is still discharging its duties. He was married in this county, in 1869, to Miss Selina M. Kelley, by whom he has three children: Simeon, Blanche and Hettie Mabel. He and his family are connected with the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal church of Zanesville, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the Elks, the K. of L. and Hazlett Post No. 81 of the G. A. R. Upon his election to his present position he received the largest vote that was ever polled by his party at any election. His first election was made by a majority of 480 and upon his re-election his majority was 536. The total number of votes cast was 12,500, and of these Mr. Cockins received 6,320. Four of Mr. Cockins' brothers served in the Union army during the civil war. Simeon was in the Seventy-eighth Ohio, had his left arm broken at Champion's Hill, was discharged and returned home; William H. was also in the Seventy-eighth Ohio, was wounded at Atlanta, Ga., but remained with his regiment until he was mustered out of service at the close of the war; Robert was in Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio, and during his service received a slight wound. He was with Sherman until the close of hostilities, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea; Alexander also served in the Union army. These four brothers, with Vincent, served in all about thirteen years, and their service was marked by a conscientious discharge of their duties and by faithfulness to the interest of their country. The following is from the pen of William Culbertson, written December 4, 1890, relative to the grandfather of Mrs. Cockins, who lived to be one hundred years of age:

"Mr. Kelley was born in North Carolina in 1755. At the age of nineteen he joined the American army, under Washington, and served during the war with credit to himself and good to his country. On September 11, 1777, he was in the bloody battle on the Brandywine, in which he was dangerously wounded, and carried from the field, where an American lady dressed his wounds and was instrumental in saving his life. On July 15, 1779, he was with Gen. Wayne, in storming Stony Point, and stood his ground during one of the most heroic deeds that immortalize the Revolution. At the end of the war he was honorably discharged. He was one of the patriots engaged in the exploration and surveying of the state of Kentucky, where he had many conflicts with the Indians, but always stood firm and unshaken amid the desolation around him. He married in Virginia, and some forty years ago emigrated and settled in Muskingum county. He was the father of nine

children, eight of whom survive him. Mr. Kelley was a noble specimen of humanity; honest, prudent and strictly pious. He had unshaken confidence in the merits of the Redeemer of the world, and died with the assurance of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. His remains were followed to the tomb by a large concourse of his offspring and neighbors, where they rest in the glory of a Revolutionary patriot, until the resurrection of the just."

Harvey L. Cogsil, farmer, Adamsville, Ohio. Among the leading men of Salem township none are more prominently identified with the farming and stock-raising interests of the same than Mr. Cogsil, who by his industry, perseverance and integrity, is considered one of its first-class farmers. He was born in Loudoun county, Va., November 17, 1832, and was next to the youngest in a family of eight children born to Harry and Mary (Vincel) Cogsil. He was the grandson of John Cogsil. Harry Cogsil was born in Connecticut in 1806, and lived to be about eighty-seven years old. He was reared and educated in the vicinity of Danbury, Conn., and moved to Loudoun county, Va., about 1818. There he met and married Miss Mary Vincel, a native of that county, and the daughter of John Vincel. In 1838 Mr. Cogsil moved to Carroll county, Ohio, where he bought an improved farm and there resided until his death about 1885. He was a prosperous farmer and a successful business man and had accumulated about $80,000 at the time of his death. He was a whig early in life, but later affiliated with the democratic party. He was quite a prominent man, was president of the first railroad built in Carroll county; was president of the first county fair, and held other local positions. To his marriage were born the following children: Antoinette, Oliver, George W., John P., Harvey L. (subject), Mary, Anson B. (who died young) and an infant. The mother of these children was a member of the Lutheran church. Harry Cogsil's mother was a Hanley and her people took a prominent part in the Revolution. Harvey L. Cogsil was about six years of age when he came with his parents to Ohio, and in Carroll county he was reared and received his education. When a young man he began the study of law with E. R. Eckley at Carrollton, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1861. The following year he enlistedin Company H, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry and was first in the reserve corps. Toward the close of the war he was in the Fourteenth Army corps. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted from grade to grade until he held the rank of captain. He was in the battle of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and was with Gen. Sherman in his Georgia campaign. He was taken prisoner at Newton Creek, but was released in about two hours. After the war Mr. Cogsil came to this county, bought a farm, and was married, in 1867, to Miss Rosetta Schnebley, of a prominent family of Muskingum county. This union resulted in the birth of two children: Harvey H. (who is married and living in Carroll county on a farm) and Anna (who died while young. Mrs. Cogsil died about 1869. Mr. Cogsil's second marriage was to Miss Alice L. Vincel, a native of Loudoun county, Va., born in 1840, and the daughter of Philip and Eliza Vincel. This last union resulted in the birth of five children; Maud A., Frank, John T., Bruce and Mabel. Mrs. Cogsil is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Cogsil is interested in politics and votes with the democratic party. He represented Muskingum county in the legislature early in the eighties, and he has held numerous local offices. He was mayor of Carrollton while a resident of that city and has been a member of the school board of Adamsville. Mr. Cogsil owns about 108 acres of well-improved land in Muskingum and about 180 acres in Carroll county. He is also engaged in raising a good grade of stock.

Mrs. C. W. Comin, New Concord, Ohio, is the widow of Rev. John Comin, who was born in county Antrim, Ireland, October 13, 1815. He was the son of Robert Comin, born in the same county and of Scotch-Irish descent. Robert Comin was a blacksmith by trade, and married Mary Sims. To them were born nine children: John (the eldest), Mary J., Margaret, Robert, James, Gibson, Ellen, Sarah and Martha A. The three eldest were born in Ireland and about 1819 Robert came to this country with his family and settled in Burgettstown, Washington county, Penn., where he followed his trade. Here the rest of the children were born, except Martha A. who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio. About 1834 he came to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled on a farm in Union township. Here he remained until his death in 1840, a prosperous farmer. His wife died the year they moved to this county. They were members of the Seceder church, in which Mr. Comin took a very active part, also being interested in school matters. Politically he was a whig. Of his children six are still living; two in Guernsey county, Ohio, Mrs. Walker (wife of Samuel Walker) in this county, one in Illinois, one in Iowa and one in Kansas City. John Comin, their son, came to the United States with his parents when only four years of age. He was educated principally in Washington county, Penn., and at the age of nineteen years came with his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, and attended Muskingum college. He was one of the first graduates of this college, and later taught there. He also taught at the Acadamy of Richmond, Ohio, and

RESIDENCE OF MOSES MEYER, ZANESVILLE.

later attended the Allegheny Theological seminary, in Allegheny City, Penn. He was ordained a minister of the Associate Reformed church in 1850, and changed to the United Presbyterian church when they united. He was for thirty-eight years minister of the gospel among the people with whom he was reared, in the Salt Creek congregation at Rix's Mills, Rich Hill township. He was ever an earnest preacher of the gospel, and loved by all who knew him. He was very much opposed to slavery and tried to make others see the right side of that question. He died June 18, 1887, was interred at Salt Creek cemetery, mourned by all who knew him. May 24, 1853, he married Miss Kate W. Clark, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Walace) Clark. The father was born in Coleraine, Ireland, where he married and afterward came to this country, settling in Pennsylvania. His wife died and he married Elizabeth Walace, the mother of our subject, and they were the parents of five children: Elizabeth, James, Matthew, Nancy A., and Kate W. Mrs. Comin was the youngest of the family and only one year old at the time of her father's death. Of the children, besides Mrs. Comin, only one brother, Matthew, is living. He resides in Chicago, Ill., and is a minister of the United Presbyterian church. The mother died about 1872, in Indiana. Mrs. Comin was born in Allegheny county, Penn., in 1829, and here received her education. After her marriage she came with her husband to Muskingum county, and settled in Rix's Mills. She was the mother of ten children, all living but the eldest daughter, Maggie W. (who was the wife of Hugh McVey, a minister of the United Presbyterian church of New Wilmington, Penn. They have one child, Katherine J.); Mary L. (who is the wife of Samuel Moore, a minister of the United Presbyterian church of Beaver county, Penn. They have three children; Mabel, Ross and Helen); Anna Kate (who is the wife of James Moore, a minister of the United Presbyterian church of New Lisbon, Ohio. They had three children: John (deceased), James R., and Samuel F. (deceased); Sarah Ella (lives at Washington, Penn.); Clark W. (who is a minister of the United Presbyterian church at Pigeon Creek, Washington county, Penn., and married to Eula Anderson of Xenia, Ohio. They have one child, Mary K. He has been a minister three years and is a graduate of Muskingum college, also having attended Theological seminary at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio); Jennie N. (who is a teacher in the New Concord public school, has been teaching five years and is a graduate of the Muskingum college. She is a very accomplished young lady); John (who is teaching vocal music at the public schools in Cambridge, Ohio, and is a graduate of Muskingum college); Belle H. (who is teaching in the public school at New Wilmington, Penn., and is a graduate of the Westminster college in the class of 1891. She is also a teacher of music); and Robert (who is at home attending college. He is taking a classical course). This is a family of children to be proud of. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Comin moved to New Concord, so as to have a home for her children near the college. They still own the farm in Rix's Mills. She is a refined and highly educated lady and has given her children all the educational advantages possible.

T. C. Connar, county surveyor, is personally one of the most popular officials of Muskingum county, Ohio, and is faithful and capable in the discharge of his duties. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, December 3, 1845, a son of John and Frances (Cowan) Connar, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father came to the state of Ohio in 1832, the mother the following year, and they were married in Guernsey county, where Mr. Connar followed the calling of a carpenter, and also conducted a farm which he had purchased, and on which he lived until his death in 1846. After remaining a widow for some time the mother married again, and removed to Johnson county, Mo., where she was called from life in 1889. T. C. Connar is the only child born to her first marriage, and he was principally reared in Muskingum county, where he also received his education. He graduated at Muskingum college in the classical and scientific courses in 1867, and although reared on a farm this life was not altogether agreeable to his tastes, and he determined to embark in some other calling. In 1868 he went to Johnson county, Mo., to follow his profession of civil engineering, and traveled through that state, Texas, Indian territory and Mexico. He did some work on the Texas & Pacific railroad, and was chief engineer of the Warrensburg, Marshall & Fort Scott railroad, but the great financial crisis of 1873 coming on, it was never completed. In the winter of 1875 Mr. Connar returned to Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he followed his profession, being connected with the railroads running into Zanesville. He was assistant engineer of the Bell & Southwestern and the Zanesville & Southeastern railroads, and had charge of the construction of the Muskingum County railway and of the B. Z. & Co., after its consolidation, assistant engineer of the Z. M. & C. railroad, and resident engineer of the C. A. & C. railroad. In 1888 he was elected to the position of county surveyor, and moved his family to Zanesville. He has charge of the construction of three large bridges across the Muskingum river, their respective lengths being 2,000, 1,585 and 600 feet, all of which are under way of construction at the present time. He is county engineer, under appointment,

but was not a candidate for this office, and did not solicit it, but was elected by a majority of 109 votes on the republican ticket. He was first married in 1867 to Miss Mary A. Patterson, by whom he has five children: Homer L., John O., Harry E., Albert E. and Edith J. His second marriage took place in 1890 to Miss Aggie McCall, of Zanesville, and they are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he has been trustee. His two eldest sons, Homer and John, are civil engineers, and give promise of rising to eminence in their professions.

John W. Conrade, mayor of the city of Zanesville, Ohio, belongs to one of the representative families of Muskingum county that came to this section in 1832. He was born in Rappahannock county, Va., January 9, 1830. His father, Henry Conrade, was a native of Frederick county, Md., and of German origin. Henry Conrade was a soldier in the War of 1812, and afterward followed the calling of a merchant in Frederick county, Md. He emigrated to Ohio by wagons and located in Washington township, Muskingum county, about five miles from the city of Zanesville, where he purchased a farm and followed farming, in connection with merchandising until his death in 1865. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in this county and as he grew up he learned lessons of industry, frugal habits and economy, which he has never forgotten. They have ever been characteristic of his subsequent life and conduct. His initiatory training was received in the old log schoolhouse of early days and after remaining on his home farm until about 1850, he was seized with the "gold fever" and started by water to California. After remaining in California for about one year, engaged in mining, he returned to Ohio and embarked in farming once more, and this calling followed with unabated zeal until 1860, when he opened a boot and shoe store in Zanesville, which business has occupied the greater part of his attention to the present time. He has occupied the same place of business for thirty-one years and is the oldest boot and shoe dealer in eastern Ohio. His stock of goods is comprehensive and carefully selected, and Mr. Conrade is known to handle only the productions of the most reputable and responsible makers, such as he can recommend and guarantee to his customers for superiority of material, workmanship, style and durability. He is noted for his energy, enterprise and business push, and richly deserves the large msasure of popularity and prosperity he has for many years enjoyed. He has been active in furthering the city's interests and from 1868 to 1870 was a member of the board of education, and was one of the trustees of Greenwood cemetery for six years. He was elected mayor of Zanesville in 1888, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Holden, deceased, and was re-elected in 1889 for a two-year term and is the nominee for the third term.

Samuel Copland, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 20th of February, 1823, is one of the well known and much esteemed pioneers of the same. His father, Charles R. Copland, was born in Richmond, Va., in 1796, and was in turn a son of Charles Copland, who was probably born in the same city. The latter was an attorney and practiced law in the city of Richmond where he lived and died. He was intimately acquainted with Henry Clay. Charles R. Copland spent his youthful days in Richmond, and, there received his education. He left that city when about nineteen years of age and came to Madison township, this county, where he settled on a farm. There he built a brick house, the first one in the township. He came here about 1814, but his father had come over the mountains in a carriage as early as 1812, and had spent the summer here. Charles R. Copland was married in Madison township to Miss Evaline Adams, a daughter of George Adams, who was also a very early settler of Madison township. Evaline was born in Virginia, and was a child when the parents moved to Muskingum county. To Mr. and Mrs. Copland were born twelve children: Rebecca, who died at a mature age; George, a farmer of Madison township; Howard (deceased); Mary A., the wife of Mr. Robertson, of Granville, Ohio; Samuel (subject); Charles (deceased); Agnes and Anna were twins and both are deceased; James, residing in Madison township, on a farm, and is a successful agriculturist; the other children died in infancy. The parents of these children were members of the M. E. church. Mr. Copland was a prominent man in his county and a successful tiller of the soil. Samuel Copland, the subject of this sketch, passed his youthful days on a farm in Madison township and supplemented a common-school education by attending the college at New Concord. He started out to make his own way in life in 1848 and first clerked in a store in Dresden. About 1856 he moved on the farm he now owns in the southern part of Madison township, on Muskingum river, and has tilled the soil successfully ever since. He was married in 1866 to Miss Barbara Stine, a daughter of Michael Stine, and a native of Madison township, Muskingum county, Ohio, born in 1845. To this worthy couple were born five interesting children: Flora, Agnes, Gabrielle and Mary. They lost one, Fannie, at the age of four years. Mr. Copland has given his children good educational advantages, and they are well versed in music and art. The two eldest are at Miss Philips' English Classical school at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Copland is the owner of 750 acres of land, and has it well im-

proved. He now resides in Dresden, where he has a fine new home. The family hold membership with the Episcopal church.

Hon. George Wilson Adams (deceased) was for many years one of the leading men, both socially and in a business way, of the Ohio commonwealth, and in the enterprises to which he devoted his attention he was always abreast, and even in advance of the times. He was born in Fauquier county, Va., October 26, 1799, and died at Prospect place, Muskingum county, Ohio, in August, 1879. In 1808 he came to Ohio and during the remainder of his active and enterprising life he resided in this county. From his early life down to within a short time of his death he was actively engaged in business; chiefly as a farmer, and being the proprietor of several large flouring mills his time was fully employed. At one time he was the largest land holder in the county, or in central Ohio. He came here with the Adams family who first settled in Madison township. They secured possession of 10,000 acres of land, which was purchased from the early pioneers, but Mr. Adams got his first start in life by shipping flour by flatboat to New Orleans, La., from Dresden. In politics he was first a whig but afterward became an unswerving republican and as such was appointed a justice of the peace of Madison township in 1829, by Gov. Trimble. He also represented his county in the general assembly of the state on two different occasions, during which time his brilliant mental powers were brought into play and he made an able and incorruptible legislator. He was at all times true to his convictions, and expressed himself in well chosen and forcible language. July 2, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa Hopkins Shaff, who died April 17, 1853, having borne him five children, the following of whom survive: Anna; Elizabeth, wife of M. T. Endicott, and Marie. His second marriage took place October 23, 1855, Miss Mary J. Robinson, who was born at Rosedale farm in Coshocton county, Ohio, becoming his wife. The Robinson family came to Ohio in 1804. To the last marriage three children were born. Mr. Adams advanced the money and finished the suspension bridge at Dresden, but later sold it to Muskingum county for $10,000. This was the first bridge of the kind erected west of the Alleghanies. During his life he was a devoted Christian and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church for thirty years. W. E. Cox who married Anna Adams, the eldest daughter of Hon. George W. Adams, was born in Cass township of this county in 1850, a son of William Henry Cox, who had formerly been an officer in the English army but sold out his commission in order to secure enough money to bring him to the United States. He lived and died in this county. W. E. Cox became the possessor of 429 acres of land from his mother's estate, a tract of land purchased by William Evans, his grandfather who was a man of remarkable genius and ability. He was born in Clermont county, Ireland, came to the United States in 1829, and purchased a tract of 1,020 acres of Maj. Cass, which was a part of the United States military tract. This he cleared and brought under cultivation by himself leading his men with the ax in leveling the forest, and in his hours of leisure painted from life the birds of that early day, whose variety and plumage are almost beyond belief, and look from his album to-day with the distinctness of life, while the master who reproduced them has, together with most of the feathery beauties, passed from earth. This album, together with Mr. Evans' art treasures, among which is a painting 3x4 feet of Phillip Waverman's painted in 1652, are still to be seen at Prospect place. In 1881 he purchased the home place of George W. Adams, which is known as Prospect place. His marriage occurred in 1881, and he and his wife have one child, George W. He is a republican in politics.

Abraham Crabtree (deceased), Zanesville, Ohio, is a member of one of the reliable and substantial families of Muskingum township. Samuel Crabtree, the founder of the family in America, was born in Yorkshire, England, and was a farmer. He married in England, Fannie Pickles, of Yorkshire, and they were the parents of Sarah, Mary, Ann, John, Samuel and Abraham, all born in England, and William and Annie born in America. Mr. Crabtree came to America in 1819, spent a short time in Philadelphia, coming the same year to Muskingum county, Ohio, he settled in Falls township, on the land now owned by William J. Crabtree. He was one of the first settlers of this township, which was then almost a wilderness, cleared up a farm, made a good home, and here spent the rest of his days. This farm consisted of 160 acres of land. He and his wife were members of the Old School Baptist church. He lived to the good old age of eighty years. Abraham Crabtree, his son, and the father of our subject was born in Yorkshire, England, May 10, 1817, and was but two years of age when his parents brought him to this country. He received a common-school education and worked on the farm, and remained at home until he was thirty-three years of age. On April 11, 1849, he married Elizabeth Newman, daughter of George and Nancy (Flanagan) Newman. The father was an early settler of this county, born on a farm near Baltimore, Md, and his father was a well-to-do slave owner. George Newman married in Maryland, his wife being an American born of Irish parentage. Six of their twelve children were born in Mary-

land: Sallie, John, William, Mariah, Elizabeth, Mary A., Harriett, Margaret, Sydina (died at the age of eighteen years), Thomas (died an infant) and Thomas J. In 1825 or 1826 Mr. Newman came to Falls township and bought 160 acres of land of the government, paying $1.25 per acre. This land is now occupied by Levi Miller and the Miller heirs. Mr. Newman began life here in the wilderness and cut his farm out of the heavy timber. He first built a hewed-log house and lived in this about twenty years, then built a brick house, burning the brick on his farm. He added to his farm until he owned over 200 acres, but sold out and bought 160 acres in Springfield township near McHenry chapel, here he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of ninety-six years. He retained his strength and mental faculties to the last and never lost his teeth, his front teeth being double. His first wife died at the age of fifty-five years and he then married Widow Polly Flanagan, with whom he lived thirty years. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. After his marriage Abraham Crabtree and his wife settled on the farm where Mrs. Crabtree now resides. To them were born eight children: Charles W., James H., Alice C., Calvin A., Francis A., Samuel P. (died at the age of thirty-one years), George W. (died at the age of fifteen years) and Thomas E. Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree were both members of the Regular Baptist church. He was an honest and hard-working man and owned at his death 200 acres of land, and in politics was a republican. He gave all his children a good common-school education and James H. received also a good business education. Mrs. Crabtree is now living on the old homestead, managed by her sons Charles and Edward. She is sixty-eight years of age, a woman of intelligence and has always been a kind mother to her children. Thomas J. Newman, the youngest son of George Newman, was a fine scholar, having been liberally educated at Zanesville and the Delaware university of Delaware, Ohio. He worked his way through college by teaching, and was for many years editor of the Courier, a weekly and daily paper of Zanesville. He was well known as a highly cultivated and educated gentleman, and died after accumulating a fortune, at the age of fifty-nine years.

Col. John Crooks' father, Andrew Crooks (deceased), was the founder of the Crooks family in Muskingum county, Ohio, and was a pioneer settler of the same. He owed his nativity to Martinsburg, W. Va., his birth occurring in 1773, and was of German descent on the paternal side. He was married to Miss Mary Martin who was born in 1774, and in 1793 he and family emigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, making the journey with pack horses. Mr. Crooks selected a location on the present site of Zanesville, but subsequently moved up Licking river a short distance, where he rented a tract of land covered with heavy timber. He erected a log cabin, moved in it, and immediately commenced preparing his land for a crop. His financial condition was not of the best and he endured many hardships and privations before his efforts were rewarded and he prospered. Being generous and kind-hearted he could not say no to his friends and nearly all his savings were swept away by security debts. He passed the remainder of his days on his farm, receiving his final summons on April 22, 1839. Mrs. Crooks died February 7, 1847. Both were exemplary members of the Lutheran church and lived consistent Christian lives. In the military organization of the county, and at an early day, Mr. Crooks acquired the title of major, which clung to him through life. To his marriage were born ten children: Nancy (deceased), George (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Henry (deceased), Andrew, John, Elizabeth (deceased), Hannah (deceased), Joseph (deceased) and Sarah. Mrs. Crooks had the following brothers and sisters who came to this county: Mrs. Elizabeth Mowers, Nancy Martin, Joseph, George and John. Col. John Crooks was born in Uniontown, Ohio, March 31, 1806, and his educational advantages were limited to the subscription schools of that period. However he made good use of the advantages offered, and possessing an ingenious mind and a retentive memory, he easily kept abreast of the times, and has always taken a prominent position in all public enterprises of a laudable nature. He has been twice married, first, June 10, 1827 to Miss Elizabeth Stover, daughter of Samuel Stover, a pioneer whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. After marriage the Colonel and wife continued to reside on the homestead for several years after which he bought eighty acres of unimproved land which comprises a part of his present place, which now consists of nearly 200 acres of land, highly improved and in a high state of cultivation. He has never aspired to hold office, but his many friends have forced him into leadership on several occasions. During 1855 and 1856 he was a member of the legislature, and was elected by a majority of 300 ahead of his ticket. He was chairman on the committee on agriculture. He served one term as county commissioner, and has held other local offices of trust, the duties of each and all having been discharged in a creditable and very efficient manner. Col. Crooks is widely known, is pleasant and genial, and has a host of warm friends. His first presidential vote was for "Old Hickory." He was originally a whig in his political views but upon the organization of the republican party he joined its ranks and has since supported its principles. By his first wife he became the father of

the following children: Amanda (deceased), Augustus (deceased), Minerva (deceased), Clark (deceased), Clara, Mary and John. Two sons, Clark and John, served their country in the civil war and their military careers appear elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Crooks died October 7, 1864. She was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born June 2, 1808. Mr. Crooks' second marriage with Mrs. E. J. Peairs, was celebrated October 4, 1866. Mr. Crooks was a Lutheran in religious belief, but his wife holds to the Presbyterian faith. His former wife was a member of the Lutheran church. He died December 29, 1891.

John H. Crooks, liveryman and undertaker, Zanesville, Ohio. The vocation of an undertaker is essentially a very delicate one, and it involves for its successful prosecution peculiarly important qualifications which but comparatively few individuals possess, and it is only by long experience, as well as natural aptitude, that a man is able to discharge his duty in that relation to the entire and unqualified satisfaction of those most directly interested. Prominent among the best known and esteemed business men in this line in the city is Mr. John H. Crooks, whose livery barn and undertaking establishment is located at Nos. 36–38 North Fifth street. The business has been in successful operation since 1871, and as a convenience to the public it is safe to asseverate that no other establishment is better equipped. Undertaking is the special and leading branch of the business, and in this department Mr. Crooks has the best facilities for satisfactorily meeting the demands of his patrons. He carries in stock at all times a full and complete assortment of novelties in caskets, coffins, burial cases, robes, shrouds and funeral requisites of every description. Mr. Crooks takes full charge of funeral arrangements, furnishes everything desired, including hearses, horses, carriages, etc., and in every way relieves relatives and friends of deceased of many unpleasant duties in the hours of their sorrow and grief. He discharges all his duties without ostentation and in the most considerate manner, and in all his business affairs is punctual and reliable. As an undertaker Mr. Crooks is amply efficient and experienced and is a prominent and esteemed member of the Undertakers' association. He is a native of Muskingum county, Newton township, Ohio, and the son of Col. John and Elizabeth (Stover) Crooks, both natives of this county, born in 1806 and 1808, respectively. The mother died in 1864, and the father December 29, 1891. He was one of the honored and much esteemed residents of Muskingum county. He has followed agricultural pursuits all his life and was unusually successful in this occupation, being classed among the substantial men of the county. He was honest, industrious, and, possessing a strong and vigorous mind, exerted a great influence over those with whom he is associated. Col. Crooks represented Muskingum county in the legislature one term, some time in the fifties, and he was colonel of the militia before the war, hence his title. He was the son of Andrew Crooks, a native of the Old Dominion. The seven children born to his marriage are named in the order of their births as follows: Amanda, Minerva, Augustus, Clark, Clara, Mary and John H. The last named passed his boyhood and youth in assisting on the farm and in getting an education in the district schools. In July, 1862, although but a boy, he enlisted in the army, Company E, Third Ohio infantry, and served through Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. He was mustered out at Baltimore, Md., in September, 1865, and returned to his father's farm, where he cultivated the soil up to 1871. He then moved to Zanesville, purchased a livery stable from Louis Krob, and has operated it ever since. In 1873 he commenced the undertaking business, and carries this on in connection with the livery business. He married Miss Mary Bonnet, a native of Muskingum county and the daughter of John M. Bonnet, who was one of the pioneers of this county. This union has resulted in the birth of seven children, who are named as follows: Lulu, Albert, Mary, Frank B., George, Emma and John. Mr. Crooks is a member of the Elks, the G. A. R., and has been a member of the city council.

Henry Cullins, farmer, Dresden, Ohio. Prominent among the many pioneer families of Ohio, the Cullins' take a prominent place, for they came here at a very early date. The grandfather of our subject, John Cullins, was a native Virginian, and of Irish descent. He followed agricultural pursuits in his native state, and was married in Morgan county, of the same, to Miss Rebecca Beatty, who bore him eight children: George, John, Henry, Isaac, Sarah, Elsie, Susan and Elizabeth. In 1802 the family moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, and made the journey in a four-horse wagon. They settled in Jefferson township. John Cullins was an old Revolutionary soldier, and a great Indian fighter. He was wounded in a fight with the Indians near the Ohio river, and was crippled for life, carrying a musket ball and two buckshots in his thigh. He was out with a scouting-party when they were suddenly attacked by the Indians, and Mr. Cullins shot. He was carried on a run a short distance by one of his companions and concealed under the bank of a small stream, where he could hear the Indians as they passed in rapid pursuit of his comrades. He remained in that place the remainder of that day, that night, the next day and night, but by that time his comrades had returned to see what had become of him, and

he was carried to camp. He recovered, but was always lame, one leg being shorter than the other. When he settled in Jefferson township there were still plenty of Indians, and the country was a wilderness. He cleared up a piece of land in that township, but finally settled in Muskingum township, where he resided for some time. He subsequently bought land in Washington township, Muskingum county, and there passed the remainder of his days. He lived to be nearly eighty years old. He was a great hunter, and kept the table well supplied with turkey, deer, etc. Both bear and panther fell before the unerring aim of his rifle, and one panther that he killed measured nine feet five inches from tip to tip. This monster was killed six miles north of Dresden, and was in Mr. Cullins' hog-pen killing the hogs when interrupted by that sturdy frontiersman. It was night and the animal took to a tree, but was located by means of a fire. He was wounded and the next morning shot dead. Mr. Cullins' son, John Cullins, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, eleven miles from Winchester, October 31, 1791, and had but little education, but could write his name. He was but eleven years of age when he came with his parents to Ohio, and he thus became familiar with pioneer life at an early age. He entered fifty acres of land in Muskingum township when old enough, but traded this for fifty acres which is now part of the farm of our subject. Before marriage he built the hewed-log house in which Henry Cullins now lives, and in 1818 was married to Miss Dorcas Meredith, daughter of Obed and Rebecca (Draper) Meredith. Mr. Meredith was also from Virginia, and an old settler of Coshocton county. He was the father of nine children: William, Jesse, John, Obed, Deborah, Mary, Rachel, Dorcas and Sarah. Obed Meredith was a substantial farmer, and died at an early period in the settlement of Coshocton county. To Mr. and Mrs. John Cullins were born fifteen children: Obed, Mary, John, William, Neri, Henry, Isaac, Joseph, Jesse, Hannah, James, George, Lewis, Amos and Martha, all of whom lived to maturity except Neri and Hannah, both of whom died when mere children. These children were all born in the old hewed-log house built about 1817, seventy-four years ago. Mr. Cullins was a hardworking, industrious man, and cleared up a good farm of 118 acres. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, served six months, after which he returned home, but reënlisted again, and the war closed before he saw any further service. His wife was a member of the Old School Baptist church. In politics he was a democrat. His son Amos was a soldier in the Civil war, Thirty-eighth Iowa regiment, was in the battle of Vicksburg and several others, and died after a service of two years. He was but eighteen years old when he enlisted. Another son, John, was born September 12, 1823, and received but a limited education. In 1847 he went to Fayette county, Iowa, and entered eighty acres of land, to which he added from time to time until he owned 300 acres. He married Achsah Butler, daughter of Nicholas Butler, of this county (see sketch of Joshua Butler). To Mr. and Mrs. Cullins were born eight living children: Amos J., Mary J., Martha E., Ada A., Jesse B., Asa B., Emma D. and Florinda G. On the 30th of October, 1881, Mrs. Cullins died, and in 1883 Mr. Cullins returned to Ohio, where he now makes his home. Henry Cullins, subject of this sketch, was born July 12, 1830, on the old homestead which has been the birthplace of two generations of the Cullins family, and here he received a fair education in the common schools. He is naturally industrious, and by economy and good management he saved his money and bought out the other heirs to his father's farm, now owning the home place of 105 acres, a small field having been sold by him. On January 1, 1862, he married Miss Martha Squires, daughter of Squire Squires, an old settler of Zanesville. She died April 4, 1881, without issue. On August 20, 1882, Mr. Cullins married Miss Clara C. Switzer, daughter of Henry and Elisabeth (Huson) Switzer. Mr. Switzer came from Germany, and was the father of six children: Mary, George, William, Clara C., Joseph E., Loretta Z., all of whom lived to be grown. Mr. Switzer now resides in Zanesville, is a marble-cutter by trade, and an honest, industrious citizen. He is a member of the Catholic church. His wife died in 1874. Mr. Henry Cullins' marriage resulted in the birth of two sons: Henry Edward, born July 24, 1885, and Charles Lewis, born March 11, 1888, on the old homestead. Mr. Cullins has the respect and confidence of the people, and has held the office of township trustee four years, and supervisor for some time. He and his wife are people of sterling worth, and are surrounded by many warm friends.

Samuel Cummins, whose death occurred in December, 1881, was one of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, of which he was a resident seventy-two years, and was a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, his birth occurring in 1791. He was the second in order of birth of seven children born to James and Margaret (Armstrong) Cummins. James Cummins left Jefferson for Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1808, and settled in the woods, where he erected a cabin, and brought his family the spring following. At that time the country was a dense wilderness, and settlers were few and far between. He located near the old Wheeling road, in Union township. There he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1835, his worthy wife

having preceded him to the grave in 1829. Both were members of the Union church, in which they were active workers. Samuel Cummins was about seventeen years of age when he came with his parents to Muskingum county. He was one of seven children, who are named as follows: John, Samuel, Margaret, Jane, Mary, Susanah and David, all now deceased. Samuel lived the longest, and was ninety years of age at the time of his death. He received his education in the district schools, and his first move when starting out for himself was to enlist in the War of 1812, in which he served six months, participating in some of the battles of the same. In 1826 or 1827 he married Miss Mary Caldwell, who was born about 1797, and who died in 1849, when fifty-two years of age. She was the daughter of James and Jane (Thompson) Caldwell, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, but an early resident of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell became the parents of nine children: John (who died when about thirty-five years of age), James (deceased), Mary, David, Jane, Joseph, Andrew, Margaret and Moses. Joseph is the only one now living. Mr. and Mrs. Cummins' union resulted in the birth of six children—five daughters and one son: James, who died in 1865. He was captain of Company A, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was wounded by an exploding shell. He was taken to a hospital, his arm amputated, and was then removed to his home, where he died a short time afterward. Margaret, now Mrs. Armstrong, resides in Guernsey county, this state; Jane, died in 1859; Mary C.; Susan, died in 1864; and Martha, who died about 1872. The parents were both members of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Cummins was at first a whig in politics, but in later years was associated with the republican party, and took an active interest in all political affairs. He was a prosperous farmer, accumulating a handsome property, and was public spirited, being interested in all movements to promote the growth and prosperity of the county. At his death he owned three good farms in this county, and two farms in the West.

John B. Cusac (deceased), was one of the early settlers of Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and a man universally esteemed and respected. He was born in Pennsylvania, and when still unmarried emigrated to Muskingum county, locating first in Putnam, where he learned the trade of fulling. Subsequently, about the date of his marriage, he came to Newton township and worked at his trade in a small mill, owned and operated by Remington & Slack, for several years. He afterward purchased the mill from his employers and a few years later erected a new structure, carrying on a successful and lucrative business for a good many years. In connection with fulling he operated a grist and sawmill. The three departments made his mill a busy place, and was in its day one of the principal industries of the county. This Mr. Cusac managed the greater part of his life. The mill, buildings, etc., covered about sixteen acres of land, and he owned other real estate in the township. Altogether he served in the capacity of justice of the peace about sixteen years, the term being divided into two periods and separated by an interval of three or four years. He also held the office of township trustee many years, and was identified with the township clerk's office for a number of years. Mr. Cusac was a gentleman of excellent business acumen, and had among his patrons citizens from a wide scope of country. His services were in great demand by the young seeking the marriage state, and many were the couples Squire Cusac tied in the matrimonial web and sent on their way rejoicing. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and during the early day of Presbyterianism in the county he was an official member, always taking an active interest in all good work. Politically he was at first a whig. At the birth of the republican party he identified himself with it, and ever after supported its principles in all elections. He was married to Elizabeth Slack, daughter of John and Sarah (Burley) Slack, and they became the parents of the following children: Andrew, Sarah (drowned at the age of eighteen years), John (died in childhood), William, James, Charles, Jacob (served in the civil war, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, contracted sickness in the service and died soon after coming home), Alva, Phœba and Mary. Mr. Cusac died in 1872, when seventy-five years of age, and his wife died in Kansas, when sixty-eight or sixty-nine years of age. Their eldest child, Andrew Cusac, was born in Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio, March 13, 1825, and his early life was passed in his father's mill. He obtained but little education in the subscription schools, attending only a few weeks each year, and on May 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer infantry. He served until August of that year, being on duty in Maryland most of the time, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term. Returning from the war he began farming on the place upon which he had settled previous to his enlistment, and in connection with his agricultural pursuits dealt largely in lumber. He is quite an extensive stock dealer, and keeps some of the very best grade of sheep. His farm comprises 165 acres of good land, and is comfortably improved with a commodious house, good barns and outbuildings. Mr. Cusac was married on December 25, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Martha (Bell) Shields. Three children have been the result of

this union: Martha (wife of George Spring), Mary E. (wife of F. B. Powell) and John B. Mr. and Mrs. Cusac are connected with the Methodist church (Bethel). In politics the former is a republican. Mrs. Cusac's father, James Shields, was born in Ireland, and when a child came with some relatives to America, his parents having died when he was small. He was married in this country to Miss Martha Bell, and was one of the early settlers of Muskingum county. He settled on land in Newton township, and there passed the remainder of his days engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a much-esteemed citizen. He and wife were Presbyterians in their belief. Their children, nine in number, were named as follows: Jane, John, Nancy (deceased), Elizabeth, Mary, Martha, Margaret, James (deceased) and William (deceased). Mr. Shields died in 1850, when about eighty-six years of age, and his wife died in 1886, also at an advanced age.

B. F. Davis, who comes of an old Virginia family, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 17, 1841, and is of Welsh descent, his grandparents, John and Hannah (Cornell) Davis, being natives of that country. The grandparents were married in Wales and emigrated to America during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Davis was taken into the army and served during the remainder of the war. His son, Benjamin Davis, was born in Hardy county, Va., in 1797, October 20, and spent his early life on a farm in that state. In 1814 he came to Muskingum county, Ohio, with a brother, and after opening and clearing a farm, sent for the remainder of the family in Virginia. In Muskingum county Mr. Davis met and married Miss Mary Cowden, who was born July 20, 1798, in Old Philadelphia, Ireland, and their union was blessed by the birth of nine children: Margaret, now Mrs. J. C. Taylor, of Salem township; Hannah, was the wife of Washington Spicer, and died when forty years of age; Sarah (deceased), was the first wife of Washington Spicer; David, died in early manhood; John, died when a boy; Robert, died young; Mary, wife of C. C. Taylor, of Salem township, and Benjamin F. (the subject). The father of these children was a prominent man, and took an active part in politics, affiliating with the whig party. Mr. Davis first settled on the farm where C. C. Taylor now lives, and at the time of his death was worth about 300 acres of good land, and other interests. He built the first house in New Concord. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred on the 20th of September, 1868, and the mother died on the 19th of that month, 1887. B. F. Davis, the subject of this sketch, became familiar with the duties of the farm at an early age and attended school in Salem township, Muskingum county. When twenty-one years of age he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio infantry, which served as home guards at first, and was called out in the United States service in May, 1864. This company was attached to the eastern army, and although Mr. Davis was in no battles, he saw some hard service. After the war he tilled the soil, and this he has continued up to the present time. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Adamsville, also a member of the grange at that place, and a member of ——— Lodge, F. & A. M. Mr. Davis was married in 1861 to Miss Rosannah Winn, a native of Salem township, Muskingum county, Ohio, born May 18, 1842, and the daughter of James and Louisa (Shaw) Winn. She died September 6, 1887, leaving five children: Hiram H., Mary L., Etta J., Icy A. and Pearl E. The eldest child is deceased. Mrs. Davis was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Davis' second marriage occurred in 1888 to Idella Barrett, a native of Muskingum county, as were also her parents, Thomas and Lucinda (Gabriel) Barrett. Mrs. Davis was born in Adams township, August 15, 1867, and was one of eight children.

Thomas H. Davis, Otsego, Ohio, is descended from an old pioneer Muskingum county family, whose ancestors were from Wales. His great-grandfather and great-grandmother died on their voyage to America and were buried at sea. They left two children: A son, ten years old, whose name was John W. Davis, and a daughter eight years of age. These children, upon their arrival in America were sold as servants to pay their passage, and thus they were separated never to meet again. John W. Davis, the son, first settled in Loudoun county, W. Va., where David Davis the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. From Virginia he moved to Ohio and settled near Zanesville. At an early day John W. Davis was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought under Gen. Wayne. Four brothers, with Peter and John Bradford, also brothers-in-law, settled in Highland township, where they all made good farms and passed the remainder of their days. David Davis married Sarah Gordon, and to them were born eight children who lived to be grown: John, Robert, Milton, James, Thomas H., Elizabeth, Margaret and Sarah J. When Mr. Davis settled in Highland township it was an entire wilderness, and he cleared up his farm from the heavy timber. He blazed a trail through the woods to Otsego and thence to Marquand mills. The nearest mill before had been at Zanesville. Mr. Davis had a good farm of 160 acres, and was in good circumstances. His brother, Benjamin, planted the seeds of an apple tree, which he had brought with him,

and raised over 1,000 apple trees, the apples being all of different kinds. These trees were planted in Highland and Salem townships. Mr. Davis died on his farm in Highland township. He was one of our honest, straightforward pioneer citizens. Thomas H. Davis, his son, was born April, 1, 1850. He grew up in the rough school of the pioneer, learned the shoemaker's trade, and has worked at this trade more or less ever since. He ran a shoemaker and harness shop in Otsego, and was also in the mercantile business there for over five years. He owned a large shop, doing an extensive business and employing five or six hands. In 1882 Mr. Davis bought a farm consisting of 113 acres, one mile north of Otsego, upon which he resided until April 1, 1892, when he purchased hotel property in Otsego, of which he is now the proprietor. Mr. Davis' wife was born in this hotel and lived there until she was thirteen years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Davis has been Sunday-school teacher, secretary and treasurer. In politics he is a stanch republican. Mr. Davis is one of the honorable and industrious citizens who believes in educating his family. He has two children: Wilbert R. and Maud L. Wilbert R. received a good education in the common and high school of Otsego, and then at the college at Granville. He also received instructions in music at the the Musical institute. He attended the high school at Plainfield and the Muskingum college at New Concord, has taught school two terms in this county and is a young man of intelligent mind and good character. Maud L. has attended the common and high schools of Otsego and the high school at Plainfield, and is a young lady of education and refinement. Socially Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic lodge at Adamsville and Odd Fellows lodge at Coshocton. He married Hannah A. Buker, daughter of Alpha Buker [See sketch of Decatur Buker.] Alpha Buker was born February 28, 1800, at Gray Mains, and received a good education. He learned the woolen carder's trade, and at the age of eighteen years, in 1818, came to Otsego. His father, Israel Buker, and his brother Caleb were settled in Monroe township. He married Mary A. Bainter, and to this marriage were born nine children: Israel, John, Charles, Jacob, Adam, Elizabeth, two who died when small and one died an infant. Mr. Buker taught school in Muskingum and Coshocton counties many years. He was one of the early teachers of the county and one of the first teachers at Plainfield. He came from a family of school teachers, and in Maine one was the author of a spelling book, and another of a grammar. Mr. Buker first settled in Monroe township, where his widow now lives. His first wife died of injuries received from falling from a horse, and Mr. Buker married Elizabeth Straight, daughter of Abraham Straight. By this wife he became the father of nine children: The oldest one died an infant, Mary A. (deceased), Sarah J., Caleb H., William R., Elijah F., Hannah A., Charity C., Louisa J. Thus Mr. Buker was the father of eighteen children. Mrs. Buker was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Buker kept a hotel in Otsego many years and in politics he was a strong republican. He was a man of undoubted integrity and a substantial farmer, and died at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

James A. Deffenbaugh, farmer of Muskingum county, Ohio, is a son of Sol. and Margaret (Twadle) Deffenbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this state in 1808 and settled in Zanesville. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and followed this calling for a number of years after coming to this state, being one of the first to drive a peg in the town of Zanesville. After following his trade for some time he moved to Perry county and rented land of his brother for one year, then moved back to this county and traded his Zanesville property for the farm on which the subject of this sketch now lives, at that time consisting of about 128 acres of land and worth about $10 per acre. At the present time it is worth about $100. On this farm Mr. Deffenbaugh resided until his death, which occurred in 1869. The property which he accumulated was the result of honest toil, for upon his arrival here he was a very poor man, and where many would have fainted and fallen by the wayside, he pushed vigorously on and gallantly surmounted the many difficulties that strewed his pathway. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and held a number of local offices. His wife died in 1873, she, as well as Mr. Deffenbaugh, being members of the German Lutheran church. She was a kind mother, a devoted wife, and a warm and faithful friend, beloved by all who knew her for her many Christian virtues. She bore her husband nine children, as follows: Elizabeth, the deceased, wife of George Harris; Christian R., who is deceased, but his family reside in this county; Anthony, who resides in Texas; Sarah, the deceased wife of Robert Black; George, deceased; Mary, deceased; Henry, who resides in Zanesville; James A., the subject of this sketch; and Martha, wife of James Williams. James A. Deffenbaugh was educated in the country schools of this section, and obtained a fair practical education. He was born in Perry county in 1827, and at the age of nineteen years he commenced to farm for himself on the old homestead. At the age of twenty-seven, or in 1854, he was married to Miss Nancy J. Moore, who was born in Kentucky, and who came with her parents to this county when she was quite small. Joseph Moore,

her father, was quite an early settler of this section, and by trade was a carpenter. He resided for quite a number of years near by and in the village of Beverly, following his trade. He was married to a Miss Hedges. To James A. Deffenbaugh and his wife the following children were born: Sarah, Solomon, Isaac, Harriet, wife of William Ray, of Rich Hill township, Ethie, and James H. Jr. Mr. Deffenbaugh purchased two shares of the old homestead, besides his own on which the old family residence stood, and now has a fine little farm of forty-three acres on which is one of the finest orchards to be found in this section of the country. He also gives considerable attention to the raising of raspberries and blackberries. Politically he is a democrat and is a member of Muskingum lodge No. 28 of the I. O. O. F.

Chancey H. Delong (deceased) was one of the most esteemed and respected citizens of Meigs township, and, as the first tanner of that township, was a complete success. He owes his nativity to Washington county, Ohio, his birth occurring in June, 1804, and about 1820 he came to Muskingum county. He settled in Meigs township, and was among the earliest settlers, experiencing all the hardships of pioneer days. In that township he established the first and only tannery, and that he made a complete success of this enterprise can not for a moment be doubted, for at the time of his death, which occurred on December 4, 1887, he was one of the wealthiest men of that township, owning in the neighborhood of 800 acres of land. He was a member of the Baptist church, was a liberal contributor to the same, and was active in all enterprises for the advancement and progress of the county. In politics he advocated the principles of the democratic party. On October 22, 1878, he married Mrs. Mercy White, daughter of John and Charlotte McIntire. She had been previously married to Hiram White, by whom she had two children: Elizabeth, and John, both deceased.

Robert Dickey, Nashport, Ohio. William Dickey, grandfather of Robert Dickey, came from Ireland to America, and first settled in Pennsylvania, in which state he was married to a Miss Lysle, who was also a native of the "Emerald isle." From Washington county, Penn., they removed to Jeffersonville, Ohio, about 1800, and Mr. Dickey afterward turned his attention to farming, making a good home for himself and family in the wilderness. He died at the age of sixty-six years, a Presbyterian in religious belief. He was an old-line whig in politics, and in disposition was quiet, amiable and generous. His children were: Nancy, Mary, Jane, Sarah, William, Robert, James and Joseph. James Dickey, one of these children, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1806, received the education and rearing of the average youth of his day, and upon reaching manhood was married to Miss Mary George, daughter of John and Ann (George) George, distant relatives, the former being a native of Ireland, who first settled in Pennsylvania and afterward moved to the falls of the Licking river, where he followed his trade of carpenter and lived to be about sixty-five years of age. Mr. Dickey has in his possession a cane which Mr. George brought to this country with him from Ireland, and which he called "Thorny," and which is now over one hundred years old. Mr. George was the father of six children: Mary, Betsy, Nancy, William, James and Robert. James Dickey became the father of eight children: Ann, Robert, William, James, Elizabeth, John, Jane and Sarah. Mr. Dickey followed the calling of a carpenter, at the Falls, when a young man, residing there for about eight years after his marriage. After residing on several different places he purchased a farm near Shannon, but later, sold it and purchased the farm which is owned and occupied by his son Robert, and here he passed from life in 1880, at the age of eighty-four years and five months. He was a republican, politically, and was a soldier of the War of 1812, being stationed on Lake Erie at the mouth of Black river. He was a young man of nineteen when he enlisted and went in place of his brother, Robert Dickey. Mr. Dickey was very industrious, a man of his word, and was always trustworthy and honorable. Robert Dickey, his son, was born at the falls of the Licking river, in Muskingum county, November 21, 1818, and in addition to obtaining a common school education, he learned the details of farming. About 1822 he was brought by his parents to Muskingum county, and here has resided up to the present time. He was married to Miss Mary A. Clark, a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Stockdale) Clark, the former of whom was, for a number of years, a farmer about two miles from Baltimore. Upon selling his farm he received for it a half-bushel measure even full of silver money. He then came to Ohio and settled in Wyandotte county, where, among the Indians and wild beasts, he made a home for his family. He was the father of the following children: Sarah A., Margaret, Mary A., Isabel, Susan, John, Jesse, and Cornelius. Mr. Clark was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was called out when the British invaded Maryland and burned Washington. He died when fifty-nine years of age. He was an old-fashioned pioneer, and, like many of the first settlers, killed himself with overwork in clearing up land. Robert Dickey remembers well when most of the old pioneers obtained their meat by means of the rifle. His father was a great hunter and an expert marksman, and kept his family well supplied with wild game. Even when an old man

of eighty years, could, without the aid of glasses, shoot the head of a squirrel in the top of a tall tree. Mr. Dickey can remember when the woods were full of game, and has often seen eight or nine deer at one time running along the high ridge east of Irville. He has killed many wild turkeys, etc., himself, and thinks his father killed the last deer of this section in the Bald hills. This was an old buck that had been chased so much that he was very wary. Mr. Dickey followed him on horseback, with a bell on the horse, to the big bend of the Tomaka creek, near where Squire Evans now lives, and back to within three miles of his home, easily tracking him in the snow. He was very large. Mr. Dickey remembers many interesting incidents of pioneer days. He is the father of nine children by his first wife: Richard, John, Margaret and Mary are the only ones that lived to maturity. After the death of his first wife he married Hannah McFarland, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Fairall) McFarland, the former of whom came from Virginia at an early day and settled in Licking county, and is now living at Granville. By his second wife Mr. Dickey became the father of one child, Nettie. He has resided on several farms in Licking county, and from 1866 to 1869 he resided in Bartholomew county, Ind. Since then he has been a resident of Ohio, and has resided on a farm he purchased from his father. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a stanch republican in politics and was a strong Union man during the war. He several times offered his services to his country, but was refused on account of disability. He is now in comfortable circumstances, free from debt, and is highly respected by all who know him.

Gottlieb Dietz, the subject of this sketch was born in 1812, in Spielberg, Baden, Germany, in that old country where civilization and intelligence had been foremost among the nations for centuries. Born and reared in a home of warm religious atmosphere, where love to God and fellow-men was the first principal taught and practiced. His father was an architect by profession. Of the many public and government buildings that his father had charge of it was a wonted pleasure for him to speak of frequently. At the age of twenty-one he became inspired by the oft-told wonders of America, to come to that far-famed country. Admiring his own country's institutions he thought another might contain all his native land possessed, and in his ideality he was not disappointed, and to the day of his death he was a stanch supporter of his adopted country, and withal never failing to give due tribute to his fatherland. Arriving in New York in the spring of 1833, he found employment in the city at his own profession, that of a millwright. But in the winter milling business he sought and found employment in the country with a farmer, who gave him steady work, good wages, and great kindness, savored with that Samaritan hospitality which was never forgotten by him. Several years thus employed he ventured farther west. Ohio as a state had taken a front rank and employment was then to be found in building mills, and on the construction of the canal. Coming to Taylorsville he was employed at that place for two years, on the finishing of the locks, when a position as head miller, in a flourmill at Duncan's Fall was offered him and acceptably filled for a number of years. At Taylorsville he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Young, who also came to America from Germany with her parents about the same year young Dietz did. In 1853 he moved to Lowell, Washington county. At this time his family consisted of four children, Fred C., twin daughters, who were remarkable for their extreme likeness to each other, and Theobald; and here he took the management of the Lowell flourmills, for several years. He finally bought a flourmill on Duck creek, at a place now known as Whipple. Here he lived and prospered. He was noted for the excellent flour sent from his mills. In all his dealings with his fellow-men painstaking was a characteristic. Living at this place until 1863, his oldest son Fred left home to enter the service of his country, and his father finding business more burdensome in advanced years, bought some land near Zanesville and contented himself in garden culture. His son returned after capitulation at Appomattox, after participating in fourteen battles. His sons married and settled near him. Theobald carrying on garden culture in a scientific manner. Both sons occupied many positions of honor and trust and like their father acquitted themselves with credit. In the M. church and I. O. O. F. he occupied a prominent place. To such noble characters as Gottlieb Dietz, Ohio owes much of her celebrity. Coming to this country when the dense forests were cut away, the Indians were driven farther to the west, there was much need of men who were inspired by good purposes to lay their willing hands to building up of our public institutions. With his high standard of morality, his industry, his fidelity to exemplify the golden rule, there can be no better representative of the pioneer emigrant. To his adopted country he gave a loyal heart, to his fellow-men kindness, to his family and friends a memory hallowed by the purity of his life. In 1878 he passed away. Thus ended a quiet, peaceful life. To such as he, our government gives a welcome hand, for sustaining her national, social, and religious privileges.

Abraham C. Dorsey, farmer, Dresden, Ohio, is a representative of two of the pioneer families of Ohio, and perhaps inherits from them those ster-

ling qualities of push and perseverance which have made him so successful in life. His grandfather, John Dorsey, was born in Virginia and was of English descent. The tradition of this family is, that three brothers emigrated from England to America at a period long antedating the Revolutionary war and from these ancestors sprang men in great numbers who subsequently became prominent in different localities. John Dorsey, the grandfather of our subject, and a worthy descendant of his illustrious ancestors, was a substantial farmer and resided in his native state until 1808 when he came to the Buckeye state, settling on a farm near Shannon, now owned by Stockton Frazier. He was married in Virginia to Miss Jemimah Gist, of the same neighborhood, and to them were born these children: Joseph, Michael, Owen, William, John, Honor, Betsey and Jemimah. Mr. Dorsey's land was covered with heavy timber and with the aid of his sons he cleared the half section he had purchased, erected a good residence, and gave all his sons land. He was a member of the Old School Baptist church and was deacon for many years. He was one of the hard-working pioneer settlers, and lived to be sixty-four years of age. His son, Joseph Dorsey, was born in Virginia in 1796 and when a boy of fourteen years came with his parents to Ohio. He assisted his father in clearing up the land and received his education in the pioneer schools. He subsequently returned to Virginia and was there married to Miss Johannah Foster, who, when an old lady, would relate how Mr. Dorsey returned five times to Virginia to see her, before they were married. They had been old schoolmates in Virginia. After marriage they settled on a farm in Cass township, where they resided for a short time, and then moved to the farm now occupied by the widow of John Dorsey. To. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey were born ten children: Benjamin, Jemimah, John, Elizabeth, Abraham, Johannah, Naomi, Joseph, Amelia and Cecil. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey were devout members of the Baptist church and Mr. Dorsey was deacon of the same. They were married by the famous Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite church. In politics Mr. Dorsey was an Old Line Whig. He died in 1845, at the age of forty-eight years, eight months and a few days. He was a man of upright character, a substantial and enterprising farmer, and a citizen who had the respect of all. His son, Dr. Joseph Dorsey, of Dresden, was a soldier in the Civil war and was in the famous ninety-seventh regiment, serving until cessation of hostilities. Another son, and the subject of this sketch, Abraham C. Dorsey was born in Cass township, Muskingum county, on April 30, 1830, and was educated in the common schools of his day. It was but natural, perhaps, that he should select agricultural pursuits for his calling in life, for his ancestors for several generations had been farmers. He married Miss Isabella Lane, daughter of Jacob and Achsah (Butler) Lane. Mr. Lane was born on a farm in Huntington county, Penn., and was a prosperous and respected man. He came to Ohio with his father, Abraham Lane (whose wife was Mary Morrison), and about 1808 the latter brought his children, seven in number: Jacob, Richard, Abraham, Samuel, Elizabeth, Presotia and Mary. Abraham Lane (the father) settled in Muskingum county, Muskingum township, remained there for a short time and his next settlement was in Monroe township, where he passed the remainder of his days. His second wife, Mary Baker, bore him eight children: George, Jeremiah, Achsah, Sarah, Ellen and three who died in infancy. He was a member of the New School Baptist church. Jacob Lane received a very limited education and worked on a farm for old Capt. Taylor and here he married Miss Achsah Butler, on the 14th of October, 1814. [See sketch of Joshua Butler.] He was drafted in the War of 1812 but as it was toward the close of the war, he saw no active service. His marriage resulted in the birth of nine children: Morris, Jesse, Amos (died in infancy), Ebenezer, Jeremiah (died in infancy), Hezekiah (died in infancy), Helen (died when eight years of age), Elizabeth (died in infancy) and Isabelle. Mr. Lane first settled on the Taylor place, and there remained for a few years. Both of these farms are now owned by our subject. When Mr. Lane first settled on this farm (about 1821) there was not a house south of him within two miles. North of him the first house was at Mile run, one mile south of Dresden and three miles away. There was not a stick cut on the place and he cleared the most of it with his own hands. He was a careful business man, a practical farmer, and a prominent citizen. He owned 519 acres and besides assisted his sons in buying land, giving three of them 100 acres apiece. He had money out at interest and after the death of the widow, when this was settled up, it amounted to $19,000. In politics he was formerly an old line whig and later a republican. At the time of his death, which occurred February 19, 1872, he was eighty-three years of age. He was entirely a self-made man and all his property was the result of his own hard work. He was of a cheerful, pleasant disposition, thoroughly enjoyed a joke, and was very popular with the young people. Although quick and passionate, he never bore malice and soon forgave an injury. Abraham C. Dorsey settled on the old Lane homestead after marriage, resided there eight years, and then bought a farm near by, the Munson farm, and resided on that ten years. In March, 1872, he moved to the old

homestead which had been willed to Mrs. Dorsey and which contained 219 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey's marriage was blessed by the birth of six children: Salathial, Florida J., James L., Achsah, Johannah and George B. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey are members of the Old School Baptist church, and he has been deacon for about fifteen years. He is now the owner of 339 acres of land, and has given his sons 176 acres. Salathial married Miss Sarah B. McCann and became the father of three children: Nellie I. J., Loulie A. and Charles T. He is farming in Perry township. He is interested in educational matters and held the office of school director for some time. He was justice of the peace in Perry township for three years, and although a republican, he was elected to the office by democrats. Mr. Dorsey is a good penman, and possesses excellent business acumen. James married Miss Lora King and has three children: Alma, B. F. and Brice. He is farming in Colorado and doing well. Achsah married John W. Wirick, a farmer of Knox county, Ohio, and they have one child, an infant, unnamed. The remainder of the family are at home. The Dorsey family is one of the best in the county and Mr. Dorsey is well known for his kind, genial disposition, and his interest in all good work. He is now sixty-two years old and his wife a few years younger. Her mother, Mrs. Lane, was the seventh daughter of the seventh daughter and was supposed to possess great healing, powers. Mrs. Dorsey was born, reared, and has lived all her days on the same farm—nearly sixty years on the old homestead that has been in the family about seventy-one years. When Mr. Dorsey was twenty-three years of age, 1852, he assisted in driving a herd of 110 cattle from Dresden across the Alleghany mountains to Philadelphia, and was from May 10 until July 1 in making the trip. He attended the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia and also visited Washington, D. C. When a young man of twenty-one, he visited Indiana and bought 160 acres of land. This land he finally disposed of.

Caleb Bracken Downs was born June 20, 1830, on a farm in Redstone township, Fayette county, Penn. His father was Jonathan Downs, a sturdy farmer and a leading architect of the community and a "straight-out" member of the old whig party. His mother's maiden name was Mary Miller, a daughter of Peter and Mary Miller, straight and strict Quakers. Caleb remained on the home farm until the age of sixteen, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, in which he served faithfully for three years and worked at the trade a year afterward. During these years he took his chances for a very common-school education peculiar to the country and time, and came out with a first-class physical constitution, untainted by disease of any kind, either hereditary or acquired, and with an avoirdupois of 186 pounds. He then entered the Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian academy at Merrittstown, Penn., where he remained for about five years, being promoted from student to tutor, then to first-assistant teacher, and finally to the principalship of the institution. While here he united with the Presbyterian church. Being almost wholly dependent upon his own exertions, he had by this time, by rigid diligence and economy, acquired sufficient mental and moral and money equipment to enter the sophomore class, two-thirds advanced, in Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, Penn., and was graduated in 1857, not receiving any class honors, but having a college grade that secured him a place on the commencement program as one of the "elect" in a class of fifty-nine men, the faculty conferring on him the honor of delivering the humorous oration. In the autumn of 1857 he began the study of theology in the Western Theological seminary, at Allegheny City, Penn. At the end of the term, April, 1858, he was called to take charge of an academy at Martinsburg, Ohio, where he continued two and a half years in the double work of teaching successfully a large number of young ladies and gentlemen and studying theology under direction of Rev. Henry Hervey, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Richland, June 13, 1860. March 28 of the same year he was united in marriage with Miss Martha M. Dayton, of Martinsburg, Ohio, an estimable Christian lady, who died January 22, 1892. He was pastor of the Presbyterian churches of Utica and Homer, Presbytery of Zanesville, from 1860 to 1874; pastor of the church at Lithopolis, Presbytery of Columbus, from 1874 to 1881; represented his presbytery in the sessions of the general assembly of the church in New York city and Pittsburg, Penn., in 1869, and again in the assembly in Pittsburg in 1878. To secure the higher education of his children he removed to Granville, Ohio, in 1882, where he resided seven years, preaching to neighboring churches. In 1883 he purchased the printing office of "The Granville Times" and successfully edited and published that paper for a year, when W. H. Kussmaul became an equal partner with him. While here he collected and compiled and published a neatly-bound history of his college class, together with a report of their twenty-fifth reunion, at which he had the honor of reading the class poem. Here, also, he acquired the reputation of a spicy, crisp and vigorous editorial writer. In 1886 he was unanimously nominated for congress by the republicans of the Sixteenth district, in which the democratic majority was about 5,000. He made a splendid race, preaching every Sabbath during the campaign, and receiving the strong en-

dorsement of his party and the press of the district and state, and a large democratic vote in his own county. His defeat, though inevitable, was honorable, giving him the title of "Hon." Having preached for seven years in the Presbyterian church at Frazeysburg, a thriving village of this county, on the Pan Handle railway and the Ohio canal, and having sold his interest in "The Granville Times," at the urgent solicitation of the enterprising citizens of Frazeysburg and vicinity he took up his abode in this village, and, with the co-operation of his two sons, established a newspaper and job printing office, issuing, August 29, 1889, the first number of "The Midland," a bright, neat and newsy eight-page, five-column quarto weekly paper, of which he was the editor. April, 1891, he disposed of his interest to his eldest son, C. C. Downs, his youngest son, J. R. Downs, being business manager, and he being still the editor. At the present time (March 5, 1892,) he ministers to the Presbyterian church and is an active and influential factor in every important movement in church and state.

A history of Muskingum county would not be complete without mention of Robert Duff, New Concord, Ohio, who is one of the old and honored citizens of that county. He was originally from Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in Beaver county in 1811, and was the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Dumm) Duff, and grandson of Oliver Duff, who was a native of the Emerald isle. The latter came to Muskingum county, Ohio, at a very early date, settled in Beaver county, Penn., and there received his final summons. Alexander Duff was also a native of Ireland, and was but a boy when he came with his parents to America. He was reared in Beaver county, Penn., where he resided until 1807, when he came to Muskingum county, Ohio. He first settled in Zanesville, which then consisted of only a few houses, and there resided for some time. Previous to 1818, in 1810, Mr. Duff made a visit to Muskingum county and settled in an old roofless cabin. To remedy this he shot deer and took their skins to cover the roof, residing in this all one winter. Later he brought his family. He resided in Muskingum county for some time, but finally moved to Guernsey county, where his death occurred in 1855. His wife was a native of the Keystone state, and was a daughter of Andrew Dumm. She died in Guernsey county in 1853. Both were members of the Seceder church. Mr. Duff was a tiller of the soil and followed that pursuit for thirty or forty years. His children, seven in number, were named as follows: Sarah (Mrs. Thomas Law), Oliver (died in 1882), Alexander (died in 1887), Hannah (is the wife of Moses Brown), Robert (subject), Andrew (died in 1886), David (died in 1888) and Jane (who is now Mrs. William Ramsey of this county). The father of these children was a succesfful farmer, and was a prominent man in the county in his time. He was a democrat in politics, but never held office. Robert Duff passed his youthful days in Highland township, and in 1823 he started out to fight life's battles for himself. He was married in Mercer county, Ohio, to Miss Rebecca Duff, a native of Beaver county, Penn., born in 1814, and the daughter of Oliver Duff. She died in 1868. They were the parents of nine children: Oliver, Alexander (who died when in his fiftieth year), John (who was forty when he died), William (a resident of this county), Sarah J. (at home), Robert (a resident of New Concord), Elizabeth and Andrew. The last two died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Duff are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is a republican in politics. Mr. Duff has followed farming all his life. and has met with substantial results. In connection with farming he also ran a saw-mill for seven years. He is well known and well respected in the county, of which he has been a resident since 1842, and he is an active worker for the advancement of educational and religious enterprises.

Oliver Duff was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 27, 1837, and was a son of Robert and Rebecca (Duff) Duff. [See sketch of Robert Duff.] He was reared until about fifteen years of age in Knox township, and received a fair education in its schools. He then moved with his father to Highland township, this county, and when twenty-one years of age started out for himself as an agriculturist. He was married, February 22, 1870, to Miss Mary C. Cummins, daughter of Samuel Cummins, and this union resulted in the birth of two children: Samuel I. (who was born November 24, 1871), and John A, (born September 16, 1875). Mr. and Mrs. Duff are worthy members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a strong republican. He is active in school and church work as is also his wife. Mr. Duff owns eighty acres where he lives, and sixty-four acres in another tract. He has a nice, convenient residence and in connection with farming is also engaged in stockraising. He is one of the prosperous planters and stockraisers of Muskingum county, and is a social, genial gentleman.

Samuel Dunn, farmer, Frazeysburg, Ohio. William Dunn, great-grandfather of Samuel Dunn, was a Scotchman, and emigrated to America prior to the Revolution, with a family of seven sons, three of whom are remembered: Thomas, John and William. They were all tall, stalwart men, and measured about six feet three inches in hight. Mr. Dunn settled in Fayette county, Penn., followed farming, and lived to be quite old. His son William, the grandfather of our subject, was born

in Scotland in 1763 and came with his father to America. He married Miss Nancy Dunn (no relation), of Scotch-Irish descent, and they became the parents of nine children: Robert, Thomas, Samuel, William, Caldwell, Polly, Jane, Margaret and Nancy. Mr. Dunn came with his wife to Ohio soon after marriage, about 1789, as nearly as can be ascertained, and was one of the very first settlers. The country was a wilderness and for three days and nights after coming here they camped on the land. The wolves howled so around the wagon that they could not sleep and Mr. Dunn went eight miles to get assistance to build a log cabin and clear a few acres. Thus they began their humble home in the wilderness and here they passed the closing scenes of their lives, respected and honored. Mr. Dunn reared his large family and by hard work and industry cleared a large farm of 300 acres, to which he gradually added until he owned 1,000 acres. He was possessed of good business ability and sagacity and by his management his property accumulated by easy stages without fuss or worry and without severe economy. In fact he exhibited an old-fashioned hospitality and his house was noted far and wide for the ample spread of the table which in those good old days fairly groaned under its burden of good things. He was also noted for his honesty and integrity and held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-one years, his idea being to prevent as much as possible useless litigation. He was popular among the frontier folk and united in holy matrimony many of the young people, whose grandchildren are now useful citizens of the old Buckeye state. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, a general in the militia, and was called out with his command. His grandson well remembers his uniform, sword, silver mounted pistols in their holsters and which are now preserved as relics in the family. Squire Dunn also served in the state legislature. He believed in the Christian religion, gave land on which to build a church, and contributed liberally of his means to all worthy movements. He lived to be ninety-one years of age and left a large estate to his children, including a great amount of personal property, which required a three-day sale to dispose of. His real estate amounted to about 1,500 acres of land, 600 acres being near Columbus. In politics he was an old line whig and kept himself well informed upon the topics of the day. His son, Thomas Dunn, father of subject, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the old homestead January 9, 1803, and was well educated in the common schools. He learned farming and when grown was united in marriage to Miss Hannah McGinnis, daughter of Daniel McGinnis. [See sketch.] Mr. and Mrs. Dunn became the parents of five children: Nancy, William, Samuel, Thomas and James D. After his marriage Mr. Dunn settled on a farm given him by his father, in Guernsey county, Ohio, near Middletown, and remained there until 1861, when he came to Muskingum county and settled in Jackson township on the farm where his son Samuel now resides. He now resides in Licking township, this county, and although eighty-nine years of age is still hearty and vigorous, and is a great walker. He has been a hard worker but has been possessed of great physical strength. He is an extensive reader, is well versed in the Bible, and has decided views on most matters. He is an honorable, upright man. Samuel Dunn, subject, was born near Middletown, Guernsey county, Ohio, March 31, 1835, and received but a meager education, being obliged to work at an early age. At the age of twenty-one he began working for himself on a farm, and received $100 for eight months' labor. He continued farm work until twenty-seven years of age, and then, on March 10, 1861, was married to Miss Margaret Slaughter, daughter of Matthew and Hannah (Riley) Slaughter. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were born two children: Anna and Pauline H. Samuel Slaughter, grandfather of Mrs. Dunn, was the son of the original emigrant from Germany to America, and was born near Georgetown, Va. He married Miss Margaret Jenkins, of the Old Dominion, and the fruits of this union were Henry, Mathias, Matthew, Sally, Stacy, Harriet, Rachel and Sarah E. Samuel Slaughter came to Ohio and settled in Coshocton county, where he was among the earliest settlers. He spent the remainder of his days on a farm. He shot the last wolf seen in Jackson township. Rachel, then a little girl, was passing through the wood to visit a neighbor carrying a piece of fresh pork, when the wolf smelling the meat, pursued her. She dropped the meat and ran home to her father, who siezed his old flint lock musket and shot the wolf. He was a good hunter and killed much game in which the country then abounded. He at one time killed a she bear and her two cubs on his own farm, and had a narrow escape from the bear. He died at the age of seventy-five and was a typical old pioneer, frontiersman and hunter. He owned a good farm and was a prosperous agriculturist. His wife was of Scotch-Irish descent. His son, Matthew Slaughter, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, and was married at the age of twenty, or in 1836, to Miss Hannah Riley, daughter of William and Hannah (Long) Riley. William Riley was born six weeks after his parents arrived in this country from Ireland; his birth occurring in Philadelphia. His father was John Riley, a weaver, and kept his son William weaving at the loom, which was greatly to his distaste. When fourteen years of age the latter ran away and enlisted under George Washington in the Revolutionary war, serving seven years and

participating in several engagements. His father tried to get him back, but William was so anxious to remain that Gen. Washington gave him the desired permission. He was wounded by a shell, had his jaw bone broken, and was partly buried with dirt. He lived to be eighty-four years of age and received a pension from the government. His wife died at the age of sixty-six. He was a farmer, was married in Pennsylvania and resided at West Alexander, Ohio county, Va., for some time. He came to Ohio and located in Muskingum county in 1815, but died in Cass township. He was a substantial farmer and a member of the Presbyterian church. Matthew Slaughter and wife were the parents of two children, Margaret and John, who grew to maturity. Mr. Slaughter first settled in Cass township, Muskingum county, and there resided for eleven years when he moved to Jackson township. He there resided on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, Samuel Dunn, until his death at the age of forty-four, of typhoid-fever. He was an excellent citizen and was much respected. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dunn settled on the old Slaughter homestead, and there they have since resided. Mr. Dunn has ever taken a decided interest in the schools and has held the office of school director for several years. He has also been supervisor. Mrs. Dunn and daughters are members of the Disciple church, and Mr. Dunn holds to that faith. He and wife have carefully educated their children, both of whom hold first-class certificates to teach. Anna has taught fifty-four months and both are able educators. Pauline H. married Henry P. Moore from near their home farm, and one child, Samuel J. W., is the result. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are well respected in the neighborhood and are first-class citizens.

William M. Dunn is a son of the old pioneer farmer, William Dunn, who settled in Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1822, when the town was but a vast wilderness. William Dunn was born in the state of New York, and is the son of James Dunn. He was a wagon-maker by trade, was a young man when he settled in this county, and here followed his trade for thirty years. He brought his wife with him from New York city, where he was married. The town of Roseville was then called Millford, deriving its name from the mill and ford. William Dunn died April 9, 1888, at the age of ninety-four years. He was among the most prominent business men of Roseville, farmed early, and was for fifty years a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he took a great interest. He was a whig in politics, and later a republican, and was taken prisoner while serving in the War of 1812. His wife was Harriet Williams, daughter of Rev. James Williams, a Methodist Episcopal minister of New York. She was connected with the families of Heath, Buchlins and Stanton, all prominent; Edward M. Stanton, ex-secretary of war, being a relative. She died in 1854, and was the mother of eight children: Mary, Seymour, James, Charles, William M. (subject), Harriet, Jane and John. Of these children only John and William M. are living. They reside in this county. Mrs. Dunn was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. William M. was born in Roseville, March 27, 1828, and was educated in this town. He took up the study of law in 1859–60, with John C. Hazlett and Judge Stillwell, and engaged in the practice of his profession in this town. In connection with the law he took up the real-estate and collection agency, and has been very successful. He is prominent in the democratic party, and has held all the offices of the town, being justice of the peace a number of years. Mr. Dunn has taken a great interest in educational matters, and given his children good educations. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Dunn married Amanda Rolph, born in this town, and the daughter of John and Elizabeth Rolph, early settlers of Roseville. She was the mother of one child, Harriet, who is now the wife of John Milton, of this neighborhood. His first wife died in 1854, and Mr. Dunn married Grace Crooks, daughter of Jacob Crooks, living near Fultonham, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were born six children: Charles A., a prominent physician and surgeon for the C. & M. O. R. R.; Alice R., the wife of Prof. John A. Williams; James; Katie, the wife of James Stoneburner, of this town; Altona, the wife of Louis Culp, of Lancaster, and William C., a railroad man living in Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members and earnest workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, and take a great interest in the Sabbath-school. Mr. Dunn having been a resident of the town since his birth, is well known and esteemed by all.

Frank A. Durban has, for the past eleven years, been an active member and a strong addition to the Muskingum county (Ohio) bar, and in the practice of this most worthy profession he combines activity, good sense and conscientiousness. He attends to work entrusted to him with promptness, accuracy and decision, and deserves the large amount of public confidence he commands. He was born in Zanesville, November 10, 1859, to Thomas and Mary (Crooks) Durban, the former of whom was born in Brentford, England, in 1818, and died in Zanesville, Ohio, June 4, 1876. The Durban family came to the United States in 1836, and took up their residence in Muskingum county, where Thomas Durban devoted his attention to merchant tailoring. The paternal grandfather of Frank A., James Durban, although born in England, died in Zanesville, at about the age of fifty

years, having been a school teacher by calling. Mary Crooks, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Newton township, this county, in 1823. Frank A. Durban is the youngest of five children, and was educated in the schools of Zanesville, graduating from the high school in 1877, after which he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and after spending two years in the law department, graduated in the class of 1879. He was then admitted to the bar at Columbus, and entered upon his practice in Zanesville in January, 1880, forming a law partnership the following April with A. W. Train, which continued until the death of Mr. Train, May 13, 1891. Mr. Durban is a successful attorney, and has been on nearly every case of importance tried in the county in recent years, and is the general counsel for the Zanesville & Ohio River railroad. He is a republican in politics. April 5, 1881, he was married at Findlay, Ohio, to Miss Margaret Dennis. He is a member of the B. and P. Order of Elks.

Capt. George Egan, groceries and home and table supply house, Dresden, Ohio. The question of food supplies is one of the first with which the human family have to grapple, and viewing the competition from a commercial standpoint, it will be admitted that the well-appointed grocery establishment furnishes the largest share toward the solution of the problem of feeding the masses. In such connection we make due reference to the popular concern conducted by Mr. George Egan. He was born in Madison township, Muskingum county, Ohio, February 26, 1829, and is a son of John and Sarah (Hahn) Egan, the father a native of Rising Sun, Maryland, born in 1779, and the mother a native of Washington county, Penn., born in 1789. The former died December 13, 1843, and the latter September 8, 1873. He was the son of Valentine Egan, who was a native of Ireland, and who lived to be ninety-seven years old, and she was the daughter of Paul Hahn, who was a native of the Keystone state. The seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Egan are named in the order of their births as follows: Jane, James P. (deceased), Sarah A., widow of Edward Featherston, John, George H. (deceased), Augustus (deceased) and George. When a young man the latter learned the molder's trade, and he also worked at the carpenter's trade for a number of years. In 1861, at the first call for troops, he enlisted in Company E., Third Ohio Infantry, and served for three months, the time of his enlistment. In July, 1862, he went out as captain of Company E, Ninety-seventh regiment Ohio infantry, and was discharged on account of disability (rheumatism of the hip), being mustered out at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 13, 1863. He worked at carpentering from that time up to 1879, and since then has been engaged in the grocery business at Dresden. Patrons will always find in Capt. Egan a careful and honorable gentleman to deal with, as well as one whose courtesy and affability render trading with him a pleasure. He is one of the substantial business men of the county. The Captain was married in September, 1861, to Miss Charlotte S. Slaughter, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, August 9, 1841, and who is the daughter of Aden and Sarah A. (Howell) Slaughter. To Mr. and Mrs. Egan have been born two children: Ella, who died in September, 1866, and George H., whose death occurred in March, 1867. Mrs. Egan died in February, 1868.

Fredrick H. F. Egbert, of the Dresden Milling company, Dresden, Ohio. Up to a comparatively recent date no important change had been made in milling machinery, invented and brought into use about the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, by Oliver Evans, of Pennsylvania. But in this, as in other departments of industry, American inventive genius saw opportunities for improvement, and as a result the roller system, or, as it is known, the gradual reduction process, was introduced. This has produced so great a change that at the present this system is adopted by all leading and influential mills in the country. Among those milling companies which have secured conspicuity on account of the uniform excellence of their products, we notice especially the Dresden Milling Company, which dates its organization to December 27, 1887. The building was originally erected in 1884, and equipped with newest improved machinery, operated by one seventy-eight horse-power turbine wheel and never failing supply of water. Business was commenced November 1, 1884, under a slightly different organization, and continued until coming into the control of the present company, at the date before given. The building is four stories and basement in hight, and 48x60 feet in dimensions, exclusive of office, and has a capacity of 125 barrels of choicest bakers' and family flour per day. The special brands for which this mill is known are the "White Mountain," "Peerless Lilly White" and "Silver Cloud," which hold the highest standard of value in all markets in which they have been introduced, and enjoy a marked popularity with the trade and with consumers. The members of the present company are William Snyder, J. Walters and F. H. F. Egbert, gentlemen who combine the fullest financial, practical and business ability. Merchant grinding, custom work and exchange are engaged in, and as manufacturers of flour, meal and feed, and dealers in grain, they contribute in a marked degree to the importance of the place and to its business interests. Fredrick H. F. Egbert was

born in Hanover, Prussia, March 16, 1845, and is a son of John H. and Mary E. (Egbert) Egbert. In 1845 the parents moved to Dresden, Ohio, and there the father's death occurred December 31, 1882, when sixty-eight years of age. The mother is still living and is now over eighty years of age. The eight children born to their union are named in the order of their births, as follows: Mary L., Angeline (deceased), an infant died unnamed, F. H. F. (subject), infant died unnamed, Henry (deceased), infant (deceased), and John H. (deceased). When thirteen years of age Fredrick H. F. Egbert began learning the tailor's trade under his father, and worked at this until he was twenty-one years of age. After this he followed agricultural pursuits up to 1882, when, on account of the death of his father, he took charge of the latter's store which he carried on until 1886. He then purchased a half interest in the Dresden mill and has since given that his undivided attention. He is an active and progressive business man, and enjoys a well-deserved reputation, won by pluck, energy and perseverance. Mr. Egbert was married in 1866 to Miss Mary E. Eschman, a native of Dresden, and a daughter of Herman Eschman. They have seven living children: M. Bertha, Mary J., John F., Ellen A., Laura L., Frances E. and Charles H. Mr. Egbert is a member of Wakatomaka lodge No. 186, I. O. O. F., and passed all the chairs in the same. He is a member of Howard Encampment No. 79. In politics he is a republican. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George and Edward Ellis belong to one of the original pioneer families of Muskingum township, and from their ancestors inherit Welsh, Scotch and Irish blood. William Ellis, the great-grandfather, came to America from Wales when a young man, before the war of Revolution, and settled on a farm near Baltimore, where he married. He assisted the colonists in their struggle for independence and served nearly through the entire war. Soon after peace was declared he removed to Washington county, Penn., where he settled on a farm and reared a family of sons, Amos, William and Elias being the only ones now remembered. The father of these children died in Pennsylvania after he had attained to the age of ninety years. Game being very plentiful in those days he became a noted hunter. Elias Ellis, his son, was born in Washington county, Penn., and was married there to Jane Caldwell in 1792. He farmed there until about the beginning of the present century when he removed to Limestone county, Ky., but not liking the country on account of the drouth, which was very severe that year, he returned to Pennsylvania. His wife and two children, David and Thomas, accompanied him, and the journey down the Ohio river was made by means of a "pirogue," which was an open boat hewed out of an immense poplar log, which they propelled by means of paddles and poles. These boats would carry a great deal, but were very easily upset and this trip was made when the country was an entire wilderness and Indians were plentiful and hostile. This hardy pioneer had to depend upon his trusty rifle for both protection and food. After a short time spent in Washington county, Penn., he removed with his family to St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio and settled on land near St. Clairsville, but only remained there a few years. Like his father before him, he was a noted hunter and depended largely upon his skill as a marksman to support his family, frequently making the journey to the Muskingum river in this immediate vicinity, in search of large game. While on one of these trips he visited Muskingum township and liking the looks of the land, he entered 160 acres, this being about the year 1805, and the following year he settled on the land with his family. He built a bank hut in which he lived for a few weeks, then a log cabin within a few yards of the spring at Stockton Frazier's who now owns the property. Mr. Ellis cleared up a part of this land, which was then an unbroken wilderness, and in doing so endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life. He was one of the early justices of the peace and was well acquainted with the famous Lewis Cass who, when a young man, had several law cases before squire Ellis, who at one time assisted him in an important matter as follows: When Cass was a prominent candidate for colonel of a regiment raised in this part of Ohio, and when the men were being mustered in at the old town of Putnam, now the Ninth ward of Zanesville, Squire Ellis swore in the officers rapidly, who then immediately voted for Cass as colonel, this being before the other candidates for colonel were aware of the plan. Mr. Ellis was intimately acquainted with Gen. Cass and many acts of friendship passed between them. About 1810 Mr. Ellis moved to the farm now occupied by John Collopy, which he rented for ten years. He moved several times, making advantageous trades and finally spent his last years in Licking township, between Irville and Nashport where he died on July 31, 1833, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife died August 2, 1833, at which time she was fifty-eight years of age. They were members of the Presbyterian church, which he assisted in founding in Muskingum township, and he was one of the first church trustees and assisted in clearing the land where the church now stands. He was a man of good character and although an old backwoodsman, always observed the Sabbath and led an exemplary life. He was a Jeffersonian democrat. To such men as Mr. Ellis we owe the development

of the township and county as well as the great state of Ohio. The names of his children are as follows: David, Thomas, Hannah, William, Elias, Eliza and Jane. Elias Ellis Jr., his son, was born in Baltimore county, Ohio, July 11, 1805, and received the limited schooling of those days. The year following his birth he was brought to this county and here passed nearly all the remainder of his life, being reared on a pioneer farm. September 24, 1833, he was married to Susan Nash, daughter of Thomas and Mary Horton Nash, the Horton family being of Revolutionary stock. Capt. Thomas Horton, the maternal great-grandfather, served throughout that war and was a participant in the battle of White Plains. He lived near where this battle was fought, and Gen. Washington visited his house and obtained a glass of milk. After the battle Capt. Horton was concealed under the floor and his wife went to bed to conceal his hiding place, which was directly under the bed. The British soldiers came to the house and were about to pull Mrs. Horton from the bed without ceremony, when one of the officers said, "Damn it, dont bother a sick woman." Thomas Nash was the founder of Nashport. He was of French descent and came with his family from New York city in 1818. He was a sea captain and the owner of small vessels. He settled on a farm where Nashport now stands and for some time kept a hotel. He was born February 25, 1770, and died at Nashport July 27, 1830. He was the father of fifteen children, two of whom died in infancy and the remainder lived to maturity: Gertrude, Orville J., Jonathan H., George W., Thomas M., Susan, Mary E., Abraham, Caroline, Job M., Lorenzo D., Margaret A., and Thomas J. Mr. Nash was a gentleman of the old school and was a man of sterling traits of character. Elias Ellis, after his marriage settled on the Sidle farm, and here he lived for some time. He was a farmer and land speculator and followed this calling in various parts of the county. He was at one time the proprietor of the farm now owned by William Cox and afterward lived on the "school lots," now occupied by the Widow Bell. In 1849 he bought the farm now occupied by his sons, but from 1854 to 1860 resided on the farm occupied by H. J. Summers near Zanesville. He was a democrat politically, and during the Civil war was a strong Union man. He offered his services to his country but was refused on account of his age. His son, Andrew J., served in Company E, Sixteenth regiment Ohio Volunteer infantry and served three months. He was in the battle of Cheat Mountain, Garret's Ford and others. He lost his health from measles contracted while in the service and returned home. Mr. Ellis assisted with his means the soldier and soldier's widow, and without doubt did as much as any one man in the county. He and his wife became the parents of seven children: Orville N., who became a physician and died in Kankakee city, Ill., October 14, 1891; Andrew J., a farmer living in Newton county, Ind.; Eliza C., died in infancy; George, residing on the home farm; Thomas died in infancy; Mary J. resides near Glendale, Hamilton county, Ohio, and Edward residing on the home farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were members of the Presbyterian church and he was quite active politically, and in 1854 was chosen by popular vote to the position of county treasurer, but did not fill the office on account of a complication which was decided against him. In 1863 he was nominated for the Ohio state senate, but was defeated. He served eight years in the Ohio legislature, 1869, 1873–74 in the house, and four years in the senate. In the early days of the state militia he was a colonel for some years. Socially he was a member of the Old Dresden lodge of the I. O. O. F. He became very wealthy, and was at one time the owner of 3,000 acres of land in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He was a man or excellent business ability, honorable in his dealings and had the good will of all who knew him. He died on the home farm May 14, 1888, at the age of eighty-three years, his wife having died March 3 of the same year. He was a man of strong character, possessed a naturally quick and intelligent mind and was of a disposition to assist every good cause and was a fine example of the best class of Ohio pioneers. The home place is a magnificent farm of 700 acres, mostly Muskingum river bottom land and very fertile. George Ellis, his son, was born December 24, 1842, and received a common-school education. Being a capable boy he learned the details of farming and when twenty-eight years of age took full charge of the home farm. He has become a practical and successful farmer and stockraiser, and probably understands the business as well as any man in the state, for it has been his life work. Like his father he is a democrat, and has always been interested in the cause of education and has been a member of the board of education in his township for eight years. He is well read, has many fine books in his library, and is well versed in history, especially the history of Ohio. His brother Edward, joint owner of the home farm with himself, was born February 15, 1854, and in addition to receiving a common-school education, attended business college. He learned the machinist's trade in Zanesville and invented a steam engine with new valve motion. He is now on the farm, his health not permitting him to pursue his trade. He married Matilda Eschman, daughter of Henry and Margaret Eschman, of Dresden, and they are the parents of two children: William N. and Elias E. Mr. Ellis is a democrat politically,

and is a young man of intelligence and ability. The Ellis family is descended from the best American pioneer stock, and members of it have been soldiers, hunters, pioneers, farmers for generations.

William D. Elsea was born on a farm in Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, September 26, 1813, and was the third in order of birth of a family of nine children reared by John and Nancy (Self) Elsea, both natives of Frederick county, Va., the father born July 4, 1787, and the mother April 7, 1789. The paternal grandfather, William Elsea, was also a native of the Old Dominion. John Elsea and Nancy Self were married in their native county, and after one child was born, or in 1809, they immigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, making the journey in a two-wheeled cart drawn by two horses. They had to cut their way through the wood, and on their arrival settled on a farm bought by John Self, father of Mrs. Elsea, in 1804. He had purchased the farm, but never lived on it. On this tract of land Mr. and Mrs. Elsea passed the remainder of their days, the former dying on the 3d of December, 1846, and the latter in 1870. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Elsea was a prosperous farmer, and a man interested in all good movements. He affiliated with the democratic party, and was justice of the peace in Union township for a number of years. Their children were named in the order of their births as follows: Alcinda, Sarah, William D., Mary, Louis, Harriet, John and Nancy (twins) and Angeline. Mr. and Mrs. Elsea experienced all the privations of new settlers, but prospered in their new home, and became substantial and worthy citizens. William D. Elsea has passed all his life, with the exception of the past six years, on the farm in Muskingum county, and was educated in the district school, which was taught in a log cabin with puncheon benches and desks. At the age of twenty-one he began learning the carpenter's trade, but in 1850 he took the home place, which he successfully cultivated until within the last few years, since which time he has retired from the active duties of life, and is now a resident of Norwich. Mr. Elsea was married on the 4th of March, 1862, to Miss Jane Elliott, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Elliott) Elliott, and granddaughter of John Elliott, on the father's side. The parents were natives of Washington county, Penn., and there their nuptials were celebrated. They came to Perry township, Muskingum county, Ohio, at an early date, settled on a farm, and there the father died in 1857, and the mother one year later. Both held membership in the Presbyterian church. They were the parents of nine children, named as follows: Andrew, John, Nancy, Charity, Hugh, Simon, Belle, Thomas and Jane. The last named, wife of subject, was born on a farm in Perry township, September 11, 1840, and remained there until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Elsea's marriage has been blessed by the birth of two children: Nevada O., now Mrs. Hinch, resides on a farm in Union township, and Lillie A., now Mrs. Moore, is a resident of Perry township. Nevada has two daughters, Stella and Letha, and Lillie has a son and daughter, Denie and James D. Mr. and Mrs. Elsea are associated with the Methodist Episcopal church, and are prominent members of the same. In politics he is a democrat. He owns the farm of 160 acres in this township, and a comfortable home in Norwich. For forty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Among Muskingum county's esteemed and enterprising citizens, none deserves more favorable mention than the subject of this sketch, John Elsea, farmer, Adamsville, Ohio, who was born in Union township, Muskingum county, near Norwich, on the 15th of October, 1824. His parents, John and Nancy (Self) Elsea, were natives of Virginia, the father born about 1787, and the mother in 1789. The latter was the daughter of John Self, who lived and died in Warren county, Va. She had two brothers and a sister settled in Union township, this county. John Elsea Sr. was the son of William Elsea, who was of Scotch descent. The former left his native place, Frederick county, Va., and settled in Union township, Muskingum county, in 1809. He followed farming all his life, and was quite successful. In politics he was a whig, and later a Jackson man. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, as did also his wife. Mr. Elsea died in 1846, and his wife in 1870. They were the parents of nine children: Alcinda, Sarah, William D., Mary, Louis, Harriet, Nancy and John (twins) and Angeline, the youngest. John Elsea Jr. divided his time in youth in assisting on a farm in Union township, and in attending the common schools of the day. In 1852 he started out for himself, and was married to Miss Catherine Armstrong, daughter of William Armstrong, and a native of Union township, Muskingum county, born March 4, 1833. To them were born three children: John W., Louis H. and Nevada C., only John W. now living. The mother of these children died in February, 1861. She was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On the 8th of October, 1862, Mr. Elsea enlisted in Company E, Second Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was in the Fourteenth Army corps. He participated in the following battles: Stone River, Perrysville and Chickamauga. He was taken sick in August, 1863, and was sent back to the hospital in Nashville, and from there to the hospital in New Albany, Ind. On account of ill health he was discharged in September, 1863, after being in the service about a year. Returning to

Muskingum county, Mr. Elsea engaged in agricultural pursuits, which occupation he has followed ever since. Mr. Elsea was married in 1865 to Miss Sarah Lindle, a daughter of John and Martha Lindle, the former now a resident of Licking county, Ohio, but the mother deceased many years ago. Mrs. Elsea was born in Washington township, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1843. To Mr. and Mrs. Elsea were born two children, Olive J. and Clarence C. The former is the wife of D. J. Davis, of Highland township. Mr. Elsea has a farm of 100 acres of excellent land, and is one of the representative men of the county, being public spirited and enterprising. He has traveled a great deal in his day, and is well posted on all subjects. In 1849 he went overland to California, and was among the first to visit the gold regions of that state. He was 105 days in making the journey. After reaching that state he was successful for a time, but in 1851 he was taken sick, and returned to the East by water.

Capt. John A. Evans, mill owner, Frazeysburg, is one of the representative citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, and inherits many admirable qualities from his sturdy Welsh ancestors. His grandfather, Daniel Evans, came from South Wales to America in 1839, and brought his wife, Margaret, and six children with him. The latter were named as follows: Daniel, Nathaniel, John, Thomas, Jane and Margaret. His son, Daniel Jr., was a married man at that time and his wife, Ann, accompanied him with their three children: Jenkin, David and Richard. The daughter, Jane, was also married, and her husband, David Jones, came also with their three sons: David, Evan and Daniel. Daniel Evans Sr. was born in South Wales in the latter part of the last century, and was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools. He was well read, was thoroughly posted on all Biblical questions, and was a strict Calvanistic minister, bringing up his children to the same faith. After coming to America he settled on a farm in Jackson township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and cleared up his land which was covered with heavy timber. There was a large Welsh settlement there and Mr. Evans assisted in establishing a church of his denomination. His strong constitution enabled him to perform the vast amount of hard labor incident to pioneer life, and he lived to be over ninety years of age. He was noted for his strength of purpose and his steadfast adherence, all his life, to his religious principles. His wife lived to be ninety-six years of age, thus showing the great vitality of the sterling Welsh stock. After coming to America Mr. Evans' children settled in different parts of the country. Jane, with her family settled in Pittsburg; Nathaniel settled in Jackson county, Madison township, Ohio; John settled in Cheshire, Gallia county, Ohio; Thomas settled in Ironton, Ohio, and Margaret, who married Thomas Davis, also settled in Ironton, Ohio. Jane's son, David, settled in Topeka, Kas., and is a prominent law partner of ex-Gov. Martin; another son, Evan, is a prominent contractor of Pittsburg; and Daniel, her youngest son, is a resident of Jackson county, Madison township, Ohio. Daniel Evans Jr., father of the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son of Daniel and Margaret Evans, and was named for his father. He was born in South Wales about 1807, and received the usual common-school education in that country. He was reared to farm life and was married in Wales to Miss Ann Evans, of the same name but no relative, and the result of this union was eight children: Jenkin, David, Richard, Morris, John A., Margaret, Frederick and Mary A., all born in the Buckeye state, except the three eldest. Daniel Evans Jr. settled in Madison township, Jackson county, Ohio, cleared a farm and there remained until 1851, when he moved to a farm in Gallia county, dying there in the fall of the same year from an acute abscess. He was of the same religious belief as his father and was a deacon for many years. He had many traits of character like his father, and was an honorable, upright citizen. His wife, who was a lady of a very religious character, died in 1877 at the age of seventy-five years. Capt. John A. Evans, son of the above worthy couple, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, September 8, 1843, and learned farming in his youthful days. He was early instilled with religious views and principles and these have ever remained with him. After the death of his father, and when only twelve years of age, he was thrown on his own resources and he first began work about the iron works at Gallia, remaining there five years. On July 22, 1861, when but little over seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company E, Ohio Volunteer infantry, as a private, and on the same date four years later, in the evening of that day, he returned home. His register is as follows: "Entered service as a private, August 1, 1861; appointed corporal and sergeant and transferred to the quartermaster department on May 1, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant and R. Q. M., January 28, 1865; captain, Company C, May 31, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865. History of service—participated in the battle of Blackwater, Mo., December 18, 1865; New Madrid, Mo., March 13, 1862; Island No. 10, Tenn.; Corinth, Miss., October 3 and 4, 1862; Iuka; Tuscumbia, Ala., April 4, 1863; Atlanta campaign; Resaca, Ga., May 13 and 16 1864; Dallas; Kenesaw Mountain; Ruffs Mills, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga., siege of Savannah, Ga., December 10

and 21, 1864; Carolina campaign, from February to April, 1865." His first enlistment having expired, he reënlisted at Prospect, Tenn., as a veteran for three years, and was then allowed a furlough for thirty days. Capt. Evans was the youngest soldier of his company, being but seventeen years of age when he enlisted at Keystone Furnace, Jackson county, Ohio, in answer to the president's call for 300,000 men to serve the country for three years. He was among entire strangers at the time. Upon the organization of the company he was appointed third corporal and soon after sergeant, then commissary sergeant, then quartermaster-sergeant. On January 28, 1865, he was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to regimental quartermaster and then on May 21, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of captain, serving on Maj.-Gen. Fuller's staff Thus we find him, at the age of twenty-one years, a captain in the army of the United States and engaged in actual battles. Capt. Evans, being neither sick nor wounded, lost no time from service and was present at all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, his record being that of a brave soldier and a gallant officer. He was with Sherman during the Atlanta campaign and was in the famous march to the sea. From Savannah he went through the Carolinas and was in Raleigh, N. C., when Johnston surrendered. He then went to Washington, D. C., and was present at the grand review. From there he went to Louisville, Ky., and was mustered out July 11, 1865, receiving an honorable discharge. Our young soldier witnessed some of the most stirring scenes in history and letters from prominent men, high in office, testify as to his brave and gallant conduct. He was used to adversity, for he was obliged to face the battles of life at an early age, and he possessed the natural qualities to make a good soldier. After the war Capt. Evans attended the Ohio university at Athens, Ohio, for six months, and subsequently engaged as a clerk at Keystone, that state, in the office of an iron furnace. He remained in this office as clerk, book-keeper and manager for eight years, and became interested in the business as a partner his natural inclination to rise showing itself in business as in military life. He was married, at Keystone, Ohio, December 1, 1867, to Miss Sarah L. Dickerson, of English descent. Her grandfather, John Dickerson, was a native of the "Old North state," and came to Ohio and settled on the line between Gallia and Jackson counties in 1803. He brought his family with him. His son, Thomas Dickerson, the father of Mrs. Evans, was but eighteen months old when he was brought to Ohio by his parents. He grew to manhood on a farm and passed all his life near where his father first settled. He was the father of thirteen children by two wives, the mother of Mrs. Evans being the second wife and the mother of nine children; Margaret, Armenia, America, Virginia, Melvina, Mary I., Sarah L., Thomas E. and Harrison. Mr. Dickerson died June 10, 1879, when seventy-five years of age and his wife died April 6, of the same year. Both were devout members of the Methodist church and Mr. Dickerson was much respected as a straightforward, enterprising citizen. Seven of his daughters married soldiers and two of Mrs. Evans' half sisters also married soldiers. All are living to-day. Milton McMillan, the husband of Margaret, died from the effects of wounds four weeks after his discharge. In 1874 Mr. Evans moved to Frazeysburg with his family and here he has since resided. He came in the interests of the Ohio Iron company of Zanesville, was afterward engaged in merchandising, and in 1885 he engaged in the manufacture of tile, with James W. Frazier, he organizing a stock company, "The Frazeysburg Mill company." Mr. Evans has been generally prosperous in business and is the owner of his mill property, a handsome residence and other property. He is a member of the G. A. R., Griffe post No. 331, and has held the office of commander for three terms. He is a republican in politics and has been a member of the council. He is interested in educational matters, and has been a school director. In his religious belief Capt. Evans is a member of the Methodist church as is also his wife, and has been trustee, steward and Sunday-school superintendent. He has contributed liberally of his means to build the Methodist Episcopal church in Frazeysburg, and was chairman of the building committee. To Captain and Mrs. Evans have been born six children: Melville, Bert, Ernest (died at the age of five years), Erfee, John B. and Ruth. Capt. Evans has a remarkable record. Beginning life when a poor boy of twelve years, with but little education, he, by his indomitable will power and many other estimable qualities, overcame every difficulty, and has made a success of life. As a soldier he was rewarded by promotion for his bravery and fearlessness, and as a citizen he won a host of warm friends by his upright, honorable conduct. He and Mrs. Evans have a very comfortable home and a liberal library bespeaks the literary taste of the family. Capt. Evans' brother, David Evans, was a man of fine physical development. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, and died July 16, 1863. Another brother, Richard Evans, was also a soldier in the war.

Judge E. E. Evans, attorney at law. In this comprehensive work it is fit and proper that the profession of law should be duly represented, for Zanesville has every reason to be proud both of her law courts and the members of the bar who sup-

port them. Among the leading firms of the city is the well-known one of Evans & McHenry, the junior member of which studied law with Judge Evans. The latter is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, born March 5, 1816, son of Eleazer and Mary (Nichols) Evans, the former of whom was born in 1775 and died in Belmont county, Ohio, in July, 1848, the mother's death occurring in 1856. Judge E. E. Evans was a resident of his native county until eighteen years of age, during which time he acquired a practical education in subscription schools, and during his nineteenth year resided in Henry county, Ind. Upon his return to Ohio he located in Guernsey county and began the study of law under the able tutelage of his brother, Nathan Evans, was admitted to the bar April 17. 1837, and in May of the same year went to Toledo and began practicing. In the fall of 1838 he left that city on account of ill health. In 1839 he opened an office in Cambridge, Ohio, and from 1840 to 1858 he practiced in McConnelsville. In the month of December, 1858, he came to Zanesville, where he has placed himself among the leading members of the Muskingum county bar. He was formerly a whig in politics, and is now an uncompromising republican, having been such since the organization of that party. In the fall of 1861 he was elected judge of the common pleas court, the district then composing Muskingum, Morgan and Noble counties, and in that capacity he served about five years, his official career being marked by judicial fairness, by a conscientious discharge of his duties and by a correct judgment of men and motives. Since then he has been a practitioner, and in 1887 the law firm of Evans & McHenry was organized. Judge Evans is the oldest lawyer at the Muskingum county bar, and took part (for the defense) in three murder trials in Morgan county and two murder trials in this county. He was elected probate judge of Morgan county, and after holding the office eighteen months resigned because the law would not permit him to act as judge and practice his profession at the same time. In the month of October, 1843, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Lawrence, who died in January, 1886, leaving three children by her first marriage, who are living. The Judge is a logical reasoner and prepares his cases in an able and careful manner. His success at the bar has been achieved by the improvement of opportunities, by untiring diligence and by careful and painstaking study.

James W. Evans, farmer, Frazeysburg, Ohio. Prominent among the pioneer families of Jackson township, Muskingum county, Ohio, were the Evanses, who were not only early settlers but honored and respected citizens. James W. Evans' grandfather, David Evans, was a Virginian of Welsh descent, the family being old colonists. David Evans came from Shenandoah county, Va., April 4, 1808, and brought his family, then consisting of his wife (Nancy Smith) and two sons, John and James. Leander, father of our subject, was born three days after the family arrived, April 7, 1808. The family came in wagons over the Zane trace, by way of Zanesville. The father was single handed, his sons being but four and two years, respectively, and settled on the south bank of the Wakatomica creek in the unbroken wilderness. His reasons for selecting this spot were its facilities for hunting and fishing, and a deer lick was but a quarter of a mile from the place he built his log cabin. Mr. Evans was a great hunter, and provided his family with game, this being at first their only meat. The creek was filled with fine fish. His location was in section 3, range 9, and he entered 160 acres. He cleared off this land and made a good farm with good log buildings. He was about the average size, strong and hearty, and well fitted to pioneer life. He was the father of six children: Mary, Rebecca, Caroline, John, James and Leander. He was a strict member of the Methodist church, and at those early days the meetings were held at the different homes. He was class-leader and took great interest in all religious subjects. He was a man of correct principles, and reared his children to become law abiding citizens. Mr. Evans went to Zanesville for salt, but the corn was ground to coarse meal in the mortars at home Their habits were simple, their wants few, and all were contented with their lot. Leander Evans was born in the wilderness only three days after his father settled on his claim, and grew up surrounded by the scenes of nature. He early developed traits of character which make up the sturdy pioneer and fearless backwoodsman. He received but little schooling, simply learning to read and write, and the principal part of his time, when not assisting his father in clearing land, was spent hunting and fishing, thus gaining a good constitution. On October 21, 1830, when but twenty-two years of age, he married Miss Jane Flemming, daughter of John and Mary Flemming. John Flemming was a native of the Keystone state, of Dutch descent, and came to Newark township in 1812. He was one of the first blacksmiths of Licking county. He was the father of five children: Hugh, Thomas, Jane, Martha and Margaret. Mr. Flemming died at the age of twenty-eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans were born nine children: Levina, Harvey, James W., Mary, Nancy, Martha, Sarah, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Evans remained on the old homestead all his life, and was a substantial and careful farmer. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1845 at the early age of thirty-

seven. He injured his health by working too hard to clear his land. James W. Evans was born December 22, 1833, and secured a common-school education, attending school about two months each winter for three or four years. His father's health being poor, James had to begin work when quite young, and thus his youthful days were passed. On March 20, 1856, when twenty-two years of age, he married Miss Margaret Weir, daughter of Joseph and Polly (Smith) Weir. Joseph Weir came from Washington county, Penn., to Ohio in 1837. He was the father of four children: George, Mary, Margaret and James. He settled on a farm in Perry township, Licking county, and is now an old man of eighty-nine, and possesses much of his strength. He has always been a prosperous farmer, and is a man of unusual ability and strength. He has lived a true Christian life, and is now class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church. To Mr. and Mrs. James W. Evans were born fourteen children: Gilbert T., Ora, Ida, Rita (died at the age of fourteen), Bascomb, Joseph, Frank, Harvey and James (twins), Mary, and four who died in infancy. During the Civil war Mr. Evans served in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment, Company H, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was on guard duty 100 days at Baltimore. He then settled on the farm and there has since resided. He is a man who has the respect of all with whom he comes in contact, and is a prosperous and influential citizen. He was trustee and justice of the peace for eleven years, and he has ever been interested in educational matters, having been school director for thirteen years. He is now serving as township trustee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the Methodist church, and Mr. Evans has been class leader for a number of years. In politics he is a stanch republican. His mother died January 16, 1892, and was eighty-three years of age.

Joseph W. Ewan, Frazeysburg, Ohio, one of the representative citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, was born February 16, 1842, and was left an orphan when a little over three years of age. He was reared by his uncle, Joseph Ewan, who came from Virginia to Muskingum county, Ohio, at an early date. From there he moved to Hartford, Ind., and there young Joseph resided until fourteen years of age, receiving a fair education in the common schools. He then returned to Ohio, Licking county, where his elder brother, Homer, lived with an uncle, Jacob Martin. Joseph then began working by the month and when nineteen years of age, August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served twenty-nine months. He was in the great battle of Chickamauga, in the hottest part of the fight, when the rebels made a desperate charge to break the center. His regiment charged three times over the same ground. He was accidentally wounded, being shot through the fingers of both hands while on picket duty and was crippled for life. He was in the hospital for nearly a year, and then returned to his regiment. He was transferred to the Second Battalion Invalid Corps and was honorably discharged November 15, 1864. He then returned to Muskingum county, and February 21, 1867, he married Miss Minerva McCann, daughter of John and Julia (Barnes) McCann. (A full and complete sketch of the McCann family is given in the sketch of Orville A. and Robert Emmet McCann). To Mr. and Mrs. Ewan were born seven children, four of whom are now living: Arthur, Edward, Lyman and Nellie. Shortly after marriage Mr. Ewan located in Frazeysburg, but only resided there one year and then moved to his present farm, which consists of 160 acres of good land. He is a member of the Griffe post, G. A. R., No. 331, Frazeysburg, and has held different offices in the same. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ewan hold membership in the Methodist church. Mr. Ewan is a self-made man and what he has accomplished in the way of this world's goods is the result of his own good fighting qualities. He is a republican in politics. His record as a soldier is one to be proud of, and will be preserved and valued by his descendants. He was sixth in order of birth of eight children born to Israel and Hannah (Frederick) Ewan, the father born near Fredericksburg, Va. Mrs. Israel Ewan was the daughter of John Frederick, and the town of Fredericksburg, Va., was named in honor of this family. The eight children born to the above-mentioned union were named, in the order of their births, as follows: Elizabeth, Homer, John, Israel, David, Joseph, Hannah and one who died in infancy. Mr. Ewan came to Muskingum county, Ohio, about 1830, and first settled in Licking township, where he followed his trade, that of painter. His wife died April 21, 1846, and he followed her to the grave July 27, of the same year. They were true Christians and excellent citizens. He had two sons in the Civil war, our subject and David S. The latter enlisted in the famous Company F, Ninety-seventh regiment Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was shot through the right breast at Kenesaw Mountain, a minie-ball passing completely through his body and touching his right lung. A silk handkerchief was drawn through the ghastly wound to assist in cleansing it, and a piece of his blouse was brought out as big as a silver quarter of a dollar. He was placed in the field hospital at Chattanooga, then transferred to the general hospital at Nashville, where he remained about five months before returning to his regiment. He then served until the final surrender. Although few, if any, ever expected him to recover, he is now a well and hearty man.

Abner Fairall is a member of a family that for ages has been noted for longevity, and is now one of the oldest and most numerous in Jackson township, Muskingum county, Ohio. He is a direct descendant of William Fairall and Elizabeth (Hyatt) Fairall, who were born in Maryland in 1762 and 1764, of English and Scotch-Irish descent respectively. They were married in their native state about 107 years ago, or in 1785, and to their union three sons and five daughters were born: Sarah, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Martha, Maria, Levi, Horace and William. William Fairall Sr. and his wife Elizabeth came to Ohio in 1816 with their five children and settled in Jackson township of this county on what afterward became known as Fairall Ridge. Here they made themselves a home in the woods, having just enough money to pay an entrance-fee on some land, and from this time dates the prosperity of this remarkable family. William Fairall died in 1830, at the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife died in 1843, at the age of seventy-nine. The history of this family of eight children is as follows: Sarah, the eldest, was born in Maryland in 1786, and was married to Joshua Anderson, of Anne, Arundel county, Md., in 1806, and they emigrated to Ohio in 1810, and about 1814 settled on 160 acres of land in Coshocton county, where they lived, died and were buried. The issue of this marriage up to August 31, 1889, was as follows: Ten children, 70 grandchildren, 116 great-grandchildren, 56 great-great grandchildren, and 11 great-great-great-grandchildren, making a total of 263, of which number 42 are dead. Joshua Anderson died in 1859, at the age of eighty-four years, and Sarah, his wife, died in 1879, aged ninety-four years. Elizabeth Fairall was born in Maryland in 1788, and was married to Isaac Dove, of the same place, in 1805. They emigrated to Ohio in 1811, and spent the rest of their days in this county, leaving 9 children, 65 grandchildren, 91 great-grandchildren, and 43 great-great-grandchildren, a total of 208, 42 of whom are dead. Isaac Dove died in 1846, at the age of seventy years, and his wife in 1852, aged sixty-six years. Levi Fairall was born in Maryland, in 1790, and in 1809 married Comfort Chaney, of the same state, and the following year emigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio. They arrived at their destination on foot, leading an aged and decrepit horse, loaded with all their earthly possessions. This couple also settled on Fairall Ridge, where they died, Levi in 1846, aged fifty years, and his wife in 1836, aged sixty-seven years. The issue of this marriage was 6 children, 17 grandchildren, 42 great-grandchildren, 13 great great-grandchildren, total 78, 16 of whom are dead. Henrietta Fairall was born in Maryland in 1892, and came to this county in 1816, with her father. She was married the same year to Gilbert McKee, of Donegal county, Ireland, with whom she moved to Coshocton county. Gilbert died in 1836, aged forty-nine years, and Henrietta in 1878, at the age of eighty-six. To them were born 6 children, 23 grandchildren, 10 great-grandchildren, a total of 39, 7 of whom are dead. Horace Fairall was born in Maryland in 1794, and in 1816 became a resident of Ohio. The following year he was married to Nancy Williams, and soon settled on Fairall's Ridge. His death occurred in 1881, when he was seventy-eight years old, his wife's death occurring in 1878, at the age of seventy-eight years. To them were born 13 children, 60 grandchildren, 50 great-grandchildren, 19 great-great-grandchildren, a total of 142, 28 of whom are deceased. Martha Fairall was born in Maryland in 1796, came with her father to Ohio in 1816, and was married a year later to Jacob Ashcroft, of Fayette, county, Penn., and settled in Pike township, Coshocton county, where they spent the remainder of their days. Jacob died in 1862, aged sixty-seven years, but his widow survived him until 1878, when she, also, passed away, aged seventy-two years. This union yielded 11 children, 66 grandchildren, 90 great-grandchildren, 14 great-great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-great-grandchildren, a total of 183, of whom 30 are dead. William Hyatt Fairall, who was also born in Maryland, came to this county in 1816, and in 1820 was married to Nancy Clark. He settled on a farm among his numerous relatives, and his death occurred in 1873, when he was seventy-six years of age. His wife passed from life in 1859, at the age of fifty-nine years. Their marriage was blessed in the birth of 12 children, 59 grandchildren, 37 great-grandchildren and 20 great-great-grandchildren, a total of 128, 21 being now deceased. William Fairall was married after the death of his wife Nancy, to Mrs. Dorothy Magruder, who is still living. To them were born 5 children, who are included in the above number. Maria Fairall was born in 1800, in Maryland, and came to Ohio with her parents, where she met William Blizzard, who was born in Virginia, and to whom she was married two years later. They settled on a farm near Frazeysburg, where they completed their life work, Mr. Blizzard dying in 1876, at the age of seventy-seven years, and his wife in 1873, aged seventy-three years. To them were born 12 children, 37 grandchildren, 46 great-grandchildren, a total of 95, 28 of whom are dead. This makes the total number of direct descendants from the old pioneers, William and Elizabeth (Hyatt) Fairall, 1,144, 920 of whom are still living. William and Elizabeth Fairall, their sons, sons-in-law, daughters and daughters-in-law—18 in number—lived to the average age of seventy-three years. This fam-

ily, exclusive of any but blood relatives, in 1889, when the account was written controlled over 20,000 acres of land divided into 159 farms with an average of fourteen persons to the farm. They are natural farmers and stockraisers, there never having been a professional man or speculator among them. As a rule, they are upright Christian people and good citizens, none ever having been sent to prison, and very few embroiled in lawsuits. On election day this family turns out 184 voters, politically about evenly divided. The rapid increase of this family since the marriage of William Fairall and Elizabeth Hyatt, is remarkable in the extreme. The above facts were printed in "The Midland," Frazeysburg, Ohio, September 5, 1889. When the family came to this county it was a dense wilderness, and for a long time their principal meat was wild game, which abounded. They first built cabins, then double log houses with small windows, but now occupy substantial and beautiful frame and brick houses. They had many thrilling experiences with wild animals in early times. Owing to scarcity of glass they used greased paper for window lights. Old William Fairall purchased 320 acres of land at $1.25 per acre, and at his death gave his land to his three sons, Horace, Levi and William H., and the money he had on hand to his five daughters. He and his wife entertained many travelers, and thus obtained enough silver money to cover a breakfast table of good size. William Hyatt Fairall, son of the pioneer William, was the father of the subject of this sketch. His wife, Nancy, was the daughter of Payne Clark, who was the father of Sanford, Ellis, James, Manly, Emily and Matilda Clark, the latter dying young. Mr. Clark was a pioneer settler of Coshocton county, a successful farmer, one of the early justices of the peace, a good business man, a noted local surveyor, and a Virginian by birth. He emigrated to Green county, Ind., and there died. William H. and Nancy Fairall became the parents of 12 children: Clark, Matilda, John, Jane, Elias, Levi and William (twins), Abner, Nancy, Hester A. (who died in infancy); Polly died in early womanhood. The mother of these children died in January, 1859, and in 1861 Mr. Fairall married Mrs. Dorothy Magruder, by whom he had five children: Turner, Maria B., Emmet, Alva and a child that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Fairall were Methodists, and he was a class-leader for many years. Although he received a limited education, he was naturally intelligent, and was a hardworking, practical farmer, and an honest man. He was a very strong man, physically, and when an old man of sixty-seven, shouldered four bushels and a peck of wheat. He was sixty-five years of age when he last married. Abner Fairall, his son, and the subject of this sketch, was born April 24, 1839, and spent the early life of a pioneer farmer's boy, obtaining his education in an old log schoolhouse in the neighborhood of his home. He learned to read and write, but gained no knowledge of mathematics. He, however, possessed a clear and comprehensive mind, and learned to calculate mentally with accuracy and rapidity. On January 24, 1862, he married Susan Noland, daughter of William and Catherine (McFarland) Noland, the former of whom was the son of Pierce Noland, an old pioneer of Coshocton county. William Noland died at the age of seventy-three years, owning at the time of his death 600 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Noland became the parents of eight children; Pierce, Susan, John, James, Rachel, Henry, Sampson, and one that died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Abner Fairall were born two children: Ida and Etta. After his marriage Mr. Fairall settled on Fairall's Ridge where he lived eight years. He then moved to another farm in Jackson township, and in 1884, came to his present farm, which is pleasantly situated near Frazeysburg, and comprises 360 acres of fine land. Mr. Fairall was one of the early members of the Frazeysburg lodge of Masons, No. 490. He is a stanch democrat, and has been twice township trustee. He is a practical business man, and bears the unsullied reputation for which his family has been noted. His daughter Ida married Forman Spencer, a farmer of Jackson township, and they have two children: Daisa and Dora. Etta married James W. Nethers, of this township, and has three children: Pearl, Emmet and Abner B.

John Wesley Fairall, Frazeysburg, Ohio. This is another of the old pioneer families of Jackson township and its members are among the most honored and esteemed citizens. The Fairalls have ever been a sturdy race, and the Biblical injunction to multiply and replenish the earth has been literally fulfilled by them, as the descendants from the original pioneer numbers many hundreds. At a reunion of the Fairall family October, 1887, over 1,100 descendants of the old pioneer were present. William Fairall, the original pioneer, was of English descent, and came to Muskingum from Prince George's county, Md., eighteen miles west of Baltimore, in 1816. He brought his family, consisting of his wife and five children, who were then grown men and women. Three of the children had come to Ohio previously. The eldest son, Levi, had settled in Jackson township in 1810, two and a half miles northwest from Frazeysburg, and two daughters, married women—Mrs. Dove and Mrs. Anderson, the former settling first in Belmont county, and finally in Jackson township, this county; the latter settled in Pike township, Coshocton county. The names of the children of this sturdy old settler were: Sallie, Levi, Eliza-

beth, Horace, Henrietta, Patsey, William and Maria. William Fairall settled three and a half miles west of Frazeysburg, in Jackson township, on the old Coshocton and Newark road, and lived about ten years after coming to this county. He was a man in good circumstances and gave his sons each 100 acres of land. He was a hard worker, and lived to be sixty years of age. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Hyatt, a native of Maryland. She survived Mr. Fairall many years, living to be seventy-eight years of age. Mr. Fairall was a man of excellent character and was well and favorably known among old settlers. His children all married in a few years after coming to Ohio. Sallie married Joshua Anderson, Levi married Comfort Chaney, Henrietta married Gilbert McKey, Horace married Nancy Williams, Patsey married Jacob Ashcraft, William married Mary Clark, and Maria married Col. William Blizzard. [See sketch of Capt. Blizzard.] All these people reared large families, and now a wide relationship exists throughout Muskingum and surrounding counties. Horace Fairall, son of William and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1793, and was reared to the arduous duties of the farm. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. When he came with his parents to Ohio he was a young man twenty-three years of age, and about two years afterward he married Miss Nancy Williams, daughter of an old settler of Coshocton county from Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Fairall were born thirteen children: Wesley, Ruey, Ellen, Rachel (died young), Grafton, Benjamin F., Curtis, Sarah, Mary J., Nancy, Horace, Lucinda and William H. After marriage Mr. Fairall settled on a farm in Jackson township, and soon afterward removed to his homestead three miles northwest of Frazeysburg, where he passed the remainder of his days. In politics he was first an old line whig and then a republican. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist church, and he was church trustee. Mr. Fairall accumulated a handsome property by hard work and economy, and brought up his large family in a proper manner. He had an exceedingly strong constitution and lived to be over eighty-seven years of age. He had a high moral character and exerted a strong influence for good. Like many of the old pioneers he took an honest pride in a good reputation and endeavored to instill into the hearts of his children a love of truth and integrity. John Wesley Fairall, his son and the subject of this sketch, was born August 9, 1818, in Jackson township, and received but a limited education in the log schoolhouse of pioneer days. He spent his youthful days in assisting his father clear land, and being strong and able rather enjoyed cutting down the monarchs of the forest. At the age of twenty-eight he married Miss Lucy E. Vickers, daughter of Tallifero and Henrietta (Romine) Vickers. Mr. Vickers was from Fauquier county, Va., and an old settler of Washington township, Coshocton county, and settled there in 1828. Both himself and wife were of English descent. They were the parents of seven children: Sidney Ann, Laban, George, Emily, Lucy, Maria and James A. Mr. Vickers lived to be seventy-one years of age, and his wife to the age of eighty-two. He built the first sawmill in that part of Coshocton county. Both he and wife were members of the New School Baptist church, and he was a deacon for many years. In politics he was first an old line whig and afterward a republican. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was an honorable, upright man, and was a liberal contributor of his means to all worthy enterprises. He fell dead in church after having taken part in the services. [See sketch of George Vickers.] To Mr. and Mrs. Fairall have been born seven children: James T. (died at the age of eighteen years), Henry H., Maria, Millard, Oscar (died at the age of four years), Ella, and Elma (died in infancy). After marriage Mr. Fairall settled on a farm in Jackson township and here resided until 1888, and all his children were born on this farm. By his own hard labor and with the assistance of his devoted wife, Mr. Fairall became a substantial farmer, and is the owner of 240 acres of land. He was deeply interested in educational matters and was school director for many years. In politics he was first an old line whig and is now a stanch republican. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all his neighbors, and for some time held the office of township trustee, for thirteen years. Mrs. Fairall is a devout member of the Baptist church. Mr. Fairall has always been a temperate and moral man, even in those early days when whisky was used as a common beverage, he used very little of it. He remembers carrying it to the field as a harvest drink for the men. Mr. and Mrs. Fairall gave their children the best education their means could afford, and reared them in a proper manner. They were married as follows: Henry H. (married Martha Evans, and had five children: Lulu, Laura, Beverly, Charles D. and Minnie. The wife died in 1889, and the children make their home with their grandparents), Maria (married J. P. Evans, of Zanesville), Millard F. (married Millie Patterson, and has eight children: I. D., Della M., Allen E., Oscar V., Ernest, Herbert, Vera G. and Ada G.), Lucy E. (married William Phillips, and has two children: Orville M. and Delbert W.). In October, 1888, Mr. and Mrs. Fairall moved to Frazeysburg, where they reside at the present time, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. They are proprietors of the "Hotel Union," and are noted for their hos-

pitality and the attention given their guests. Mr. and Mrs. Fairall had the misfortune to lose their home by fire in 1884. It was a beautiful residence, erected at a cost of about $2,000 ten years previous, and there was but small insurance. When a young man Mr. Fairall taught school in Jackson township several terms, and taught one term after marriage. He has been extensively engaged in buying and shipping cattle to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York city, and during the war was one of the most extensive shippers in this part of the county. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Fairall was Reuben Romine, of Fauquier county, Va. He was a wealthy man and a large slave owner. He died in Virginia. His wife was Lydia A. Smallwood. She rode horseback from Virginia to Coshocton county on two different occasions, and the last time she was over seventy years of age, and came in company with her son, Reuben Romine, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Tallifero Vickers. She was a great weaver, and, although wealthy, she taught all her children to work. Mrs. Tallifero Vickers was presented with two slaves at the time of her marriage, but her conscience would not let her rest, and she returned them to Mr. Romine. The male slave, Henry, was afterward sold for $1,400. Mrs. J. W. Fairall was born in Fauquier county, Va., on the old Vickers homestead July 7, 1825, and was but three years of age when she came with her parents to Ohio. All her brothers and sisters were born in Virginia except James A., the youngest, who was born in Washington township, Coshocton county, Ohio.

E. E. Fillmore, of Zanesville, and one of the oldest living pioneers of Muskingum county, is a native of Clinton county, N. Y., his birth occurring in the year 1812. He is a son of Septa and Eunice (Edgerton) Fillmore, natives of Connecticut, and who immigrated to the state of New York about the year 1794, when that country was a vast wilderness. There they resided in the backwoods cabin of pioneer days, undergoing all the vicissitudes incident to pioneer life. There the father died in 1823 at the age of forty-nine years, followed by his widow in 1861, at the ripe age of eighty-three years. The father was captain of a company in the War of 1812, and was a participant in the battle of Plattsburg. At the time of his death he was a colonel in the state militia. Of his family of eleven children one died in infancy, but the others reached maturity. E. E. Fillmore was the sixth of the family, was brought up on a farm, and acquired his knowledge of books in the subscription schools which were in vogue during his youth, but only attended a few weeks during the winter months. When fifteen years of age he left home and went to Buffalo (at which time his mother was a widow) and secured employment in a mercantile establishment, his compensation being his board and clothes. In 1835 he came to Ohio, by steamboat to Cleveland, and finally reached Zanesville, where, on October 6 of that year he assumed charge of the hardware business under the firm name of Fillmore, Patterson & Co., the Messrs. Patterson being his former employers. Mr. Fillmore has continued this business, and is now one of the oldest merchants of the city and the oldest hardware dealer in the state. The firm above mentioned continued for three years, but in 1838 it became Fillmore & Co., and existed as such for five years, after which Mr. Fillmore was alone until 1862, when he became associated with his son, William A. and William A. Cassel. In 1878 he disposed of his interest in this concern, and in February, 1880, he established his present business, which is a prosperous and popular one. No man engaged in business in Zanesville has been more fortunate in establishing and maintaining a high reputation than has Mr. Fillmore and his stock embraces a large and comprehensive stock of general hardware. In 1875 he erected the Fillmore block on Main street, which is one of the best and most substantial in the city, in 1858 he erected a residence on the outskirts of the city, in the Third ward. He also erected the fine double residence of A. P. Pinkerton, in Putnam, in which suburb he is also the owner of the old Buckingham homestead. He resides on Putnam avenue. He is a stockholder and director in the Ohio Iron company, of which he was one of the organizers in 1857. He assisted in establishing the Brown Manufacturing company, and took an active part in securing the extension of the Pan Handle railroad from Dresden Junction to Zanesville. He is a member of the Episcopal church and subscribed liberally toward the erection of the St. James church, and also assisted in establishing the Central Ohio, and the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville railroads, having been a stockholder in each. In 1836 he married Miss Margaret Arthur, a native of Lancaster county, Penn., and daughter of Rev. William Arthur, a Presbyterian minister. She died in 1877 aged sixty-five years, having borne her husband three sons and two daughters, one dying in infancy and only two living at the present time: William A. and Graham E. Alfred died from a disease contracted while in the Union army. William A. and Alfred were both in the Morgan raid. Although originally a whig in politics, Mr. Fillmore is now a republican, his first vote was cast for William H. Seward for governor of New York in 1833. When starting out in life for himself he had only $300, which he had saved while clerking. In the early history of the public schools he served three terms as a member

of the board of education, and was thrice elected county commissioner on the republican ticket. One of his early ancestors, John Fillmore, was born near Boston in 1702, his father having come to this country from Wales. From this man sprang all the Fillmores of this country, including President Fillmore, also Rev. Gleason Fillmore, whose widow still lives near Buffalo at the age of one hundred and three years. The father of E. E. Fillmore was born in 1774. While discharging his duties as commissioner Mr. Fillmore introduced a new departure in bridge building, and did much good work in that capacity. He introduced the system of putting abutments back into the banks to allow for freshets, and aprons to protect the bridges, and a number of the structures which he erected are in good preservation to-day, the most noteworthy being one at the mouth of Flat run in Wayne township, where nineteen bridges had previously been washed out, thus saving the county many heavy expenditures. When Mr. Fillmore first went to Buffalo in 1827 it consisted of between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, and there were but three steamers on Lake Erie running from Buffalo to Detroit: "The Enterprise," "Henry Clay" and "Niagara." The first steamer on Lake Erie was called the "Walk-In-The-Water." She was lost.

John Findley was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and the son of David and Jennie (Mitchell) Findley. The father was born in Allegheny county, Penn., and was related to Gov. Findley and Dr. Findley, of Pennsylvania. David Findley married in Pennsylvania, and located in Union township, Ohio, on a large tract of land, where the town of New Concord now stands. He assisted in laying out the town, was a public-spirited man, and gave liberally of his means for public buildings and colleges. He reared a family of eight children: Matthew, Able, William, John, David, Samuel, Martha and James, all married, and all deceased, except the wife of John, who is now ninety years of age, and unable to be about. David Findley lived to be over ninety years of age, and died in this county. He was at one time judge of the county, in politics a whig, and a member of the Associate Reformed church, later known as the United Presbyterian church. His son, John Findley, married in Elizabethtown, Penn., and shortly after came to New Concord to live on a portion of his father's farm. His wife (formally Jane Westbay, daughter of Henry and Hannah Westbay, of Elizabethtown, Penn.), was born in 1802. They were the parents of nine children, William A., our subject, being the youngest of the family. John Findley was a prominent man in the county, and took a great interest in church and school matters. He was a member of the Associate Reformed church, and in politics a whig, and died in 1839, the year that William A. was born. His wife is yet living at the age of ninety years. William A. Findley was born in New Concord, Ohio, October 10, 1839, was here educated and graduated from Muskingum college in 1862. He then entered the theological seminary at Allegheny City, Penn., and was licensed to preach in 1865. His first charge was the East Eleventh Street church, of New York city, where he remained some time, and later went to Kansas, where he assisted in establishing several churches, and in building one at Chetopa, Kas., in 1870, of which he was pastor. He then went to Independence, Mo., in 1873, where he has since that time been engaged in evangelical work. While in Allegheny City he married Maggie Gordon, a daughter of Samuel Gordon, a prominent merchant of that city, who was born in 1843. Their union has been blessed with eight children: William G., Frank D., Eddie, Harry P., Ralph, Howard, Emery and Florence, all living. He and his family reside at Independence, Mo.

George Fisher, one of the leading farmers of Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio, was a son of George and Ester (Piper) Fisher. The father was also a son of George Fisher, a native of Germany. When quite young, about the time of the Revolutionary war, the grandfather was kidnapped and brought to the United States, where he was sold. He grew to maturity in Baltimore, Md., and here he married a German lady. They were the parents of a family of twelve or thirteen children, among which were three boys: Thomas, Jacob and George (the father of our subject). The father of this family died in Maryland. George Fisher, the father of our subject, was born in Maryland, here reared and married Miss Piper, the daughter of George Piper. After marriage Mr. Fisher moved to Washington county, Penn., and then to Harrison county, Ohio, where he settled on a farm. He was a gunsmith by trade. He died in 1816, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife died in 1856. To them were born seven children: Eli, George, Jacob, Eliza, Caroline, Ester and Mariah. Of this family our subject and Ester are the only ones living. George Fisher was born in Harrison county, near New Concord, Ohio, in 1808; he attended the district schools of that county, and in 1833 married Mary Welch. They had a family of four children, all deceased; Samuel, Walker, Elizabeth and Jacob. His wife died in 1844, and our subject married a second time, Mary Spray, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fowler) Spray. Her parents were natives of Harrison county, Penn., and of German descent. They lived in Maryland and from there came to Ohio where they died. Mr.

and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of six children: Milton, now living in Missouri; Eli, living at home; Addison, is married and lives near the home place; William, is married and lives near home; Caroline, now Mrs. Poulson, lives in Indiana, and Seneth, living at home. They have two grandchildren, Mary and George. Mr. Fisher came to Muskingum county, Ohio, about 1864, and bought a farm. He has added to this until now he owns one of the best in the county of 300 acres well improved, and he is one of the richest men in this township. Himself and wife worship at the Associate church of Bloomfield, in which he has been an elder for some years. He is a public-spirited man, was justice of the peace of his township for fourteen years, and takes a great interest in politics, sympathizing with the republican party. Although a man of eighty-four years he is still managing his farm, but has retired from active work. His son, Eli, is a practicing physician in this county.

Henry Fisher, farmer and stockraiser of Muskingum county, Ohio, was born in Erie county, N. Y., October 27, 1836, and has been a resident of Muskingum county since 1850. His parents, Clark and Martha (Knowlton) Fisher, were worthy and upright people, and his father was a native of Vermont, born April 23, 1798. He was of English origin and for two years was a resident of Canada, after which he settled in New York, and two years later came to Coshocton county, where he remained for about seven years, following the calling of a school teacher. After one year's residence in Mercer county he returned to Coshocton county, and two years later came to Muskingum county, where he died in July, 1874, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife was born in Vermont in 1082, was married in 1820 and died in 1847. Three years after her death Mr. Fisher took for his second wife Miss Mary Myers, but five years later he was again left a widower. His third union was consummated in 1856, Miss Margaret Dean becoming his wife. She was born in this county and is now a resident of Newton township. There were eight children born to the first marriage, one to the second and one to the third. Of the eight children only three are now living, but the children by the other two marriages survive. The subject of this sketch commenced life as a farmer's boy, and in 1866 commenced following the same calling for himself. In 1872 he purchased a farm of forty acres which he sold after owning two years, and then bought the farm which he now occupies, a fine and well-improved tract of 160 acres, well watered and well improved with good buildings, fences, etc. On August 20, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army and was made a member of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, and took part in the following engagements: Winchester in June, 1863, where he was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond and from there to Bell Island, where he was almost starved to death and then paroled. He was afterward at Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and was then transferred to the Shenandoah Valley and took part in the engagement at Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and others. He was next transferred to the Army of Potomac, and was at Petersburg, Sailor's Creek and the surrender of Gen. Lee. Besides these battles he took part in about 100 skirmishes but was never even slightly wounded. He was mustered out of the service on June 26, 1865, and received his discharge July 1, 1865. On March 8, 1865, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Mangold, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and of German descent. She departed this life on January 27, 1885, at which time she was forty-one years of age. Mr. Fisher's next union was to Mrs. Jennie (Darner) Border, a native of Muskingum county, born March 19, 1842. She is the eldest of five children born to Samuel and Margaret (McClurdy) Border, the former of whom was born and reared in Muskingum county, where he still resides, and the latter born in Zanesville. They were married on June 4, 1841, and four of the children born to them are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of one child: Ralph A., who was born July 21, 1887. To Mr. Fisher's first union the following children were born: Elmer E., born April 30, 1866, is employed in a steel mill in Pennsylvania; Mary Ellen, born December 12, 1868, became the wife of F. Elsworth Voorhies and is residing in this county; Alice E., born September 18, 1876, resides at home, and Mabel E., who was born July 22, 1882. By her first marriage Mrs. Fisher became the mother of two children: Eva I, who became the wife of Charles F. Briles, resides in Fountain county, Ind.; and Maurice E., who makes his home with his mother. Mr. Fisher has accumulated all he has of this world's goods by his own exertions and has succeeded where many others would have failed. He conducts his affairs with good judgment and is wide awake to the interests of his section. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the G. A. R., Hazlett post No. 81. Politically he is a republican and has always taken much interest in the political affairs of his county. He has added to the natural attractiveness of his farm by the erection of a commodious and handsome dwelling-house at a cost of $1,200, and everything about the place indicates that a man of thrift and perseverance has the management of affairs. Although he only received a

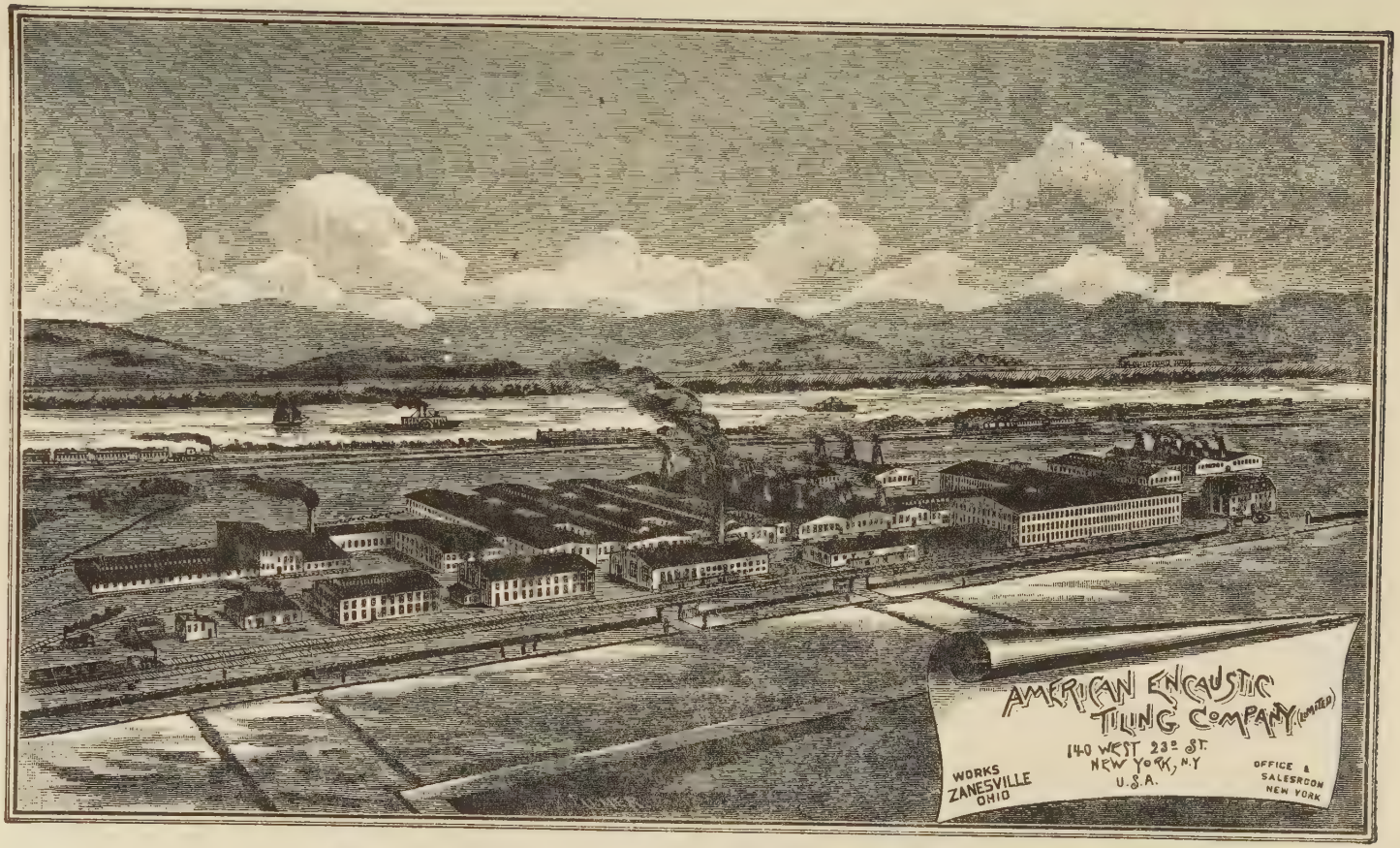
common-school education in his youth he is an exceptionally well-informed man, and keeps in constant touch with the current topics of the day.

Mrs. Beth Ann C. (Beall) Fleming, Nashport, Ohio. The Fleming family is one of the representative ones of Ohio, and among its members are many people of distinction and renown. Daniel Fleming, husband of our subject, and the son of Col. Nathan Fleming, was born on the old homestead, now occupied by his widow, July 26, 1818, and received but a common-school education. At an early age he began tilling the soil, his father leaving much of the management of the farm to him, and on September 17, 1837, when about twenty years of age, he married Miss Amelia Wood, who was born November 4, 1817. She was the daughter of Benjamin Wood, an old pioneer settler of Licking township, Muskingum county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming's union was blessed by the birth of four children: Benjamin W., Thomas C., Albert G. and Amelia A. His wife died March 8, 1848, and on February 8, 1849, he married Mrs. Beth Ann Carter Beall, a native of Ohio county, W. Va., born at Roney's Point February 3, 1827. She was the daughter of Ninnian and Harriet (Smith) Beall, and the granddaughter of Bazil Beall, who was a very wealthy man, and a great slave owner. Bazil Beall moved to Ohio county, Va., at an early day, and in that state received his final summons when sixty-five years of age. He left an extensive property to his sixteen children, who are named as follows, as far as remembered: Ell Ann (died), Ell Ann, Beth Ann, Lee Ann, Syll Ann, Mary Ann, Nancy, Joseph, Benjamin, Citizen, Samuel and Ninnian. The father was of Scotch descent. Ninnian Beall, the father of our subject, was the father of thirteen children, all of whom, but one, lived to be grown: Mary, Bazil and Henry (twins), Ninnian, Nancy (died in infancy), James, Lee Ann (died at the age of twenty-three), Louisa, Alfred, William, Beth Ann, Harriet and Caroline. Mr. Beall moved to near Wheeling, West Va., and in 1835 brought his family to Ohio, settling in Bowling Green township, Licking county, where he bought land. This he increased from time to time until he owned 2,000 acres. He became very wealthy, and was a large dealer in horses and cattle. In Virginia he had been a slave owner, but not as extensively as his father. He was a Methodist in his religious views, but his wife belonged to the Presbyterian church. He died in Licking county at the age of sixty-two, leaving a large property to his descendants. He was an old-time Virginia pioneer, and an excellent business man. Daniel Fleming always lived on the old homestead. He was born in the old log house with double doors, and afterward lived in a house built by Col. Nathan Fleming. In 1867 he built a fine, substantial brick residence, beautifully situated, and this is now one of the pleasantest homes in Licking township. Mr. Fleming was a man universally respected, and held the usual township offices. He was a kind-hearted and liberal man, and always gave a helping hand to the poor and needy. He was a stanch republican in politics, as was his father before him, and always advocated the principles of that party. Mr. Fleming passed a quiet, unpretentious life, and accumulated a handsome property, which he left to his children at his death, which occurred June 29, 1868, when about fifty years of age. He had given his children every advantage for an education, sending them to Zanesville, Mount Vernon and Granville. He was a prominent citizen, was universally respected, and came of one of the best and most noted families of the United States. His second wife, Mrs. Beth Ann (Beall) Fleming, reared with all the tenderness of a true parent, Mr. Fleming's motherless children, and the bond of attachment is as great between them as though she were their own mother. His second marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Harriet L., Henry B., Helen M., Edward (died in Irville at the age of thirty-four years), Fremont (died in infancy) Laura L., William M., Frank M., Ulysses G., Joseph D. and Annie B. Harriet L. Fleming married H. R. Ward, of Newark, and became the mother of two children, Mabel L., and Annie F. Henry B. married Fannie Tanner, and followed farming in Pleasant Valley. They have one child: Daniel C. Henry B. was killed by the cars while crossing the Baltimore & Ohio railroad on the evening of July 31, 1891. Helen married Charles C. Colney, and became the mother of two children: Frank C., (drowned at the age of eight years), and Bessie E. Edward married Alice B. Hueston, and was the father of two children: Earl S. and Lenora, who was burned to death at the age of ten years. Laura L. married John W. Woodruff, and they became the parents of two children: George W. and Joseph D. Mrs. Woodruff died October 29, 1890. William married Miss Ida Woodward, who bore him three children: Bertha, Edith and Forrest. Frank M. married Ella M. Francis, Ulysses G. married Nora G. Francis, and became the father of one child: Mary E. Annie B. married Albert I. Woodward, conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and they have two children: Ethel F. and Edith L. Mrs. Fleming has thus reared a large family of children, and has seen most of them settled in life and the parents of children. She is a kind-hearted and very pleasant lady, and remembers very well the incidents of long ago. The following are the marriages of the children by the first wife: Benjamin W. was a soldier in the Civil

war. He married and had one daughter, Marilla. He draws a pension from the government, and prefers to live in the pleasant quarters of the soldier's home at Dayton. Thomas C. is in the grocery business at Columbus. He married Miss Annie Smith of Mount Vernon, and has one daughter, Maud. Amelia married John W. Blizzard Jr., of Frazeysburg. Albert G. was a soldier and died of typhoid fever at Baltimore, during the war. Mrs. Fleming is now sixty-five years of age. Her eyesight is remarkable, and she can see to read and sew in the evening without glasses. She retains all her faculties and bids fair to live to a good old age. Mrs. Fleming resides on the old homestead, which is a fine tract of land of 150 acres, and this is managed by her son, Joseph D. Fleming, who is a capable young man. He graduated at the Commercial college at Zanesville, and is the owner of fifty acres of land in his own right. The Fleming homestead is a substantial brick residence of modern architecture, and is very comfortable and convenient, its spacious interior being well arranged and filled with evidences of culture and refinement. It is situated in a beautiful valley surrounded by picturesque hills and an abundance of trees and shrubs.

John M. Fleming, farmer, Frazeysburg, Ohio, one of the prominent planters of Jackson township and a descendant of one of the old and much respected families of Muskingum county, Ohio, was born October 30, 1857. His grandfather, Col. Nathan Fleming, was one of the original pioneers of Muskingum county, and located here in 1804. He was commissioned in the militia of the state April 3, 1812, by Jonathan Meigs, was promoted to major October 29 of that year, and held that position until October 5, 1818, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. His son, Albert Fleming, was born on the old homestead at Irville, February 13, 1813, and this property is still in the hands of the Fleming family. Albert started out for himself as a farmer, equipped with a common-school education, and married a Miss Mary Mires, daughter of John Mires, a saddler by trade and one of the early settlers of Irville. Mr. Mires was the father of these children: Charles, Amelia, John, Delilah, Mary, Samuel, Jane, Lizzie, William and Stephen. Mr. Mires moved to Danville, Vermillion county, Ill., and there received his final summons when about seventy years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Fleming were born eleven children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were: Margaret, Daniel, Delilah, Malvine (died at the age of eleven), Mary (died at the age of seven), Clara, George W., Eva and John M. After marriage, or in 1835, Mr. Fleming settled on the farm now occupied by his son, John M., which was then covered by a dense forest, and he cleared a few acres and built a house. He was several years in clearing his estate, and frequently added to the original tract until he owned 500 acres of fine farming land, situated in a beautiful valley. He prospered and in 1845 built a large dwelling. He was well known to the early settlers, and held a number of local positions, being township trustee for some time. His death occurred on February 3, 1889, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife died at the age of seventy-four. She was a member of the Methodist church and Mr. Fleming was a believer in that doctrine. He retired from business in 1884 and resided in Newark the latter part of his life. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity at Newark and Irville. He gave his children all excellent educational advantages. John M. Fleming, like his father before him, chose farming as his occupation through life. He inherited the old home place from his father, and on December 14, 1882, he married Miss Lou A. Stump, daughter of Leonard and Catherine (Claypool) Stump. Mr. Stump descended from an old pioneer family of Muskingum county, and his father, James Stump, was a farmer of Licking township, Muskingum county. The latter was born in Virginia, and came to Ohio with his father at a very early day, settling near Irville. James Stump was a prominent farmer, as was also his son, Leonard. The latter is the father of seven children: Sue S., Mary C., Sarah M. (died at the age of fifteen), Lou A., Fannie E., Emma J. and Lenora. John M. Fleming is one of the prosperous citizens of Jackson township and a descendant of sturdy pioneer ancestry. Many members of this well-known family have become eminent in different walks of life, and all are well respected and honored. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have a pleasant home, and an air of culture and refinement pervades their pleasant rooms. Mr. Fleming is a practical farmer, and stands deservedly high in the opinion of all, being a young man of character and ability.

Mrs. Mary Fleming, Frazeysburg, Ohio. Among the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio, are the Flemings, who descended from one of the most prominent and numerous American families. The name of Fleming is traceable as far back as the eleventh century. It is said that William The Conquerer, king of Normandy, invaded England with a powerful army composed principally of Flemings, inhabitants of Flanders, and that his wife was a Flemish princess. It is also said that a strange family settled in Scotland at a place known as the Fleming-way, and were called by common consent The Flemings, so they finally adopted the name. There is little doubt that Scotland is the home of the ancestors of this branch of the Fleming family. The founders of the family



AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC TILING COMPANY'S WORKS, ZANESVILLE.

in America were William Fleming, of Delaware, and three brothers, and from them all the Flemings in the United States have descended. William Fleming was driven from Scotland to the North of Ireland by religious persecution, tradition says, and with three brothers emigrated to America late in the seventeenth century, settling in Delaware. They arrived in America in 1680, 211 years ago, and took up land under William Penn in what is now known as Kent county, Del. The private records of the family are few and limited, as no one at that time took any account of passing events for the benefit of generations yet to come. The only source left from which can be gained anything like a reliable history of these ancestors of the Flemings, who have become so numerous in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana and other western and southern states, is from the public records of surveys, deeds and wills found on record in the respective offices at Dover, and from Kent county, Del. It there appears that the first emigrants by the name of Fleming were in 1680, as above mentioned. The land upon which they settled is what is now known as Mispillion Hundred, Kent county, and embraced a tract of country three miles square. The four families settled near together, and were all, as far as is known, of the Presbyterian faith, among those dissenters from the Church of England who sought freedom from persecution in the New World. Though tradition tells of the fact that the four brothers grew wealthy, having cultivated large estates, it was not until 1754, many years after their landing, that the first authentic record appears on the court books. This record is the will of Robert Fleming, who died that year and left to survive him a widow, Alice F. Fleming, and several children. Among other things he gave Robert Fleming, a son of Alexander Fleming, 180 acres of land. He also left David, a son of John Fleming, another brother, a farm of 180 acres. The next record is the will of one of the four original brothers, George Fleming, who died May 25, 1759. He left his widow Elizabeth, and four children, a large landed estate. Two of the children were daughters; one, Martha, married Alexander King, and from them descended some of the numerous branches of King families in Delaware and Pennsylvania. These daughters and their descendants lived and died on the old Fleming homestead, which is still standing, occupied by lineal descendants of the original Flemings. Of this landed estate the Delaware railroad runs through a portion, and upon it built the town of Farmington, which was named after Farmington, W. Va. A quarter of a mile from there is situated the Fleming burying ground, where the remains of the early Flemings are resting. The next will is that of William Fleming, who died July 1, 1766, and the next is the record of Alexander Fleming, who died August 30, 1773. William Fleming Jr. died June 7, 1784. He left a widow, Ann, and five sons, to survive him. The sons were named as follows: Nathan, Boaz, Benaiah and Benoni (sons by his first wife), Jane Frame and Thomas (a son by his second wife, Ann Hudson). Benaiah remained on the old homestead, but the others emigrated to West Virginia, in the vicinity of Fairmount. They liked the country, and in December, 1808, returned to Delaware and sold out their interests in the homestead to Benaiah. The latter died in 1845 and left the homestead to his sons, and when they died it passed into the hands of Benjamin H. Thorp, the husband of Mary E., daughter of Nathan Fleming. The Thorps were among the oldest and most distinguished families of Delaware, and Gov. Thorpe is connected to the Flemings through this branch of the family. In 1816 James and Jacob Fleming, two of the original four brothers, sold their land in Delaware and moved westward. They were the sons of Robert Fleming, mentioned above, who died in 1784, and settled near Chillicothe, Ohio, and their descendants are now scattered throughout Ohio and the West. Other members of the family moved to Maryland, and their descendants are numerous there, the original settlement being near Vienna. From the four brothers who settled in Fairmount, W. Va., there are a great many descendants, and the estates of the brothers are in some cases still in the hands of their descendants. Upon the farm of Boaz Fleming, one of the four brothers from Delaware, was built the town of Fairmount, one of the most prosperous places in West Virginia. Until a few years ago the log house of Boaz stood almost in the center of the town. The descendants are among the leading citizens of Marion county. From one comes the present governor of West Virginia; from another the mayor of the town, Hon. Thomas W. Fleming; from another branch comes Gen. R. E. Fleming, whose distinguished services won him honor; also Capt. T. A. Fleming, another veteran, who is well known in the G. A. R. circles, and is at present justice of the peace. Most of the Flemings of West Virginia are republicans, the Governor being one of the few democrats of that name. Gov. Fleming, of Florida, is a representative of the family, who went south many years ago. The family held a national reunion in August, 1891, at Fairmount, W. Va., and members were present from twenty-five states to the number of more than 1,000. The lawyer, merchant, preacher, journalist and laborer, the man of affluence and the one of modest circumstances, all of one family and one blood, gathered

from all sections of the country to exchange greetings, trace kinship, and to form ties of friendship that should exist among those whose blood and name are the same. It was one of the most remarkable reunions ever held in the United States.

Col. Nathan Fleming, the founder of one branch of this family in Muskingum county, was born in Marion county, W. Va., January, 1783, and married Mary Wood, daughter of John Wood, a farmer of West Virginia. To Colonel and Mrs. Fleming were born five children, whom they reared: Margaret, James, Albert, John and Daniel. In the fall of 1804, soon after his marriage, Col. Fleming came to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled at Irville. He cleared a farm, settled there a few years, sold his land and settled one-half mile east of the town, remaining there many years. He engaged in the mercantile business with Beverly Lemert, under the firm name of Fleming & Lemert, Mr. Lemert retired a few years later and Col. Fleming continued the business several years alone. He was a prosperous business man and one of the early shippers of produce from Zanesville to New Orleans, going frequently on the boats himself. He was commissioned in the militia of the state of Ohio, April 3, 1812, by Gov. Return Jonathan Meigs, and promoted to major, October 29, 1812. He held this office until October, 5, 1818, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Mary Fleming is the mother of Finley M. Fleming. This is one of the prominent branches of the Fleming family of the county and lineal descendants of the four original brothers who settled in West Virginia. Mathew Fleming was the great-grandfather, and was a farmer of West Virginia, born September 2, 1741. He married Jane Frame, and they were the parents of twelve children, John and Mathew only remembered. Mathew Fleming died in West Virginia, and his son Mathew was born in Virginia, September 6, 1781. He married in West Virginia, Lydia Fleming, the daugher of Nathan Fleming, the father of Col. Nathan Fleming, one of the original four brothers. To Mathew Fleming and wife were born fifteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity: Daniel Phœbe, Elias, Beniah, Franklin, Susan, Elihu, Rosena, Archibald, Jane, Mary and Martha, all born in West Virginia, except Mary and Martha Mathew Fleming moved his family to Licking township, Ohio, making the journey with horses and wagons, and settled on a farm, now occupied by our subject, Mary Fleming, October, 1820. He cleared up a good farm, consisting of 140 acres. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist church, and he died at the age of fifty-four years. He was a man of excellent character and had many friends. Daniel Fleming, the father of our subject, was born May 15, 1808, in West Virginia, and received a good common-school education. His father was a school teacher and wrote a clear old-fashioned hand, specimens of which are still preserved in the family. Daniel Fleming was about seventeen years of age when he came with his father to this county. He married Mary Bonham, daughter of Rev. Zachariah and Susan (Hooper) Bonham. The father was of Scotch descent, born in New Jersey, and his father was Rev. Hesikiah Bonham, an old pioneer Methodist minister and a well-known preacher of those early times. Among his children are Robert, Jeremiah, Zachariah Zedekiah, Mary and Rachel. Rev. Zachariah Bonham married Sophia Johnson in Virginia, and they were the parents of seven children: Amos, Robert, Johnson, Hesikiah, Isaac, Elizabeth and Jacob. In 1814 Mr. Bonham settled in Jackson township and had a good farm of 200 acres which he cleared up from the wilderness. He gave up riding the circuit and preached in Irville. His first wife died and he married Susannah Hooper, daughter of John and Sarah Hooper, and to them were born three children: Mary, Rebecca and Sarah A. Mr. Bonham lived to the age of sixty-eight years and died on his farm. After his marriage, Daniel Fleming settled on the old home farm and here spent his life. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was class-leader and trustee for many years. He was a stanch republican in politics and a strong union man during the war. He died July 23, 1867, at the age of sixty-four years, and left a wife and three children: Elizabeth, Finley M. and Jacob D. Dr. Jacob D Fleming had a good education, was an excellent scholar and taught school several years. He graduated at Hamilton Medical college, Columbus, Ohio, and is now practicing medicine at Frazeysburg. Finley M. Fleming attended school at Utica, Ohio. Mrs. Fleming the widow of Daniel, lives on the old homestead. In 1879 she built a fine residence and managed the farm until her sons were old enough to assist her. Finley M. was born April 13, 1855, and reared on the farm. He married, at the age of thirty-two years, Nellie K. Frazey, daughter of Guy and Kate (Mathews) Frazey. She is the great-granddaughter of the founder of Frazeysburg—Samuel Frazey. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have two children: Paul D. and Kate. The mother of Mrs. Fleming was the daughter of Alfred Mathews, son of Dr. Increase Mathews, a prominent physician of Zanesville.

One of the most notable mercantile establishments of Nashport, Ohio, is that conducted by William H. H. Francis, who is widely known as a capable, enterprising, and reliable business man. He was born September 3, 1841, in Licking county, Ohio, and is a descendant of one of the prominent

families of Virginia. His grandfather, William Francis, was born in Loudoun county, Va., was of an old colonial family, and was a soldier in the Revolution, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was married in his native state to Miss Mary Romine and they became the parents of twenty-four children, eighteen of whom lived to be grown. In 1816 William Francis came to Licking county, Ohio, settled near the west line of Muskingum county, in Hanover township, and became one of the substantial farmers, owning vast tracts of land and giving his children all farms. He died in 1847, when ninety years of age. He was a member of the Old School Baptist church, in which he served as deacon, and he was widely known among the old settlers as a man of sterling character. His was the first log house that was plastered in that part of Licking county. The children, so far as remembered, were: William, Isaiah, Everett, Lenen, James, Samuel, Stephen, Joseph, Maria, Mary A., Rebecca, and Fannie. The son, William, was the father of eighteen children. Samuel Francis, another son and the father of our subject, was born in Loudoun county, Va., January 26, 1798 and received a meager education in the common-schools of that day. He could read and write well, and had some knowledge of arithmetic. In 1816 he came to the Buckeye state with his parents. He was married to Miss Amy Shadley, daughter of Daniel Shadley, who was one of the original settlers of Licking county. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Francis were born twelve children: Mahlon (died in infancy), Sarah, Mary, Stephen, Hannah (died at the age of twenty-two, a married woman), Basil B., Melissa, David, Rebecca, William H. H., Daniel T., and Elizabeth. Nine of their children are still living, all married and have families. Samuel Francis received fifty acres of land from his father and to this he added from time to time until he owned 220 acres, on which he passed the closing years of his life. He was industrious, hardworking and prosperous. He was a member of the Old School Baptist church for more than sixty-nine years and a deacon over fifty years of that time. In politics he was an old line whig and voted for every president from 1820 up to the present, except for James G. Blaine, having missed that on account of a hard rain and his advanced age, eighty-six years. He voted for William Henry Harrison and lived to vote for the grandson, Benjamin Harrison. On July 14, 1890, when ninety-two years of age, this good man received his final summons. He had a wonderful constitution, was temperate in his habits, although he used tobacco all his life, and retained his mental faculties to the end. He was a well-known man, and a representative Ohio pioneer. In religious matters he was particularly active and assisted liberally with his means to build his church at a time when it needed all the assistance it could get. His son, William H. H. Francis, was born on the old homestead which is still held in the family, and received a good common-school education. At the age of twenty he began learning the mercantile business at Black Hand, Licking county, and continued clerking for two and one-half years, when he returned home where he worked on the farm for one year, two of his brothers being in the army and his father needing help. In 1864 he clerked in a store at Cottage Hill, Muskingum county, but two years later he came to Nashport, where he clerked for N. F. Claypool for six years, after which he embarked in business for himself at that place. In 1884 he bought the building he now occupies, a commodious brick, and has been doing a flourishing business ever since. August 26, 1862, he married Miss Margery E. Drumm, daughter of John and Cynthia (Arter) Drumm, and of Irish descent. John Drumm was of an old pioneer family and was the father of seven children, four of whom are now living: Amanda, Margery E., Sylvanus and Minerva. He died in the sixties. To Mr. and Mrs. William H. H. Francis have been born three interesting children: Orlo D., Ella M. and Charles E. Mr. and Mrs. Francis are members of the Old School Baptist church, and he is clerk in the same. He has the confidence of the people of his township, and has been treasurer of the same for many years. He now holds the office of township trustee. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held the office of secretary, recording secretary, treasurer, vice-grand, noble grand and has been trustee for fifteen years. In politics he is a stanch republican. Mr. Francis takes an active interest in having good schools and has been a member of the board of education for years. He has been postmaster since May, 1887. He stands deservedly high as a citizen and as a reliable business man, and has been notary public for eight years.

Lewis Frazee is the owner of a fertile farm of 355 acres of land in Salt Creek township, and is otherwise well supplied with worldly goods, the result of many hours of honest toil, and much good management. He was born in Greenbush township, Rensselaer county, N. Y., April 1, 1816, to Nathan and Nellie (Barmeger) Frazee, the former of whom was born in England, and in 1820 came to America, settling after a time in this county, where his death occurred in the year 1865. Lewis Frazee was married on the 19th of March, 1840, to Miss Mary J. Neff, a native of Brooke county, Va., and daughter of Christian Neff, and to their marriage an interesting family of nine children were born, four of whom are living: Nathan E., Catherine B., wife of J. J. Moore; Mary E. and Lewis C. Mr. Frazee has always been methodical

in his business affairs, also thrifty and persevering, and his diligence and unremitting toil has been rewarded in the accumulation of an abundant share of this world's goods. He has always supported the men and measures of the democratic party, and in appreciation of his services his party elected him a member of the state legislature from Muskingum county in 1858–59, during which time he proved himself an able and incorruptible legislator. During his busy career he has found time to devote to social pleasures, and he is an honored member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F. He and his family worship in the Presbyterian church. His original farm, or old homestead, is now the property of his daughter, Mrs. Moore, and in addition to his fine farm of 355 acres, above referred to, he is the owner of large farming interests in Missouri, and is a wealthy and influential citizen.

Among the men gifted alike with energy and enterprise stands Jesse Frazier, the prominent merchant and popular postmaster of Coal Hill, Muskingum county, Ohio. He was born April 1, 1836, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Atkin) Frazier, his father a native of Virginia, and his mother of Pennsylvania. Jesse Frazier was reared on a farm, attended the district schools until the age of twenty-one, when he began for himself, working by the month for his father. This he continued two years, tilling the soil in the summer, and teaching school during the winter months. On the 27th of October, 1859, he married Miss Eliza James, daughter of John and Huldah James, of Meigs township. Soon after marriage he commenced farming, and continued this occupation with fair success until the year 1873, when he started a general store at Coal Hill, where he has been in business ever since. He is a pleasant, enterprising and honorable business man, practical and reliable, and highly respected by all with whom he has dealings. In 1874 he was appointed postmaster of Coal Hill, and he has filled this position in a satisfactory manner ever since. He has also held the office of township treasurer since 1885, and was elected county treasurer in November, 1891. Mr. Frazier is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a stanch republican. He holds membership in the Baptist church.

Among the old settlers whose names and history adorn the pages of the "Memoirs of Muskingum County" none are more favorably known than William Frazier, who was born in Ohio county, W. Va., near Wheeling, March 7, 1806, a son of Samuel and Eleanor (Robinson) Frazier. On the 23d of September, 1830, Mr. Frazier was married to Nancy Armstrong, a daughter of Rev. Armstrong, and the year following the celebration of their nuptials, they settled on the farm in this county on which Mr. Frazier is now living. He first purchased 120 acres of partially cleared land from Jonathan Carlisle, and to the improvement and cultivation of this and adjoining land since purchased he has devoted the best energies of his life. His union with Miss Armstrong resulted in the birth of the following children: Eleanor, born February 23, 1832, the deceased wife of George Dutton, her death occurring November 5, 1881; Elizabeth, born January 9, 1834, wife of Dr. Robert George, of Elgin, Ill.; Samuel A., born September 9, 1837, and died April 2, 1842; Rosanna, born April 30, 1839, wife of Capt. Henry C. Baughman, of Mona, Kas.; Margaret Ann, born January 16, 1842, wife of Robert Morrison, of Thomasboro, Ill.; William H., born January 23, 1845, and resides in Taylorville, Ohio, and Robert A., born September 22, 1847, is a resident of Nevada, Iowa. Mrs. Frazier died on the 25th of August, 1848. Mr. Frazier's second marriage was celebrated November 6, 1851, Miss Sarah Whitaker, the daughter of Lemuel Whitaker, a pioneer settler of Brush Creek township, becoming his wife. She was born March 21, 1818, and died February 13, 1862. Mr. Frazier's third marriage was consummated on the 5th of March, 1863, Miss Kate Weaver becoming his third wife. She was born in Germany, February 2, 1839, and has borne her husband two children: Hattie, wife of Charles U. Shryock, born January 17, 1864, and Samuel, born December 30, 1867, and died September 19, 1878. The mother of these children died on the 10th of June, 1878. Mr. Frazier has been a member of the Presbyterian church a great number of years, and has always been a consistent Christian gentleman, having the confidence of all with whom he has had acquaintance or business dealings. When he first came to this county he was engaged in sawmilling quite extensively, and manufactured considerable quantities of lumber. The carding and woolen factory formerly located at Taylorville he operated for a number of years, and he yet has an interest in the gristmill at that place, in which he is jointly interested with his son William. Mr. Frazier has, during his long and not uneventful life, been a republican in politics, voting with that party on all questions of national and local importance. In his father's family there were eleven children, all of whom, with the exception of two, are dead: Robert, who resides in Missouri, and the subject of this sketch, who was the youngest of the family. Those deceased are James Robinson, Samuel, Elizabeth (wife of Samuel McCoy), Andrew, Rosanna (wife of Jesse Davis), James, Margaret (wife of John Bell), David, Hamilton and Robinson. Grandfather Frazier was born August 28, 1776, and died March 31, 1850. His wife was born February 5, 1778, and died July 25, 1850.

Among the prominent farmers and large landholders of Muskingum county must be mentioned Stockton Frazier, Frazeysburg, Ohio. His father was Samuel Frazier. [See sketch of James Frazier.] Stockton Frazier was born January 17, 1829, in Belmont county, Ohio, on his father's farm, and was but seven years of age when his father removed to Muskingum county and settled in Licking township. He received a common-school education and was brought up as a farmer. He married, October 19, 1859, Elizabeth A. McCann, daughter of Maxwell and Margaret (McDonald) McCann. The father was a son of James McCann [see sketch of Orville McCann], and was born in 1800, in Westmoreland county, Penn., shortly after his father came from Ireland. He received a common-school education, was brought up a farmer, and came to Muskingum county with his father at the age of sixteen years. He married Margaret McDonald, daughter of Joseph McDonald, a native of Virginia, who came to Muskingum county at an early day. Maxwell McCann was the father of seven children: John, Joseph, Martha, James, Elizabeth A., Sarah and Carolina. Mr. McCann was a prosperous farmer, owning a good farm of 300 acres. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and has held the office of township trustee. He was a strict democrat, and lived to the age of seventy-five years, dying in 1875. C. E. Frazier now lives on the old McCann homestead, in Cass township, which Stockton Frazier bought some eight years since. After his marriage Stockton Frazier settled on the farm where he now lives and then bought 160 acres of his father, paying for it $3,000. By industry and hard labor, combined with good management, he has increased his property until he now owns 1,300 acres of land. Both Mr. and Mrs. Frazier are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Frazier has been elder for many years, and assisted to build the Muskingum Presbyterian church. In politics he is a stanch republican, and has held the office of township trustee, but takes little interest in politics besides keeping up with the times. To Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have been born eight children who lived: Alfred A. (a lawyer of Zanesville, educated at Granville and Wooster, Ohio, and at the law school at Cincinnati. He married Emma Clark, and has two children. He is a successful lawyer and well-known politician of Zanesville); Samuel L. (who also received a good education at Granville and Wooster. He deals in stock and wool, and married Rosa Welch. They have four children, and live at Frazeysburg); Maxwell (is a farmer, of Muskingum township; was educated at Wooster, and married Angie Lemert. They have one child); James H (educated at Wooster, Ohio; is a farmer, of Jackson township, and married Kate Bennett. They have one child); Charles E. (is a farmer, of Cass township; was educated at Wooster, and married Enna Blizzard. They have one child); Margaret R., Rose E., and Luella J. are young ladies at home, and are receiving good educations. Mr. Frazier is a man well informed on all important subjects of the day, and has a good library. He is interested in educational matters and all subjects for the advancement and good of the county. He has a beautiful home, of brick, two stories high, with everything about it to make it comfortable and pleasant.

J. W. Frazier, Frazeysburg, Ohio. Mr. Frazier's great-great grandfather, David Frazier, who was the founder of the Frazier family in America, was born in Scotland, and was there married to his first wife, who died, leaving him with one child, a son, Samuel. Mr. Frazier's second marriage resulted in the birth of four children—two sons and two daughters. The two sons, James and Alexander, went to Kentucky at an early date, and the daughters married, one becoming Mrs. Craig and the other Mrs. McCoy. The former lived in Middle Wheeling Creek, W. Va., and the latter made her home near Xenia, Ohio, and reared a large family, the descendants of which still reside there. Samuel Frazier, son of David, and the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in York county, Va., but left home when quite young and went to Shippensburg, Penn., where he learned the tanning business. He married Miss Rosannah ———, a native of Buck county, Penn., and to them were born four children: Margaret, William, Samuel and David. Samuel Frazier resided for some time in Burkeley county, Va., and here his son Samuel was born. He then moved to Washington county, Penn., thence to Ohio county, W. Va., and, in company with others, built a fort to protect themselves from the Indians, at what was then called Williamson's Place, near Roney's Point. Samuel Frazier Jr., son of the above, and the grandfather of our subject, was born August 28, 1776, in Berkeley county, Va., and was a farmer by occupation. He was married March 29, 1798, to Miss Eleanor Robinson, who was born February 5, 1778, and who was a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Harrison) Robinson. Andrew Robinson was born in County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to America at a period antedating the Revolution. He was a driver of packhorses at the battle of Brandywine. His wife, Elizabeth Harrison, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and they were married in Maryland at a place called Head Elk or Elk Forge, in Westmoreland county, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were the parents of two children, James and Eleanor. James was born before the family moved to West Virginia, and accidentally shot himself when sixteen years of

age, dying with lockjaw. Andrew Robinson and wife died in Ohio county, W. Va., when quite aged. Samuel Frazier and wife, Eleanor Robinson, became the parents of twelve children: James (died in infancy), Samuel, Elizabeth, Andrew, William, R——, James, Margaret, David, Hamilton, Robinson and Robert. Eleven of these children lived to be over sixty-five years of age, no deaths occurring among them for nearly seventy-nine years. Samuel Frazier died March 31, 1850, and his wife died July 25 of the same year. Mr. Frazier was an extensive farmer, owned vast tracts of land, and was a slave owner, although he liberated all his slaves before his death. He built a flouring mill at Roney's Point and was the owner of a hotel and most of the property of the village. The Fraziers were, for generations, Presbyterian covenanters, and finally United Presbyterians. Samuel Frazier was a good business man, and left at his death a handsome estate. The Robinsons were also wealthy people, and Mrs. Frazier inherited considerable property. Samuel Frazier, the third son of the above, and father of our subject, was born in Ohio county, W. Va., June 13, 1800, and received a good practical education. He married, February 11, 1823, Miss Rebecca Brice, daughter of Rev. John and Jane (Stockton) Brice, the former a Presbyterian clergyman, who preached at the Forks of the Wheeling creek, West Alexander, at an early day. He died in 1810. He was twice married, first to Rebecca Kerr, who bore him two children, James and Jane, and the second time to Jane Stockton, which union resulted in the birth of these children: John, Mary, Rebecca, Margaret, Sarah and Elizabeth (twins), Alice, Eliza, Francis and Jane A., all now deceased, but leaving many descendants. The Stockton family is scattered all over the United States, and among its members are several Presbyterian ministers. Rev. John Stockton was a noted minister, and preached at Cross Creek, Penn., for fifty years. Samuel Frazier, like his father, was the father of these children: John Brice (died at the age of thirteen), Samuel R. (deceased), Eleanor, Stockton, William H., James M., Jane A., Elizabeth, James W., Mary A., Brice, Virginia and Samuel. After marriage Mr. Frazier lived two years in Ohio county, W. Va., but moved from there to Belmont county, Ohio, about 1824 or 1825, settling on wild land five miles from the county seat, where he cleared a farm and resided twelve years. In 1836–37 he came to Muskingum county, settled on a farm in Licking township, and by his industry and thoroughness accumulated a fine estate of about 1,000 acres in this county. He was a practical and successful farmer and a good business man. He and wife were members of the United Presbyterian church, but afterward the Old School Presbyterian church. In politics he was an old line whig, and afterward a strong abolitionist, although brought up in a slave-holding family. He was subsequently a strict republican and strong Union man during the war. He was one of the early temperance men, and prohibited the use of liquors in the field on his farm. At one time the men refused to work on that account. He was a man possessed of great firmness of character and always took a high stand for the cause of right and justice. He was an elder in the church for about forty years, and in his death, which occurred April 3, 1889, when nearly eighty-nine years of age, the people lost one of their most esteemed and respected citizens. He assisted in building three churches, two in Muskingum township and the Frazeysburg Presbyterian church. He was a true Christian in all that the words imply, and from a long line of distinguished ancestors he inherited his many excellent traits of character. To such men as these, and to such families, we owe the balance of good which makes the Buckeye state so powerful and prosperous. His wife died June 8, 1872, when over seventy-three years of age. James W. Frazier, our subject, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 13, 1835, and received a fair education in the common schools. He inherited from his father a love of learning, and added to his stock of useful information by reading good books, newspapers and periodicals, and is a self-educated and exceedingly well-informed man. He is conversant with the leading movements of the time, and has marked opinions of his own upon all important subjects. Coming of a race of agriculturists, farming has constituted his principal business through life, and as a farmer he has always been successful and enterprising. In October, 1862, Mr. Frazier was drafted into the service of the United States as a soldier, and was in camp at Zanesville for two months, after which he hired a substitute for three years, paying therefor $300. One year later he enlisted in the Ohio Home Guards, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment O. V. I., and in May, 1864, was mustered into the service of the United States, his regiment being assigned to the eastern division of the Army of the Potomac, then operating in Maryland, with which he served 100 days. The climate was unhealthy, and many in his regiment had typhoid fever and died. Mr. Frazier was dangerously ill of this dread disease and did not recover for two months, he and Cornelius Collins, one of his comrades, being the only ones in the company whose lives were spared after taking the disease. As it was, Mr. Frazier returned to his home shattered in health, and has never since fully recovered. October 10, 1864, he married Miss Alma Vandenbark, a daughter of Gershom and Mary (Baird)

Vandenbark, who bore him two children: Charles and Bessie M. Soon after his marriage he bought a farm located two and one-half miles north of Frazeysburg, and to the 240 acres in the original tract he has added by subsequent purchases until he owned 640 acres, and upon which he lived until 1890. In religious belief Mr. Frazier is a Presbyterian, as was his father before him, and he was one of the constituent members of the Frazeysburg Presbyterian church. He has been active in all its affairs since its organization to the present time, having served continuously as an elder and as the superintendent of its Sunday school, and the fact that he was one of the building committee who had charge of the erection of its house of worship, will not be without historical interest. Mr. Frazier's first great sorrow was caused by the death of his wife in 1871. This devoted wife and mother, and devout and zealous Christian woman, was an active member of the Methodist church. Her father, Gershom Vandenbark, was a native of New Jersey, of Holland-Dutch descent, who came to Muskingum county with his father, David Vandenbark, who was one of the very earliest settlers in Licking township. In 1873 Mr. Frazier took for his second wife Miss Eliza Gorsuch, a daughter of Joshua Gorsuch. [See sketch.] This lady was one of the original members of the Presbyterian church at Frazeysburg, and was a woman of refined character and exceedingly gentle disposition. She was a true mother to the orphan children of Mr. Frazier, and devoted to them all the tenderness she could have lavished upon her own flesh and blood. Of singularly even temperament, gifted with spontaneous kindliness, it may be said of her that she never became impatient, and was a truly beneficent power in this little household, every member of which remembers her with tender love and affection. Her death, which occurred July 17, 1890, brought to Mr. Frazier his second great affliction. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Frazier removed from his old farm to Frazeysburg and there located on a small place of fifty acres, which he had purchased for a home during his declining years, leaving his son Charles in charge of the homestead. He owns here considerable real estate, and has an interest in the Frazeysburg flourmill and in the tile factory. He takes an active interest in the prosperity of the village, and is a member of the board of health, in that capacity and in other ways exerting a strong influence for good. All his life long he has been deeply concerned in the cause of education, and for many years he held the office of school director in his district. Honesty, industry, prudence and caution have been the leading characteristics of the Frazier family in all generations, and these traits have been manifested always and in a marked degree by Mr. Frazier. As a practical business man his record is excellent, and he is at this time one of the largest land owners in the county. Socially he is popular with all who know him, and in all respects he is a creditable representative of the sterling stock from which he has descended. His son, Charles W. Frazier, now twenty-three years of age, received a thorough education at the Ada Normal university, at Ada, Ohio, and is now a practical and successful farmer. He was married in 1889 to Miss Nellie Hamilton, and has one daughter named Gracie. Mr. Frazier's daughter, Bessie M., married James Stitt, part owner and superintendent of the Frazeysburg flouring mill. She has one son named James F.

Among those prominently identified with the business interests of Muskingum county, Ohio, is John W. Fogle, who occupies the Odd Fellow building at Chandlersville, Ohio, and carries a stock of hardware, stoves, farm implements, etc. His birth occurred at McConnelsville, Morgan county, Ohio, November 15, 1850, and he was the only child born to the marriage of John and Rebecca (Hamilton) Fogle. The father was a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and of German descent. The mother was of English origin. Both are now deceased, the father dying in 1860, and the mother three years later. In the spring of 1863 John W. Fogle began learning the stonemason trade with an uncle, continued at this four years, but only followed it one year after learning. In the spring of 1872 he married Miss Jennie Allen, daughter of Sam Allen, and their union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Charles and Alice. Mr. Fogle has been in the hardware business for the past two years, and is held in the most favorable repute, owing to his enterprise and to his upright, honorable business methods. Previous to engaging in business for himself, or in 1878, he began traveling for a pump manufacturing establishment, and sold from two to three hundred pumps annually. He remained on the road until January, 1891, when he was obliged to stop to attend his rapidly increasing business. He was at one time a contractor for building work also. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and in politics is a democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, a liberal supporter of the same, and is a public-spirited citizen.

George L. Foley, probate judge, Zanesville, is one of the representative men of Muskingum county, Ohio, and as he was born and reared in the county the people have had every opportunity to judge of his character and qualifications. His parents, James and Catherine (Shipman) Foley, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. The family located in Muskingum county, Union township, village of Norwich, in about 1832, and

the father followed the trade of a shoemaker. The latter still resides in Norwich. He is the father of five sons and four daughters, seven of which are living, and of whom George L. is the eldest son. George L. Foley was reared in his native county, and received his education in the public schools of Norwich. He learned his father's trade and worked at the bench until 1881, being engaged a part of the time in farming, continuing this until elected to his present office in 1881. Previous to this he had held the office of township clerk and justice of the peace of Union township, holding the former position from 1875 until 1882, and the latter from 1875 to 1882, when he resigned both of said positions to accept that of probate judge. He has been elected to his present office four terms successively, which speaks in the highest term of his efficiency and ability in that position. He was married on November 19, 1885, to Miss Flora Buchanan. Socially Mr. Foley is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent Order of Elks. In politics has always been a republican.

James Foley Sr. was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on May 8, 1826, and was the youngest but one of six children born to William R. and Barbara (Kinney) Foley. William Foley was a native of the Emerald Isle, and came to this country during the War of 1812, participating in the same. He was married in Chester county, Penn., and afterward removed to Pittsburg, where he assisted in building the first bridges of that city. His wife, who was also a native of Chester county, Penn., was the daughter of Frederick Kinney. She remained in her native county until her marriage, and then, in 1824 or 1825, accompanied her husband to Monroe county, Ohio. The fruits of this union were six children: Bartholomew, Eliza, George (who now resides in Chandlersville, this county), Thomas (residing in Smith county, Kas.), James (subject) and John C. (died at the age of about six years). The father of these children died about 1832 or 1833, and the mother received her final summons on August 8, 1880, when eighty-three years of age, her birth having occurred on February 10, 1797. She first moved to this county in 1829, and made her home here until her death. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church all her life, and was very active in all church matters. Only three of her children are now living, two in this county. Her father, Frederick Kinney, was of German-English descent, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife was of German descent. James Foley's early recollections were of Guernsey and Muskingum counties, and he received a limited education in the former county. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age he began cutting cordwood at 25 cents a cord, and in this and other ways made a living. When twenty-two years of age he married Miss Catherine Shipman, a native of Saint Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, born July 4, 1827, and one of a family of eight children born to Walter and Ann (Wilson) Shipman, natives of Pennsylvania, and both of German descent. The father was a Revolutionary soldier. Their children were named as follows: George, Charity, Rebecca, Catherine, John, Stephen, Josephine and Zenith, six of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Shipman died in Belmont county, Ohio. They had one son in the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Foley were born nine children, seven of whom are living: George (probate judge of Muskingum county), Stephen (married and is a shoemaker in West Virginia), Josephine (was the wife of Davis Hadden, of this township, and died when twenty-one years of age), Mary K. (resides in New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, and is the wife of B. D. Yow), Jason (died when five years of age), Elizabeth (is the wife of John W. Hadley, of Marion, Ohio), Laura (at home). James F. (traveling salesman for a Columbus drug house) and Henry S. (who is in the iron mills at Martin's Ferry). Mr. and Mrs. Foley are worthy members of the Presbyterian church. He was formerly a whig in politics, but since the war he has affiliated with the republican party. Socially he has been a member of the Norwich Masonic order for forty years, and is a Mason. Mr. Foley is engaged in farming and owns seventy acres of excellent land in the edge of Norwich. He is a public-spirited citizen, and takes an active interest in educational and religious matters, as well as all other enterprises of a laudable nature.

J. P. Ford, painter, glazier and dealer in plate glass of all kinds, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in July, 1829. His parents, Henry and Lucinda (Piatt) Ford, were natives of England and Ohio respectively. The father came to the United States when about eight years of age, or in 1815, and located with his parents in Zanesville, where he received his education. He learned the shoemaker's trade and followed this until his death in 1860. The mother had died a number of years previous. This family consisted of five children—two now living: J. P. and Lucinda, the latter residing in Logan, Ohio. J. P. Ford learned the painter's trade in his youth and worked as a journeyman for a few years. He subsequently opened a shop in partnership with G. W. Stark (1854), continued this for two years, and then dissolved partnership, since which time he has been engaged in business alone. He is the second oldest painter in Zanesville, has ever retained the confidence of leading mercantile and financial circles, and is a merchant of the highest standing

and soundest judgment, whose success has been developed upon the sure basis of efficiency and integrity. He deals in French plate glass, plate, stained, cathedral and crystal sheet glass, and also does paper hanging and decorating. Mr. Ford is a director of the Home Building and Savings bank. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has been treasurer of Blue lodge for over thirty years and also treasurer of commandery, chapter and council. He is a stockholder in the Citizen's National bank. He was married in 1852 to Miss Lucinda Brookover, a native of Muskingum county, who bore him three children: Ella, Carrie, and Frank, who is deputy probate judge. Mr. Ford took for his second wife Miss Mattie Lee, and they have three children: Hattie, Lee and John. The family are members of the First Baptist church of which he has been deacon, treasurer and trustee.

Charles H. Fox, a farmer and stock dealer of Wayne township, Muskingum county, Ohio, was born in this county, July 11, 1836, and was educated in the common schools and the schools of Zanesville. He commenced the battle of life at the age of sixteen years as a stock driver and butcher, and successfully followed both or these callings until 1857, when he entered the employ of his uncle, William Fox, as clerk in his grocery, where he remained until April 17, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer infantry, three months' service, and was discharged in August. In April, 1862, he went to Washington, D. C., in the employ of his uncle, and remained until July. In September he went with the Squirrel Hunters to Cincinnati in the Kirby Smith raid. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Celia A. Sloan, of this county, daughter of R. H. and Lois Sloan. In November of the same year he entered into partnership with Mr. Jacob Slack in the grocery business, and in May, 1864, was commissioned captain of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer infantry and mustered in the regular service for 100 days. He was at Maryland Heights, Baltimore and Monocacy Junction; returned to Zanesville and was mustered out of the service August 24. He and Mr. Jacob Slack then bought a two-thirds interest in the grocery of his uncle, William Fox, where he remained until 1870, when he sold his interest in the store and purchased a farm in Wayne township and went to farming and dealing in live stock. To himself and wife four children have been born: Kate E., Harry, Mary (deceased), and Maggie. His parents were Asa and Ann Ross Fox. Asa Fox was born in Loudoun county, Va., and raised in Washington, D. C., coming to Zanesville in 1827. Mr. Fox was a butcher by trade, and was one of the first butchers of Zanesville. He reared a family of six children, five of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch being the eldest: William T., Miranda (deceased), Mary E., George R. and Asa L. William T. at the beginning of the war enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer infantry. After this regiment was discharged, he reënlisted in Company D, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was with Sherman in his memorable march from Atlanta to the sea. Their father died in 1869, aged sixty-five years, loved and respected by all. Ann Ross Fox, mother of Charles H., was born in 1815, became a member of the First Baptist church when fourteen years of age, and was married in 1833. She died, January 29, 1884. Elijah Ross, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Zanesville in 1802, where he followed his trade of gunsmith. In the War of 1812 he entered the service and was detailed to repair the boys' flintlocks. After the war he carried on his trade until his death in 1865. Mrs. Charles Fox is the eldest in a family of eight children: William H. (who died in August 1884), Margaret J., Harriet, Charles W., Mrs. W. H. Allen, Robert (who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness) and Martha.

Charles H. Galigher, farmer and gardener, Zanesville, Ohio, was born in Muskingum county in 1844, and his parents, James and Adaline (Lee) Galigher, were natives also of this county, and of Irish and German parentage respectively. Grandfather and Grandmother Galigher were natives of Baltimore, Md., and came to Muskingum county, Ohio, about 1800, settling near Zanesville, when that city was hardly known. The grandfather followed flatboating from that point to New Orleans, and continued this occupation all his life. He died in Cincinnati of cholera at an early date. He was one of the first settlers, and where now are stately residences and cultivated farms, then Indians and wild animals roamed through the wilderness. Many were the hairbreadth escapes and thrilling adventures of those sturdy pioneers who made possible the pleasant homes of to-day. James Galigher, father of our subject, was educated at Zanesville, in a little log cabin with slab seats, and his schooling was fair for that early day. He was always considered a well-educated man. He was married about 1838. After the death of his father he and his brother quit the river, and began learning the hatter's trade, following this for some time after his marriage. He became quite successful in this business, had several men working for him, and for many years supplied the trade of the county. There are one or more men yet living who worked for him, Jacob Off being one of them. In 1852 Mr. Galigher purchased the farm on which our subject now resides, which then consisted of 219 acres at $32 per acre, and it is now worth $150

per acre. At that time there were about 150 acres improved, and he immediately moved upon it, and there received his final summons in 1881. To Mr. and Mrs. Galigher were born eight children: Margaret, wife of L. D. Dillon, resides in Knoxville, Tenn.; Richard, resides on a portion of the old homestead; one died in childhood; Charles H. (subject); Bettie Deitz resides on a portion of the old homestead; Ella, wife of David Tipton, resides in Omaha, Neb.; Annie, wife of Charles Bell, resides in Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. Ida Burgess is a resident of Columbus. Mrs. Galigher was a worthy and exemplary member of the Baptist church at Zanesville, and died in 1873. Mr. Galigher was a member of the A. F. & A. M., Amity lodge No. 5, Zanesville. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Richard Lee, came to Ohio in 1800, and upon arriving here entered what is now West Zanesville, his family residence standing where the round house of the B. & O. R. R. company now stands. This land was then purchased at $2.25 per acre, and Zanesville was then only a boat landing. Mr. Lee became quite wealthy, although he had started a poor man. He reared a large family, and many of his descendants are residing in and around Zanesville. He was with W. H. Harrison against the Indians, and participated in many desperate battles. He died in 1850 at quite an old age. Grandmother Lee died some years afterward at the age of ninety years. Charles H. Galigher was born in Zanesville, and received his education in the common schools, this being about the first of the free-school system in Ohio. He has always shown a marked preference for agricultural pursuits, and this has been his principal occupation through life. In 1864 he joined Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio infantry, and went immediately to the front, participating in the battle of Fredericksburg, Md. He was discharged in Zanesville in 1865, after coming home. He then resumed agricultural pursuits with his father on the home place, and in 1866 was married to Miss Clara Brenhots, daughter of Louis and Sidney (Patterson) Brenhots, both natives of the Keystone state. Mr. and Mrs. Brenhots were the parents of five children: George W., Charles, Rebecca, Louis (was accidentally killed) and Clara. Mr. Brenhots was one of the first undertakers and cabinet makers of Zanesville, was quite successful, and accumulated considerable property. He died in 1886 at the age of eighty-two. His wife still survives, and is past the age of eighty. Both were reared Quakers. Mr. Galigher's union was blessed by the birth of two children: Louis F., at home, and Adelia, attending school. Mr. Galigher has filled a number of local positions in a creditable and satisfactory manner, having been township clerk and school director. He and wife hold membership in the Baptist church of Zanesville. Socially Mr. Galigher is a member of the I. O. O. F., Muskingum lodge No. 128, and he is also a member of the G. A. R., Hazel post at Zanesville. Politically he is a republican. His first vote for president was in 1866 for Gen. U. S. Grant, and his last for W. H. Harrison. Mr. Galigher's son, Louis F., is a member of Battery C, First Regiment of Light artillery, National guards, and is gunner and corporal.

N. T. Gant is a wholesale gardener, farmer and dairyman, and is the owner of over 300 acres of land near the city of Zanesville. One hundred and fifty acres, which are located about two and a half miles from the city, are devoted to stockraising as well as to coal mining, the yield being ample to help supply the citizens of Zanesville, as well as the surrounding country with coal. Mr. Gant was born in Loudoun county, Va., May 10, 1822, his mother, Edith Tolbert, being a slave and the property of John Nixson. Her second husband was a Mr. Gant, and in 1844, having been freed by the will of her master, she came with Mr. Gant and her son, the subject of this sketch, who also had been freed, to Muskingum county, Ohio. In Mr. Nixon's will it was also stipulated that they should have their expenses paid to some free state. N. T. Gant's mother only enjoyed her freedom a short time, for in 1846 she departed this life. Her son was first married in Virginia, May 11, 1844, to Miss Maria Hughes, who was born in Virginia and was a slave of Miss Jane Russell, from whom Mr. Gant purchased her freedom. She died in this county, October 1, 1877; after having borne her husband twelve children. Elizabeth (wife of Robert Manly), Sarah (wife of Dr. Norton), Maggie (wife of George W. Potts), Nelsen T. (at home), being the only ones now living. On January 10, 1879, Mr. Gant was united in marriage to his second wife, she being Miss Lavenia Neal, a native of the state of Virginia. To their union one daughter has been born: Lulu. When Mr. Gant first came to this county he engaged in gardening for Theodore Converse and for five years remained in his employ, at the end of which time Mr. Converse died and Mr. Gant began business for himself. When he first came to this county he had only 50 cents in money, but by persistent endeavor and by the exercise of sound business judgment and principles, he is now wealthy. He recently sold twenty acres of land to F. M. Townsend for $20,000 for a park, which is now one of the finest in the state and is called Gant park in honor of its former owner and one of the county's most worthy citizens. Mr. Gant has always been mindful of his financial interests and has driven many a shrewd and profitable bargain. No man living is more devoted to his family and

friends and he has given all his children good collegiate educations and they repaid him by industrious application, his son, Nelson T., being exceptionally bright and promising. His daughters are intelligent women and are well versed in music. He has always been deeply interested in the welfare of Zanesville and has done as much as any citizen in the county to develop her resources and to further her interests. His career points its own moral and has few parallels in the history of "men of mark" among the colored people. He and his wife and a number of his children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church on South street, Zanesville, and of this church his first wife was also a worthy member.

Fred S. Gates has steadily and surely made his way to the front in the profession of law during the fifteen years of his practice in Muskingum county, and his reputation and record are first class for integrity and trustworthiness in all matters intrusted to him. He is careful and painstaking in all pleadings and court proceedings and for clearness and accuracy the legal instruments drawn up by him can not be excelled. He was born in Zanesville, December 25, 1854, his parents, M. V. and Mary (Fell) Gates, being also natives of this county, born in the year 1826. The father was a contractor and builder by occupation until five years since and many of the handsomest and best buildings in Zanesville and the surrounding country are monuments to his skill. He is now devoting his attention to farming and as a tiller of the soil is no less successful than as a contractor and builder. In the public schools of Zanesville Fred S. obtained a practical education and in 1872 graduated from the high school, after which, for two years, he followed the calling of a pedagogue. He began his legal studies in 1873 in the office of F. A. Seborn and in 1876 was admitted to the bar, and has ever since been a practicing lawyer of this city. The interests of his clients are regarded by him as of the first importance, and he is regarded as a conservative and prudent counsellor, whose advice can readily be relied upon. He has a large civil practice and he is regarded as one of the most capable members of his profession in the county. He has always supported the principles of the republican party and in 1887 was the attorney for the city of Zanesville. He has shown his approval of secret societies by becoming a member of Moxahala lodge No. 144, of the I. O. O. F. and Phœnix lodge No. 388, of the K. of P., of which he is a charter member. On April 28, 1878, his marriage with Miss Anna Taylor was consummated, the latter being a native of this county. They have two children: Fred S. Jr. and Harold T. Mr. and Mrs. Gates are members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church.

Theo. F. Gault, druggist of New Concord, Ohio, and one of that town's successful, enterprising business men, was born in Washington county, Penn., on April 6, 1850. His parents, William and Louisa (Lyle) Gault, were natives of Washington county, Penn., the former born about 1805 or 1806 and the latter about 1811, and they were married in their native county. William Gault was one of six children, who were named as follows: John, Mary, Jane, William, Samuel and David. Mrs. Gault was the daughter of Moses and Sarah (Kerr) Lyle, natives of Northampton county, Penn., and was the eldest of eleven children born to this worthy couple. They are named as follows: Louisa, Mariah, Ezra, Rucina, Sarissa, Eliza, Harriet, Sarah, Aaron, Ellen and William. Mr. Lyle removed with his parents to Washington county, Penn., when two years of age and there attained his growth and was married. William Gault remained in his native county until grown, was there married and there reared most of his children. In 1859 he emigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, settled on a farm within a half mile of New Concord, in Union township, and there engaged in merchandising, which he continued until 1862. At that time his son, who was in the business with him, enlisted in the army, and Mr. Gault sold out, subsequently purchasing a large farm near Otsego, this county. He was the owner of this at the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1865, in New Concord. He died very suddenly the night after Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. He was a strong Union man, and was an active supporter of the republican party. In religious and educational matters he was also very active, and was prominently identified with the Presbyterian church. He was prosperous in a business way, and what he accumulated in the way of this world's goods was the result of his own industry and enterprise. He was a well-informed man, and was well posted on all the current topics of the day. Mrs. Gault died in September, 1878, in full communion with the Presbyterian church. They were the parents of nine children, who are named in the order of their births as follows: Milton (died in 1874, when about thirty-five years of age), Margaretta (died in 1882), Albert G. (now residing in Columbus, Ohio, and is chief box clerk in the postoffice department), Ada S. (died in 1890), William P. (who is engaged in the drug business in Columbus), Mary (died in 1878), James L. (resides in Zanesville and is a member of the firm of Wilhelm, Speer & Co.), T. F. (subject), Ellen (who died at the age of four years). Two of the sons, A. G. and W. P., were in the Civil war, in the Seventy-eighth regiment Ohio Volunteer infantry, and were in a number of engagements. The former served as lieutenant, and the latter as a private.

The father of these children was prominently identified with the affairs of the county, and was well and favorably known all over it. Theo. F. Gault continued in Washington county, Penn., until about nine years of age when he came with his father to Muskingum county, Ohio, and he supplemented a common-school education by attending the high schools of New Concord. After the death of the father the children took the means that were left and embarked in the drug business, our subject gradually purchasing the business. He was with his brother, W. P., until December, 1882, when he bought his share, the latter going to Columbus. Early in life Mr. Gault was interested in bands, and was leader of the New Concord Silver Cornet band for some time. He is a wide-awake, thoroughgoing business man, and for the past ten years has been in business for himself. He is not married. Mr. Gault is an active republican in his political views, and has held the office of city councilman. He was a delegate to the Chicago republican convention in 1884, and is at present a member of the county executive committee. He is prominent in the political affairs of both county and state, and is interested in schools and churches, being in sympathy with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Gault's sister, Ada S. Gault, is a lady whose memory will remain green in the minds of the brave "boys in blue" who enlisted from Muskingum county, long after her body has moldered to dust, for she was an indefatigable worker for their interests during the war. Since then she had taken a leading part in all soldier reunions and all public affairs of that kind, and was loved and honored by all. The soldiers of this county will ever remem- Ada Gault. She was born at Cross Creek village, Washington county, Penn., and died on January 25, 1890. She had a class in the Presbyterian Sunday school and was a member of the church, having united with same when quite young. She was a noble Christian woman.

Jonathan Gaumer. In the space allotted in this volume it would be impossible to give a detailed account of the career of this gentleman, but it is only just to say that in his walk through life his course has been marked by honesty, industry and a manly, independent spirit. He is a native of Washington township, Muskingum county, Ohio, born June 24, 1822, and was the eleventh child born to Daniel and Hannah (Boughman) Gaumer, the father a native of Virginia, born April 10, 1781, and the mother of Pennsylvania, born in 1785. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Gaumer, was a native of Germany and came to this country at an early day. He served under Washington in the Revolutionary war and was drum-major in the army. Daniel Gaumer, father of subject, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He had passed his youthful days in Somerset county, Penn., but in 1809 he moved to Washington township, Muskingum county, and settled seven miles above Zanesville on a farm on the Muskingum river. In 1824 he moved to Salem township and here died in September, 1859, The mother, who was of German descent also, died in Salem township in 1874. They were the parents of the following children: Lydia (deceased), was the wife of David Shirer; Catherine (deceased), was the wife of V. Shirer; William (deceased); Esther, the widow of V. Shirer, resides in Adams township, this county; Jacob (deceased); Gideon (deceased); Rebecca (deceased), was the wife of John Wimer; Daniel Jr. (deceased); Lebanon, who is residing in Guernsey county, this state; George is now living in Mercer county, Penn., and is a Lutheran minister at Greenville, that county; Jonathan (subject); Charles, residing in Douglas county, Kas., Jesse residing in Illinois and Anthony, who died in the army. The parents of these children were worthy members of the Lutheran church. The father was a democrat at an early day but later became a whig. He was an honest, upright citizen, and a man universally respected. He was in comfortable circumstances and at his death left a good farm. Jonathan Gaumer was educated in the district schools of Salem township and in 1840 he started out to make his own way in life. He taught school for about five years but afterward worked at the carpenter's trade and ran a carding mill for some time. After this he began farming and continued to till the soil until 1883, when he sold out and settled in Adamsville, where he now resides, retired from the active duties of life. Mr. Gaumer was married in 1846 to Miss Mahala Barrett, daughter of John and Rachel (Heskett) Barrett, and a native of Adams township, Muskingum county, Ohio, born July 6, 1824. She was the third in order of birth of six children: Amelia A., Hannah J., Thomas, Nancy J. and John. Mr. Barrett was a native of Loudoun county, Va., but settled in Adams township, Muskingum county, in 1821. His wife, who was also a native of Loudoun county, Va., died November 26, 1853, and Mr. Barrett followed her to the grave in 1862. They were members of the Baptist church. During the War of 1812 Mr. Barrett served as captain of a company. Mr. and Mrs. Gaumer are the parents of eight children—three sons and five daughters: Thomas M. is married and has three children, all sons, (he is now editor and proprietor of the "Champain Democrat," Urbana, Ohio); Charles N. is married and resides at Mansfield, Ohio, (he is editor and proprietor of the Richland county "Shield and Banner," Mansfield, Ohio, and is serving a second term as representative from Richland county Ohio); Hannah J., now Mrs. Buker, resides

in Monroe township; Rachel V., now Mrs. D. R. Palmer of Zanesville; Daniel H., a well-known resident of Zanesville and the editor and proprietor of the semi-weekly and daily "Signal" (he served one term as representative in the Ohio legislature from Muskingum county, and one term as senator from the Muskingum and Licking counties senatorial district); Martha and Mary (twins), the former the wife of J. M. Dean, of Xenia, Ohio, and the latter a teacher in the Orphan's Home at that place; and Cidda A., who is now Mrs. S. H. Barr, of Zanesville. Mr. Gaumer has given his children every advantage for a good education and all of them have taught school except one. Mr. Gaumer had three brothers in the Civil war: Lebanon, Jesse and Anthony. Jesse was wounded twice. Mr. Gaumer was formerly a whig in politics but he is now a democrat. During Cleveland's administration he held the office of postmaster at Adamsville, and he has held other positions in his township. He and Mrs. Gaumer are members of the Lutheran church and are esteemed and respected citizens. They have a fine residence in the town of Adamsville.

Hon. Daniel H. Gaumer was born on a farm near Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, November 11, 1857. His forefathers were among the pioneer settlers in that part of the county, where both his father and mother are yet living. His grandfather, Daniel Gaumer, came to Zanesville from Somerset county, Penn., in 1809, and chopped his road through the woods from Zanesville to Washington township, where he entered from the government a farm, on which Mr. Gaumer's father, Jonathan Gaumer, was born, June 24, 1822. He afterward moved to Salem township with his parents, and now resides in the village of Adamsville. Educated in the district and village schools near and at Adamsville, and living his earlier years on the farm, in early manhood Mr. Gaumer took up the occupation of school teacher. He rapidly rose to good rank as an educator, his last years as such having been put in as superintendent of schools at Marseilles, Wyandot county. Having accumulated a little capital, the savings from his salary as teacher, and having a desire to enter journalism, in February, 1882, purchased a half-interest in the Xenia "Democratic News," at the same time naturally turning his attention to politics. During his comparatively short residence in Xenia, his services as a political manager were recognized and highly appreciated by the leading democrats of Greene county. In 1883 he sold the "Democratic News," and acquired an interest in the Zanesville daily and weekly "Signal." January 16, 1889, by purchase of the interest in that newspaper concern of James T. Irvine, he became sole proprietor and editor of the "Signal." On several occasions he served on the democratic executive committee of Greene and Muskingum counties, and was a presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket in 1884. In 1888 he was an alternate delegate to the St. Louis convention. In 1887 he was elected representative from Muskingum county to the sixty-eighth general assembly. He was a working member of the house, and represented the democracy of Muskingum county so creditably that in 1889 he was nominated for state senator from the joint fifteenth and sixteenth districts composed of Delaware, Licking, Muskingum and Perry counties, and elected by a good majority, of which the respective counties gave the following: Licking, 1,438; Muskingum, 240; Percy, 308; total 1,986, reduced only by Marshall's majority of 353 in Delaware county to 1,633, the largest majority given any candidate from this district since the war. He was renominated for state senator in the same district in the campaign of 1891, and through a loss of democratic votes to the people's party and democratic stay-at-home votes the result showed him but one plurality on the face of the returns. The two members of the election board of Licking refuse to certify to the returns for senator from that county, and as a result no certificate of election was issued to either candidate, and his competitor, Hon. George Iden, from Licking county, was sworn in as the representative from the district, his party having the majority in the state senate. Mr. Gaumer's record both as representative and senator is one which has made him known throughout this and adjoining states, and is a subject of pride to his friends and constituents. Mr. Gaumer is a democrat from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, and personally and through his journal one of the ablest exponents of democracy in Ohio. He is honest, aggressive and reliable, popular both as a friend and foe, for as a fighter he is open and outspoken, and it is this very frankness that makes everybody like him. He is one of the most successful men who ever entered the political arena in this county, and that he is deservedly popular at home is attested by his rapid official and business advancement. December 24, 1882, he married Miss Emma Kennedy, of Marseilles, Wyandot county, Ohio.

Daniel G. Geyer is counted as one of the prominent farmers of Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, residing about two miles from New Concord. He was born in Highland township, the son of Daniel and Charity (Bond) Geyer, and the seventh of a family of ten children named as follows: Peter (who died in the fall of 1891. His family live in Highland township); Ruth (deceased); Martha (deceased); Joseph (deceased); Steven (deceased); James (who is living in Highland township); Daniel G. (subject); Elizabeth

(deceased); Sophia S. (the widow of William Grummon, see sketch); and Samuel J. (living in Highland township). The father settled in Union township, this county, when only twelve years of age, but was a native of Pennsylvania. The family records can be found at the home of Samuel J., in Highland township. He lived in Union and Highland townships and held a membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, dying in 18—. Daniel G. Geyer, his son, was born November 2, 1833, and attended the Bloomfield schools. At the age of twenty-five he started out for himself, and shortly after married Mary Hatfield, the daughter of William and Jenneat Hatfield. Mary was reared by her uncle, Andrew McDonald, of Concord, and died eleven months after her marriage at the age of twenty-three years. Our subject's second marriage occurred in 1863, and was to Mary C. Hines, they are the parents of a large family. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was attached to the Army of the Potomac with Sickles as commander. Some of his principal engagements were at and near Parkersburg. He suffered much from exposure, and was discharged September, 1864, at Zanesville. The same year he settled near New Concord with his wife, on a farm of 128 acres, and upon which he yet resides. He is the seventh owner of the place, it having been opened by a man named Reasoner, at an early day. He is busily engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has built a comfortable house and barn on his farm. Mr. Geyer is a republican in politics; socially he is a member of the G. A. R. Hanson post No. 168, Ohio, division of New Concord, and holds a membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He takes a very active part in all church and school work and has been school director of Fox Creek. Mrs. Geyer was a daughter of Nathan and Delia (Brelsford) Hines. The father was a native of Virginia, born in 1803, and lost his parents at the age of twelve years. He grew to maturity and married in his native state, then moved to Ohio and settled at Marquand Mills, where he reared his family. About 1850 he moved to Rich Hill township, went from there to Illinois, three miles from Peoria, but remained there only six months when he returned to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled on the farm that was known as the St. Clair farm. There he resided until his death, April 1, 1886. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church and held the office of deacon. He was greatly interested in politics and voted the republican ticket. Mrs. Geyer's mother, formerly Delia Brelsford was born in 1799, and died October 9, 1871. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a hard worker in the same, and was the mother of seven children, five now living: Samuel L. (is a farmer of Rich Hill township, and married Nancy Cabean); William B. (who died in 1889, was a man of family and left a wife and three children. His first marriage was to Sevilla Childs and his second to Mariah Gregg. Two of the children are from the first wife); Margaret (who is the wife of I. Bell, of Norwich); John N. (who died at the age of twenty-one years); Mary C.; Emma (who is the wife of Jacob Galligher, of Union township. They have one child. Her first marriage was to J. H. Bell, and she had three children: Clara V., Walker L., and Nathan T. Her first husband died in 1870, and she married the second time in 1873); and Nathaniel W. (who lives in Sandusky). Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Geyer were the parents of seven children: Charles, Anson W. (who married Jenetta White, daughter of Alexander White, of Highland township, now deceased, his widow is living in Barnville. They have one daughter, Grace May); Logan, Eugene (who married Lena Blair, of Cambridge, Ohio. He is a school teacher and attended Muskingum college. They have one son Harold F.); Maggie D., (at home); Carry A. and Harry H. Mrs. Geyer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, is very charitable and interested in all church work.

John Milton Given, a popular druggist of Chandlersville, Ohio, well known for his honesty, energy and intelligence, was born in Muskingum county, Rich Hill township, Ohio, October 15, 1847. He was the third in order of birth of five children born to Andrew and Jane (Dixon) Given, the father a native of Washington county, Penn. The latter came with his parents to Muskingum county, in 1814, when but four years of age, and with them settled in Rich Hill township. After growing up he became a farmer and followed that occupation all his life. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His death occurred in 1872, and his worthy companion followed him to the grave in 1880. John M. Given grew to manhood on the farm, secured a fair education in the common schools, and began business for himself as a druggist in 1872. This he has followed ever since and with unusual success. His stock is valued at $1,500, and embraces everything in the line of pure drugs, chemicals, medicines, cigars, etc. Special attention is paid to the prescription department, and all orders in this line are filled with the utmost care and accuracy. In March, 1879, he was married to Miss Alice Crumbaker, daughter of O. H. P. Crumbaker, and the fruits of this union are two children: Kenneth James Cary, Florence Mary. Although a democrat, Mr. Given is not a strong partisan, and votes for the man regardless of party. He has a pleasant home and is surrounded by the comforts of life. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

Charles Convers Goddard, attorney at law,

Zanesville, Ohio, was born March 26, 1836. He was admitted to the bar April 15, 1857, at the age of twenty-one years, and graduated from the Harvard law school, Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1861. September 20, following, he was appointed captain in the Seventeenth United States infantry. He resigned his commission May 26, 1864. In January, 1871, he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Thomas L. Young. He is also United States commissioner. He is the possessor of the finest law library in the city, left him by his father, Hon. Charles B. Goddard, who for forty-seven years (1817–64) was a member of the Muskingum county bar. Charles Backus Goddard was a native of Plainfield, Conn. His father, Calvin Goddard, lived the greater part of his life at Norwich, Conn., and was a judge of the supreme court of that state. Charles B. Goddard came to Ohio in 1817. He traveled from Pittsburg to Marietta in a small, open rowboat; stayed a few weeks in Marietta, and then, by the advice of Mr. David Putnam, selected Zanesville as his home. He went to Gallipolis, in company with Thomas Ewing, and was there admitted to the Ohio bar. Settling in Zanesville, he married Harriet Munro Convers, daughter of Daniel Convers, June 6, 1820. He soon acquired a large practice in the Muskingum valley, and continued in active professional labor to near the day of his death, which was February 1, 1864. In 1838–39 he represented Muskingum county in the house of representatives of Ohio, and from December, 1845, until the spring of 1849, in the Ohio senate, of which last named body he was speaker during the session of 1847–48. He was a major-general of Ohio militia for a number of years. He was well read, both in general literature and in law; indefatigable in work; dignified and forcible as an advocate; he relied more on reasoning from principle than precedents. A competitor of Ewing, Stanbery, Hunter, and others of like repute, he was "a foeman worthy of their steel." He possessed a high sense of honor and ever sought to elevate the ethical standard and *esprit du corps* of the profession. He was generous and hospitable. He outlived all his early associates and rivals in the Muskingum bar; was in continuous practice much longer than any other, and for years he was a leader worthy of the regard and respect of the whole community. An accurate portrait of him hangs in the library of the Zanesville athenæum.

Thomas Goff of the Globe Hotel of Frazeysburg, Ohio, belongs to one of the old families that came to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1806. Thomas Goff, the father of the subject of this sketch, was of English descent, born near the border of Wales. He was a bricklayer and mason and came to America before the War of 1812. His family consisted of his wife, *nee* Martha Thumwood, and six children: Sarah, Betsy, Mary J. William, Thomas and Samuel. Mr. Goff lived a few years in Philadelphia, where he followed his trade, but in 1806 came to Zanesville and continued to follow his trade for twenty years. He died in that city when about seventy-five years of age. He was a substantial man and accumulated a goodly property, becoming well known as a respectable, honest, industrious man. The only one of his family now living is Samuel, now eighty-four years of age, living with a son in Indiana. In a letter to one of the children of the subject of this sketch he says: "When I was a boy, I learned to chew tobacco and smoke and when I got to be a man I quit it at the age of thirty-two and signed the old Washingtonian pledge. I am now in my eighty-third year and never spent one cent in a saloon in my live and have'nt had three days' sickness since 1828, and I attribute my health to my manner of living. I am a prohibitionist, but never voted for the third party." Thomas Goff, son of Samuel Goff, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in the city of Ludlow, Schropshire, England, February 18, 1794, and died August 19, 1868. This record is from the old Goff family Bible. He received a limited common-school education, learned the bricklayer and mason's trade and came with his father's family to America in 1797 and here worked at his trade and became a contractor. He was married in Zanesville to Miss Mary A. Mart, who was also of English descent, her people being residents of Zanesville before the Goff family. Her brothers and sisters were as follows: Lydia, Eliza, Alice, Thomas, George and John. Mr. Mart was from a very wealthy family and engaged in no business in this country, receiving remittances from England. It is said, that money belonging to the Mart heirs is yet in existence. The Mart children received legacies from England after their father's death which occurred at Zanesville at the advanced age of eighty-three. They were members of the Church of England, and in this country were Episcopalians. Thomas Goff Sr. and his wife became the parents of seven children: William L. B., Mary A., Martha B., James T., Thomas, Rosetta and Marietta. After his marriage, the father of these children purchased a farm near Zanesville on which he resided until 1838, when he traded the farm for one, consisting of 320 acres, in Jackson township, on which he moved with his family. He cleared this land from timber, built a double log house, afterward erected a good frame house in which he lived until his death, which occurred in his seventy-fourth year, August 19, 1868. Both Mr. and Mrs. Goff, were members of the Episcopal church at Dresden, and in politics he was first an old line whig and

afterward a republican. He served this country as a soldier in the second conflict with Great Britain —the War of 1812—and had a great antipathy for the English although himself an Englishman. Owing to the fact that he was born on English soil he was considered a citizen of England, and had he been captured while bearing arms against the English would without doubt have been hung. He was in several important battles, among them Lundy's Lane and did not forget the famous war cry, "Remember the river Thames." He was captured by the British and condemned to be hung but being confined in a log cabin he managed to make his escape during the night by tunnelling through a huge snow drift. He served in this war for one year and received for his services a land warrant for 160 acres in Iowa near Cedar Rapids, which he afterward sold for $2,200. He was the only mason in his section of Muskingum county and the most of the buildings put up in those early days were erected by him. He was a straightforward and honorable man, whose word was as good as his bond. He had the respect of all who knew him, was genial, kind hearted and affectionate in his family. Thomas Goff, his son and the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson township, May 19, 1838, and was named for his father. He received a common-school education, and in early boyhood was made familiar with the duties of farming. July 19, 1860, he married Miss Mary A. Clements, daughter of Andrew Clements and Margaret Clements, the former of whom was born in the north of Ireland about 1797, and was there married, becoming the father of one child, William, who was born in that country. Mr. Clements came to America about 1819 or 1820, leaving his wife and child in Ireland and being an expert weaver of fine goods secured employment in Pittsburg. After a few years he sent for his wife and child, meeting them at New York, and returned to Pittsburg where they remained some time. They then came to Jackson township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and entered some heavily timbered land. By diligent effort he cleared it and made a good home for his family, becoming the owner of about 400 acres of land. He was physically very strong and possessed great endurance and throughout his entire life was sick but very little. He and his wife were members of the Episcopal church and politically he was a republican. He lived to be eighty-nine years of age and up to the last retained his strength to a wonderful degree. He was a man who possessed much determination, and having no educational advantages in his youth, he learned to read and write after he was married, attending school after he came to Jackson township, and often carrying one of his children on his back to and from school. He would frequently in his young days, walk to Zanesville, a distance of twenty miles, to pay his taxes, returning the same day. He was well known among the old settlers as a man of strict integrity and liberal in his dealings. His wife lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight years. They were the parents of seven children: William, Margaret (who died young), Jane, Margaret, George (died young), Elizabeth and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Goff, directly after their marriage, came to Frazeysburg where they still reside. Mr. Goff owned a farm near the town, and for thirteen years followed the occupation of farming, but in 1875 traded his farm for the "Globe Hotel" in Frazeysburg, but this was burned to the ground in 1879 and was a total loss. He immediately rebuilt and since that time has conducted the hotel as before. In 1864 he enlisted in the Civil war, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served 110 days, principally in Maryland. Mr. Goff is a member of the Presbyterian church, the G. A. R., Griffe post, No. 321, and the I. O. O. F., Olive Branch lodge, of Newark, Ohio. Mr. Goff is widely known throughout this county as he has been in the hotel business for many years. He has always kept a good and reliable house and the traveling public is well pleased with their entertainment, for the food is well prepared and abundant, and the rooms are comfortably and tastefully furnished. Mr. Goff makes an admirable host and in his efforts to conduct a first-class hotel is ably seconded by his wife. They are the parents of five children: Ida M., Mary A., Thomas, Carrie A. and Bessie J. Politically Mr. Goff is a republican.

Charles Gorsuch, farmer, Zanesville, Ohio. The Gorsuch family in America originated from three brothers, Thomas Talbot, Charles and Lovelace, who left England to come to the United States four generations back. The first named returned to England and there died. Norman Gorsuch, grandfather of Charles Gorsuch, and a descendant of one of these brothers, was born on a farm in Baltimore county, Md., May 10, 1756, and was the founder of the family in Ohio. He was married in Maryland to Miss Katura Gorsuch, who was born October 10, 1765, and who was of the same name but no relation. To them were born nine children: Charles, Eleanor, Nicholas, Margaret, Joshua, Achsah, Rachel, Abarilla and Mary, all born in Maryland. Norman Gorsuch settled on a farm in Baltimore county, Md., and there remained until fifty-nine years of age. He was a large land and slave owner. In 1815 he emigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled in Muskingum township, on land now occupied by his grandson, Charles Gorsuch. He brought his family with him in a covered wagon, relics of which are seen on the old homestead at the present time. He en-

tered a quarter section of land, which was densely covered with heavy timber, and on which he soon made a clearing and erected a log cabin. He resided there for about thirteen years, after which he moved to another part of the township, and there died, on September 3, 1828. His wife survived him until January 25, 1841. Mr. Gorsuch brought from Maryland one slave girl, Hagar Dorsey, who grew up and is still living in Zanesville, having been reared by the family. The remainder of the slaves were set free after a certain time. Mr. Gorsuch had about 360 acres of land, all of which he gave to his children. His son, Joshua Gorsuch, and the father of Charles Gorsuch, was born April 4, 1798, in Baltimore county, and was fairly educated in the common schools. When seventeen years of age, he came with his parents to Muskingum county Ohio, and early in life became inured to the hardships of pioneer life. The woods teemed with game of all kinds—deer, bears, wolves and wild turkeys—and young Gorsuch became a noted hunter. He was married, on January 22, 1829, by Rev. James Fleming, to Miss Philander Thrap, daughter of Joseph and Jemimah (Van Camp) Thrap. Mr. Thrap was a native also of Baltimore county, Md., and his father, Robert Thrap, who was of the same county, married Elizabeth Hilton, and was the father of ten children: Robert, James, John, Joseph, William, Sallie, Betsey, Nancy, Ellen and Polly. All of these children came to Muskingum county at an early day, and each reared a family. Robert Thrap settled on a farm in Muskingum county, and there passed his last days. Joseph Thrap, his son, was married in Virginia, where the family lived for some time, and became the father of twelve children: Adaline (died in infancy), Philander, Israel, Lucinda, Julia A., Harriet, John, Joel, Marcus, James, Ellen and Martha A. In the spring of 1804 Mr. Thrap settled near Hanover, Licking county. He put in his crops, and the same fall moved his family from Virginia. His father, Robert Thrap, came with his family about the same time. Joseph Thrap settled in the southwest corner of Muskingum township in 1809, and here passed the remainder of his days. The county was a wilderness when he first settled here, and he was one of the pioneers. He was a member of the Methodist church, a devout man, and meetings were held regularly at his house before there were any churches. He became a local preacher and followed his ministerial duties for many years in the wilderness. He united in marriage many of the early settlers. He was ninety-one at the time of his death, and his wife lived to be eighty-seven. He made many converts and was a great factor in establishing the Methodist church in the backwoods country. He would work six days in the week on his farm and then preach Sundays. He was a stanch Union man during the war, and sixteen of his grandsons served as soldiers, three as captains. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Gorsuch they settled on the old home farm, and here Mr. Gorsuch passed the closing scenes of his life. His venerable wife still resides in the old home. Their family consisted of nine children: Charles, Cynthia, Joseph T., Emeline, Jane, Norman W., Eliza E., Mary A. and Margaret E., all of whom lived to be grown except Emeline, who died in infancy. Eliza died July 17, 1890, aged forty-seven years. Seven of the children are still living. Mr. Gorsuch was an excellent citizen, a successful farmer, and was liberal in his methods of dealing. He died December 5, 1883, and was nearly eighty-six years of age. He gave each of his children a good education, and spent his means liberally to further all worthy movements. He was loyal to the Union, during the war, and one of his sons, Joseph T., was in the famous Ninety-seventh regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, Company G. He enlisted as a private and was promoted through the different grades until he held the rank of captain, in which capacity he was serving when he was shot through the hand, at Kenesaw mountain. He was at home but one week, when he rejoined his regiment. He served four years, and was in all the battles of his regiment. Capt. Gorsuch is now a resident of Zanesville, and one of the proprietors of the glass works. He is a prosperous business man. The old Gorsuch homestead was built in 1849. The mother is now eighty-five years of age, and still retains her memory and mental faculties to a wonderful degree. She has lived through the settlement and progress of this part of the Buckeye state, and well remembers the old pioneer days. She reared a large family of children, to whom she was indeed a counselor and guide. Her son, Charles Gorsuch, was born October 10, 1829, on the anniversary of his Grandmother Gorsuch's birth, and on the farm where he now resides and where he has passed over sixty-two years. This old farm has been in the Gorsuch family for seventy-six years. Charles Gorsuch received a good, practical education, and became one of the prominent and successful agriculturists of the county. He has held the offices of township clerk, treasurer, and supervisor, and has been interested in school matters, holding the office of school director for some time. He now controls 420 acres of fine farming land, and is a raiser of fine stock, horses, cattle, hogs, etc. In politics he affiliates with the republican party. He is a man of intelligence, and is a great reader of books and papers, of which he keeps on hand a goodly supply. His brother, Norman W., is engaged in the cattle business in Texas, and is successful at this. Mr. Gorsuch is a representative Ohio farmer, industrious, honorable

and straightforward; he takes a decided interest in all laudable enterprises. His sister, Margaret, married James R. Gilkey, of Adrian, Mich., and became the mother of two children: Jennie and Alberta. Cynthia married John Welsh, a farmer, of Licking county, and has four children; Edmond, Laura, Joseph and Rose. Mary A. married George B. Vandenbark, a farmer, of Muskingum county, and they have three children: Harry, Fred and Weldon. Eliza married J. W. Frazier, of Frazeysburg, Ohio. She is now deceased. Jane, another sister, is at home.

William A. Graham, banker, of Zanesville, Ohio. Zanesville, Ohio, is constantly enlarging the scope of her influence and the volume of her commerce and industries, and has need for additional capital and financial facilities. This fact was apparent for some time and resulted in the establishing of the First National bank, of which William A. Graham was one of the organizers, and of which he has been a director since 1864. In July, 1878, he was elected president of the bank, succeeding Peter Black, whose death occurred the same month and year, and he is recognized as an authority in banking and finance, is a vigorous exponent of the soundest principles governing the same, and under his guidance the bank has an ever-widening career of usefulness and prosperity. Mr. Graham was born in New York state January 9, 1821, and received his education in the Mount Pleasant academy. At the age of eighteen years he entered a drug store in New York city, conducted by his father and brother, in which he was actively employed for a number of years. In the spring of 1845 he came to Zanesville and purchased a half interest in a drug establishment owned by the late David Maginnis, for, owing to the failing health of the latter in 1850, he was compelled to retire from the business, and Mr. Graham immediately purchased his interest and conducted affairs on his own account for many years. He at different times admitted as partners in the concern several of his clerks, and the same store is at present owned and conducted by his son, Clarence V. Graham, and Kennedy M. Baush, under the firm name of Graham & Co. For a number of years past Mr. Graham has devoted his attention to the banking business, and his success is as substantial as it is well merited. Mr. Graham has never been identified with politics more than to vote for the men of his party, but has devoted his attention entirely to his business affairs, and his efforts have been crowned with success. He has taken a deep interest in almost every public enterprise that has arisen in the interest of Muskingum county, and has been connected with nearly every railroad entering the county in some way or other, and is now a director of the C. & M. V. R. R., and also of the Zanesville & Ohio railroad, is a stockholder in the Blandy Machinery company and the Ohio Iron company, besides a number of other important enterprises. He is an honorable and careful business man, and is very popular and respected in financial circles. He was married in May, 1847, to Miss Sarah Van Hamm, a daughter of the late Dr. John Van Hamm, who was a very prominent man in political circles, and was at one time United States minister to Chili. Mrs. Graham was called from life in 1888, after a happy married life of forty-one years. Of four sons born to them the eldest two died in early childhood. Willis Hamm Graham is a resident of Kansas City, and Clarence V. resides in Zanesville.

Hon. Moses Moorhead Granger is personally one of the most popular of men, and as a lawyer his career has been a succession of conquests. To become distinguished at the bar requires not only capacity, but also sound judgment and persevering industry, and these qualifications are combined in no gentleman of the Muskingum county bar to a greater extent than in Moses M. Granger. He was born in Zanesville October 22, 1831, and in Lancaster, Ohio, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hoyt Reese, daughter of William J. Reese, her mother being the elder sister of Gen. William T. Sherman and Senator and Secretary Sherman. Mr. Granger graduated from Kenyon College, Ohio, August 7, 1850, and in January, 1853, was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio. During the Rebellion he served in the Union army from January, 1861, to the last of December, 1864, and rose in rank from captain to major, from that to lieutenant-colonel and finally to cólonel by brevet. He was in the following battles: Winchester, June 14, 15, 1863; Locust Grove, November 27, 1863; Wilderness, May 5, 6, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, May 9, 10, 12, 18, 19, 21, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1, 3, 1864; Petersburg, June 23, 1864; near Charlestown, W. Va., August 21, 1864; Winchester, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, besides a number of skirmishes. The first year he served in Gen. R. L. McCook's brigade, George H. Thomas' division in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, but his regiment, the Eighteenth United States infantry, was not in any regular engagement during that time. He left that regiment in June, 1862. He has filled the position of city solicitor of Zanesville, prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county, judge of common pleas of the Eighth Judicial district of Ohio, his election taking place December 10, 1866, and reporter to the supreme court of Ohio. Judge Granger is the father of five children: Henry James, born November 1, 1859, and died August

2, 1860; Alfred Hoyt, born May 31, 1867; Sherman Moorhead, born June 16, 1870; Helen Louise, born June 14, 1872, and died September 21, 1872; Ethel, born March 28, 1876. Judge Granger is a man whose services have been of great value to the city in which he resides, and he has successfully handled some of the most noted law cases that have come up before the Muskingum county bar. He was judge and chief judge of the Ohio supreme court commission from April, 1883, to April, 1885. His army commissions are dated as follows: Captain of the Eighteenth United States infantry, May 14, 1861; major of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, September 10, 1862; lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, May 1, 1863; colonel by brevet United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864 The Granger family was first represented in this county by the Judge's uncle, Ebenezer Granger, who became a resident of Zanesville about 1810, and was a successful lawyer. The Judge's maternal grandfather, Moses Moorhead, represented Belmont county in the Ohio legislature at Zanesville in 1810. He located in this section permanently in 1817, as did also James Granger, the father of the subject of this sketch, and they were among the county's pioneer settlers, and witnessed the ups and downs of pioneer life and experienced all its hardships.

Prof. J. A. Gray, A. M. Ph. D., New Concord Ohio. It has long since been acknowledged that no matter what a man's occupation in life may be, a very necessary element to his success is a good education, and doubtless this is one cause of Prof. Gray's prosperous career. He was originally from Belmont county, this state, born June 6, 1848, and his early life was spent in a small village there. His parents, James W. and Alison (Thorburn) Gray, were natives of Ohio and Scotland respectively, the former born in Belmont county in 1820, and the latter in 1823. The elder Gray was a resident of Belmont county all his life, and during the Civil war he resided on the Ohio river at Martin's Ferry. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and that continued to be his chosen calling for many years. In 1862 he engaged in the iron business and operated a foundry at Martin's Ferry. His death occurred in 1887. He was interested in the political issues of the day, and advocated the principles of the republican party. He was a good, sound business man, accumulated a comfortable competence, but being strictly honest in his dealings he never made a large fortune. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, as was also his wife. She died in 1858. Mr. Gray was the son of John and Ellen (Hannah) Gray. Mrs. Gray was the daughter of Alexander Thorburn, and was but an infant when her parents came to America and located in Belmont county. Prof. J. A. Gray was the eldest of four children who were named as follows: J. Calvin, married, is an able attorney at Martin's Ferry, Belmont county, Ohio (was counsel in the year 1883, and succeeded in the exceptional appeal before the national board of supervising inspectors at Washington, D. C., in reinstating the pilot of the "John Lomas" after the famous steamboat disaster on the Ohio river in which many lives were lost); Ellen H., a resident of Martin's Ferry; and Sarah, an artist, also a resident of that town. The Professor's early life was spent in Martin's Ferry; where he attended the public schools, and after a four years' course in Franklin college, was graduated in 1873. From 1874 to 1875 he taught in the Ohio Central college at Iberia, but in the last mentioned year he came to Muskingum county and has since been professor of Muskingum college. In the enthusiastic pursuit of his chosen calling Prof. Gray has awakened public sentiment to a higher appreciation of the benefits to be derived from a good education, and as an earnest, conscientious, progressive educator he occupies a leading place. He is also deeply interested in church work, and is an ordained minister to the United Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican. In 1873, after graduating, he married Miss Mariah Wishart, who was born at New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, and who is the eldest of ten children born to the marriage of Rev. William Wishart, D. D., of New Athens, who is now a resident of Monmouth, Ill. The other children are named as follows: Martha, Elizabeth, Jeanette, Matilda, Agnes, William (who is a minister of Allegheny city), John (a student of Allegheny Theological seminary), Margaret M. and Charles. Rev. Dr. William Wishart was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and his wife in Wooster, of that state. Both are now living. Prof. and Mrs Gray are the parents of five interesting children: Louise E., William W., John Calvin, Charles I. and Julian T., all now, except the youngest, attending the public schools. Prof. Gray owns a handsome residence in New Concord, and is a most esteemed citizen of that town.

Frederick A. Grebner has been interested in farming and stock raising in Muskingum county, Ohio, since 1852, but was born in Saxony, Germany, August 3, 1826, the fourth of seven sons born to Adam and Barbara (Nan) Grebner, both of whom passed from life in the old country, the father's death occurring about 1835. In his native land young Frederick was educated, and in 1852 he followed his two brothers, Gabriel and Lawrence, to America, they having come to this country in 1848, and settled in Crawford county, Ohio. Frederick A. located in Dresden, and for some

time followed his trade of shoemaking. In 1865 he purchased the farm on which he now lives, but after residing on the place a few years he returned to Dresden, resuming his former business of shoemaking. For the past nine years he has resided on his farm, which contains 340 acres of good land, and has 300 acres under cultivation, the odd forty acres being woodland. He keeps a general line of stock in sufficient numbers for the successful conduct of his land, and with the usual thrift and forethought of the German, every detail is carefully looked after. He was in his early manhood on coming to this country, and his present property has been earned by his own efforts, his success and prosperity being fully deserved, for in the accumulation of his means he has wronged no one. In 1855 Miss Mary L. Tiemann became his wife, her birth having occurred in Hanover, Germany, in 1838. She came to this country with her parents in 1845, and in the state of Ohio met and married her husband. She has borne him four daughters and two sons: Elizabeth, Sarah, Amelia, Ella, John, and one son who died in infancy. The two eldest daughters are married, Elizabeth being now Mrs. Cooper, and Sarah, Mrs. Harsh. Mr. and Mrs. Grebner and eldest daughter worship in the German Methodist church, while the other members of the family worship in the different English churches. Politically, Mr. Grebner is a republican.

Thomas Green, farmer of Muskingum county, Ohio. A lifetime devoted with perseverance and energy to the pursuits of agriculture have contributed materially to the success which has attended Mr. Green's efforts. He has given to Muskingum the best energies of his life, and in the community and among those whom he lived, his has been the example of a life well spent. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, March 24, 1845, a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Shaw) Green, and from his worthy parents he inherited Irish blood. He was brought up to the monotonous yet useful duties of a farm life, and besides receiving the advantages of the common schools he was fortunately for some time a member of the Ohio State normal school, where he diligently applied himself to his studies and became a well-informed young man. At the age of twenty-one years he began the battle of life for himself, but continued to work for his father by the month for four years, during which time he obtained a keen insight into the more advanced and useful methods of agriculture. At the end of this time he dropped his farming implements to become a votary of Mars, and in 1863 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment, Ohio State Guards, and was in the service until he received his discharge on September 9, 1864, after which he returned home and resumed farming. On December 30, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Miller, and by her is the father of two children: Benjamin and James E. Mr. Green has held a number of offices in his township, such as supervisor and clerk, and in every instance has discharged his duties with faithfulness and ability. He and his family worship in the Presbyterian church, and in his political views he is a prohibitionist.

A leading and flourishing general mercantile house is that of A. A. Grenier, at Trinway, Ohio, and it is needless to add that Mr. Grenier thoroughly understands every branch of the business, and is able to give his patrons the benefit of the very best experience. He was born in this county July 29, 1866, to Frederick and Mary (Uffenberger) Grenier, who were born in Germany in 1838 and 1839 respectively, and came to the United States in childhood, locating with their parents in Muskingum county, Ohio, the father being now a farmer of Madison township. In this township A. A. Grenier was reared, and while assisting his father in tilling the home farm he imbibed those principles of probity and honor which have since been among his chief characteristics. He obtained a common-school education and remained with and assisted his father until 1887, when he engaged in his present business, and now carries a stock of goods valued at $4,000, and in 1890 did a business of $13,000. He has made his own way in life, is a cautious yet enterprising business man, and his experience thus far in life has been of the most thoroughgoing character. June 11, 1888, he was appointed postmaster of Trinway, and this office acceptably fills. He was reappointed February 1, 1892; now is doing a money-order and postal-note business.

William Grummon (deceased) was born in Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, April 1, 1830. He was the eldest of a family of four children born to the union of Isaac and Matilda (Carter) Grummon. The father was a native of Washington county, Penn., and a son of Isaac Grummon Sr., who was one of the early pioneers of this county, coming here when the children were very young. Isaac Jr. died in 1866, after a residence here of over thirty-eight years. Isaac Jr. was a cabinetmaker and undertaker in the town of New Concord, where he settled about 1831. He was the father of four children—three boys and one girl: William (is the eldest); Charles (died in 1883 in Columbus. He was married, and resided in Columbus since 1850); Davis J. (is living in Columbus, and is a railroad conductor on the Pullman car from Columbus to Chicago); and Eliza B. (married A. G. Gault, of Columbus). Mr. Grummon died, and Mrs. Grummon is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Gault, at Columbus. She is

eighty-nine years of age, and came to this county at an early day from Washington county, W. Va., with her parents. William Grummon, the eldest child, spent his early life in New Concord, Ohio, attended the village schools, and later succeeded his father in the undertaking and furniture business, which he followed all his life. His first marriage took place in 1853, and was to Miss Sarah A. Frazier, a native of this county, and a daughter of one of the old and prominent families of the county. To this marriage two children were born: Clara A. and Ella O. (deceased). Mrs. Grummon died January 14, 1860, and in 1861 Mr. Gammon took for his second wife Sophia S. Geyer, daughter of Daniel and Charity (Bond) Geyer. Daniel Geyer was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1794, the son of Joseph Geyer, who moved to Ohio and settled near Norwich, when his son Daniel was about twelve years of age, or about 1800. Here he bought a farm of about 160 acres. Himself and wife reared a family of three sons and two daughters: Daniel, father of Mrs. Grummon; John, died some years ago; Andrew, married, moved out West, and died there; Nancy, deceased, married Thomas Morehead; and Barbara, married Joseph Decker, of Norwich. Mr. and Mrs. Geyer were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both died on the farm near Norwich. Daniel was reared on the home farm, attended the subscription schools of that time, and on reaching man's estate followed farming. He married Charity Bond, and settled on a new farm near Bloomfield, Highland township, given to Mrs. Geyer by her father, and upon which their son Samuel and his family now reside. He died in 1865, about seventy-one years of age, and had been a very successful farmer and business man. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a public-spirited man, and always willing to assist any enterprise for the good of the community. In politics he was a whig, and later a republican. His wife, Charity Bond, was born in Baltimore, Md., was the daughter of Peter Bond, and one of four daughters: Charity, Mary, Ruth and Rebecca. The mother of these children died when they were young, and the father married for his second wife Mary Boring. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a member of the Baptist church, a whig in politics, and died some time in the fifties. Charity, wife of Daniel Geyer, was born in 1812, and died in May, 1860. She was the mother of ten children: Peter, who died on the old Bond farm in 1891; he married Elizabeth Coaltrap, reared a family of ten children, all living, and scattered over three different states; Peter, living in Highland township; Joseph, Stephen, Ruth, Elizabeth and Martha, all deceased; James, who is living in Highland township, married Mary Hanks, daughter of Cephas Hanks, and they have four children; Daniel G., born in November, 1833, in Highland township, and is now living in Union township. In 1860 he married Mary Hatfield, born in New Concord in 1836, and the daughter of William Hatfield, an early settler of Jackson county, Ohio, where he died. Daniel's first wife died in 1861, and in May, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Ohio Volunteer infantry, serving four months. He was married in 1864 to Mary Hinds, a native of Guernsey county, born in 1837, and they became the parents of seven children: Charles E., Anson W., Logan H., Frances E., Harry H., Della and Cary A. Anson and Frances are married. Mr. Geyer owns 129 acres of fine farm land, and himself and family worship at the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a republican, and a member of the G. A. R. of Ohio. Sophia S., who is the widow of William Grummon, and Samuel J., who is living in Highland township, married and has a family of four boys and four girls. Mr. and Mrs. Grummon were married in 1861, and had one child, Harry, a son. Mrs. Grummon reared another daughter of her husband's, Clara A. Mr. Grummon was a competent business man, and highly respected in the county. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and took a great interest in all church and school matters, giving liberally of his means for their support. He was a public-spirited man, and held the office of trustee of Union township. He died March 23, 1886, leaving a good property to his wife and family. Mrs. Grummon was born in Highland township September 16, 1840, and educated in the district school. She is a highly cultured lady, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which she takes a very active part. She is also a member of the Women's Foreign Missionary society in which she is always willing to assist. She is now living in the old Grummon residence, built by the family in 1831.

One of the most prominent farmers of Muskingum county, Ohio, is Samuel M. Hadden, born in Jefferson county, this state, in 1806. He was the elder of the two children born to John and Elizabeth (McCouhan) Hadden. The father was a native of Allegheny county, Penn., and was the son of William Hadden, who was an early settler in Ohio, settling in Muskingum county about 1820. William Hadden, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served five years. His wife, Sarah, died in Allegheny county. They were members of the Covenanter church, and in politics he was a whig. John Hadden married in Jefferson county, Ohio, where he lived one year, then going to Muskingum county settled in Union township. He was a hardworking man, succeeded in accumulating a good property, and at the time of his

death owned several hundred acres of land well improved. Of their children Samuel was the eldest, and Elizabeth married David Johns of Zanesville. She died in 1891. He died in 1831, was a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics a democrat. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife, Elizabeth McCouhan was the daughter of Samuel McCouhan, born in eastern Pennsylvania. Her father came to this state at an early day, first settling in Jefferson county and later in this county, where he died. Mrs. Hadden was a member of the Presbyterian church and died at the old home place in 1839. Samuel M. Hadden came with his parents to this county when he was but five months old, and reared on the home farm where the family had lived since 1806 or 1807. He attended the district school and later took charge of his father's farm, managing it until his father's death. After that he bought his sister's part and now owns 326 acres of good land. He married Ann Lorimer, born in 1811, and the daughter of Andrew and Jane (Walker) Lorimer. Her parents settled in this township as early as 1808 and here died on their farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hadden were the parents of these children: one died in infancy; John was a United Presbyterian minister, married, had two children and died at Akron, Ohio; Andrew L. served in the Fifteenth Ohio, ———, of Company A, and was killed June 14, 1864; James was also a member of Company A, Fifteenth Ohio regiment, and died at Nashville in 1862; Samuel was a soldier and in service 100 days (he is married and the father of eight children); William lives in Grove City, Kas., is married and has three children; Elizabeth is the wife of C. F. Glesner, of Arbaugh, Ohio, and has two children; Anna M. is the wife of Franklin Denny of this township; Davis T. is married and lives in ———, Iowa (he has two children); Robert died in infancy; Mariah is now the wife of W. J. Marsh and lives in Perry township near Norwich (they have three children); Joseph H. is living at ———, Iowa, married and has one child; and Louis M., a lawyer of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Hadden are members of the United Presbyterian church. The latter died in 1888, and Mr. Hadden is yet living on the farm in this township between New Concord and Norwich, an elder in the church and a very active member.

Dr. J. S. Haldeman, physician and surgeon at 30 Orchard street, Zanesville, Ohio, owes his nativity to Lancaster county, Penn., his birth occurring June 24, 1819. His parents, Christian and Susannah (Spohn) Haldeman, were both natives of Pennsylvania, but of German origin. The paternal grandfather was also American born. The Haldemans were among the pioneer families of Lancaster county, Penn., and were well known throughout that county. The father of Dr. Haldeman was a farmer and miller in his latter days. In politics he was at one time an old line whig, but later a republican and a warm advocate of the principles of that party. He came West with his family in 1828, coming through in wagons, but he walked the entire distance. He first located in Butler county, Ohio, but did not remain there long, removing to Preble county where he purchased a farm. There his death occurred in 1863. His wife survived him several years. They had but one child, besides the Doctor, who grew to maturity, Caroline, wife of Robert Steele, now residing near Richmond, Ind. Dr. Haldeman was but nine years of age on coming to Ohio, and received his literary training in the common schools and Miami university at Oxford, Ohio, where he secured his classical education. He began the study of medicine with Drs. Williams and Dunham of Preble county, Ohio. Subsequently he was with Davis & Loop, Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., with whom he remained about one year and then returned to his former firm. He graduated at Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio, in the session of 1853–54, and afterward located, first at Adamsville, Muskingum county, for a short time, then to Sonora for a few months, and thence to Coshocton, Ohio, where he formed a partnership with Dr. E. Sapp. While a member of this firm and being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he was called upon by the trustees to take the presidency of the Spring Mountain seminary, conducted under the auspices of the North Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which position he accepted. In consequence of having this position he became a member of the North Ohio conference in 1857–58. The confinement of the schoolroom did not agree with him, his health failed, and he was compelled to resign. He then took work in the conference in 1859, and his first appointment was at Clyde, Sandusky county, Ohio. He was afterward at Perkins, Erie county of that state, Port Clinton, Ottawa county, Townsend, Huron county, North Amherst, and Penfield. Failing health and loss of voice caused him to take a supernumerary relation and he moved back to his home in Sonora. Recovering his health to some extent, he took up work again in the conference but did not remove his family. He was appointed to Gambier, Knox county, the seat of Kenyon college, next to Keene circuit, located in Coshocton county. During his ministry his voice broke down again and he was compelled to resume his supernumerary relation. He then began to practice medicine at his old home in 1871, but in a short time sold out and purchased his present property in Zanesville, where he has practiced

successfully ever since. He is still a superannuated member of the North Ohio conference, and is connected with the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal church of Zanesville. The Doctor has been a member of the board of education for ten years, of which he has been president for four years. He has always taken a decided interest in religious and educational affairs. He is a member of the State Medical association of Ohio and the Hildreth District Medical association. He was married in 1843 to Miss Abigail S. Williams, and they have four living children, two having died in infancy. Those living are: Mary S., wife of James P. Reasoner (deceased); Edward W. and Samuel W. (twins); and Esther A., wife of Frank Gigax. All the children are married and have homes of their own. The wife of Dr. Haldeman is a daughter of Samuel Williams (deceased), of Warwick, Franklin county, Mass. Her grandfather was Col. Samuel Williams, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Haldeman was educated in Massachusetts, and came to Ohio as a teacher in 1840, and continued in that employment up to the time of her marriage to the Doctor.

John D. Hanks, farmer and miller of Salem township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and who is also successfully and extensively engaged in the breeding of fine draft horses, has a handsome and comfortable home in the town of Adamsville. He was born in a little log cabin in Highland township, this county over sixty-three years ago, on July 6, 1828, a son of Cephas and Phoebe (Mock) Hanks, who were born in Loudoun county, Va. The paternal grandfather, John Hanks, was a brother of Abraham Lincoln's mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Hanks. Cephas Hanks and his wife were reared and married in their native state and county and during their residence there three daughters were born to them: Eliza, Elizabeth and Duanna, and in 1827 they located in Muskingum county, Ohio, where eight more children were born to them: John D., Abigail, Jacob, Isaac, Mary, Christina, George H., who was killed in the battle of Stone River, and Susan. When Cephas Hanks settled in this county he purchased a partially improved farm, which continued to be his home until his death in March, 1880, at the age of eighty years. He took a deep interest in the affairs of his adopted county, and in the township in which he lived, he held a number of the most important offices. Politically he was a democrat, and for many years was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was only twelve years of age when the War of 1812 came up, and although he himself did not serve, two of his brothers were participants in that struggle. His mother was a cousin of Andrew Jackson and his wife was a daughter of Jacob Mock. He became a wealthy farmer, and as a citizen and friend was much esteemed by his acquaintances. His wife was born in 1807 and died in 1871. John D. Hanks was an attendant of the public schools of his day and at the age of twenty-one years he began making his own way in the world. He followed farming exclusively until 1873 when he purchased the mill at Adamsville, which he has since also conducted. He has given much attention to the breeding of fine horses for the past three years and all his enterprises have prospered abundantly. His farm near Adamsville comprises 153 acres, is exceptionally well conducted and is in good farming condition. He became the owner of this property in 1857, but since February, 1873, he and his family have resided in the town of Adamsville. In 1850 he married Mary Adams, a daughter of George and Christina (Werts) Adams, her birth having occurred in Salem township, November 20, 1829, and to their union six children were born, five of whom are living: George W., who died in 1873 at the age of twenty-one years from suffocation while in a well, at which time he had only been married two weeks to Miss Selina Johnson; Addison B., a resident of Kansas, is married to Miss Allie Wagner, of Erie county, Penn.; Carson H. is married to Carrie Ross and resides in Adamsville; Laura A. is the widow of L. M. King; Homer L. is married to Missie Hurdle and lives in Adamsville; and Wilber C., who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hanks are members of the M. E. church and politically he is a democrat. He is public spirited and enterprising, and is one of the useful citizens of the county.

Among the older residents of Muskingum county, Ohio, of those who came to Zanesville when in its comparative infancy, say in 1818, none has a clearer recollection of most matters and things pertaining to those days than the aged and well-known citizen of that city, Robert J. J. Harkins, now nearly eighty years of age, having been born in Butler county, Penn., in 1813. In 1817 his uncle, John S. Dugan bought the tavern property on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, Zanesville, Ohio, then known as the "Green Tree" tavern and continued the business in it. As a large increase of travel soon set in, he found the female help in the house inadequate, and as it was quite impossible to get such help at that time here, he proposed to bring his sister, a widow, with a family of six daughters and three sons from Butler county, Penn., where she was living on a small farm, her husband having died on his way home from the service in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of this family and with it left Butler county, February, 1818, at which time an unusual fall of snow offered an excellent opportunity to move without mud, and as

snow remained longer in those days than since the country has been settled, it was deemed safe to use sleds in preference to any other means at that period of the year. The start was made and before February had closed that year, all arrived safely at their destination in Zanesville. Here this now aged citizen, then about the age of six years, began his school education in the only kind of schools taught at that time—subscription schools—at about $3 per quarter, with the free use of the rod and ferule. Arriving at the age of fifteen years, in 1828, he began life's battle in the employment of a well-known merchant in that day, William M. Wallace, who occupied a one-story frame store room standing on the lot now covered with the stately building occupied by the Bailey Drug company. While with Mr. Wallace, the latter bought the lot and erected a two-story brick store room and dwelling, now occupied by E. P. Bloomer, confectioner. He remained with Mr. Wallace until July, 1830, when, finding his education so very deficient, determined to obtain some additional knowledge, left Mr. Wallace and at once began to study in earnest under the excellent teacher, Mr. Cadwalleder in the old academy building on Market street. As Mr. Wallace did an extensive business, the opportunity for forming acquaintances of a large portion of the citizens of the town was good, and of these our subject retains a remarkable recollection. He was diligently devoting his time to his studies, until October of that year, when a call was made for him to go to Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, in the store owned by Henry Dittoe, who had married one of his cousins. The call was so imperative that he was obliged to obey it with much less education than he desired. In Somerset he received a good business education and learned the necessity of diligence and close attention to his duties. He remained in the employ of Mr. Dittoe until disaster in business overtook him, as well as many others and he was compelled to find other employment. At this time, 1841, the landlord of the National House, Col. Henry Orndorff, corner of Main and Fifth streets, Zanesville, wanted a clerk, so to this position he came from measuring tar and calico. Here, after a lapse of twenty-three years, the subject of this sketch finds himself again in the same spot he had first called his home, being the locality known formerly as the "Green Tree" tavern. But oh, how changed. Then, a modern two story frame building of very limited dimensions to which John S. Dugan had, in about 1823, added a large three-story brick building, and a few years after his death, his widow erected on the corner a handsome three-story brick building connecting it with the one erected by her husband, making it at that time the very best hotel property in the city. That part of the building erected by the widow is yet standing, and an additional story added by Dr. Gettings when he became the owner. Remaining here until the change of proprietors Mr. Harkins in 1843 began the dry goods business again with James Taylor Jr., with whom he remained until July, 1844, when he removed to Duncan's Falls, nine miles south of Zanesville on the Muskingum river, and entered into the dry goods business with his cousin, Lewis H. Dugan, and here he remained fourteen years. At this point Dugan & Bowen had built a very elegant four-story frame flouring mill, making it a first-class wheat market and a place of very extensive business. The store was opened at a point known by all of the people of the southern part of Muskingum county as "The Ferry." Here the subject of this sketch labored zealously, late and early and battled with the ague, which prevailed at this point for several years. In the change of places made by him he was always within touch of Zanesville, thus keeping up his acquaintances with its citizens and knowledge of the rapid improvements going on in the city and its additions. He succeeded L. H. Dugan in the store at Duncan's Falls, and remained there until 1858, when he abandoned it; the wheat market there having been destroyed by the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from Zanesville east, creating markets on its line in the territory which formerly sent large quantities of wheat to Duncan's Falls. In March, 1858, he moved with his family on the farm owned by his wife's father, who died about that time near Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, the same town in which Mr. Harkins made his second start in the dry goods business. It was in the early part of June, 1859, that the frost destroyed all crops in the state. A replant of corn took place and a poor crop of that important grain was secured, as the first frost in the fall was unusually early. While busily engaged in husking corn in the field in November of that year, Mr. Harkins was sent for to take charge of a store at the place then called "Wolf's Station," composed of four houses, and now known as Junction City, on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad. The gentleman would not take "no" for an answer and had sent a horse along for Mr. Harkins. So he left the "nubbins" and again seized the "yardstick." As this station was only six miles from Somerset and in a territory in which the inhabitants in early days depended on that town for their supplies, he found many old friends and acquaintances there. Among these old-time acquaintances our subject remained but a few months, when his employer, Mr Wolf, sold out his business and he once more returned to the farm, and in a few days received a proposition from

Mr. E. E. Fillmore, a wholesale and retail hardware merchant of Zanesville, to take a position in his store. In April, 1860, he began his career in the hardware business, remaining in it until 1867, when the heavy labor, being too much for him he was compelled to give it up.

We here relate an incident connected with the original "start off" of the oil business in western Virginia, that may be interesting to many and which is not generally known. Mr. Harkins claims the honor of selling the first pieces of iron and steel to make a drill to bore for oil, in the oil territory of the southern part of West Virginia. In the fall of 1860 they had a call for a piece of iron twenty inches long, four inches wide and one inch thick. As this was an unusual size it could not be supplied, but when the man explained that he wished it for an oil-well drill and that there would soon be a demand for it, they took him to the store of the Ohio Iron company. This company occupied the building now occupied by the Baily drug store, and did a retail business, and there they found what the man desired. The manager, Mr. A. F. Cassell (now deceased), was called upon and the wants of the customer explained, but the piece he desired had been expressly made for the railroad company and was too long. This Mr. Cassell did not wish to cut, but after much persuasion, being convinced that it would prove a good advertisement for him, and the mill being able to duplicate it, finally decided to give the man what he desired. This sale proved a very profitable advertisement and an entering wedge to the business in connection with the oil-well drilling that followed soon after, and the Ohio Iron company and Mr. Fillmore's hardware business were greatly profited thereby. The Christmas week of 1863 Mr. Harkins was compelled to retire from the business on account of the loss of hearing, and not until February, 1864, did he recover sufficiently to return to it. In May, 1864, he with one of Mr. Fillmore's sons enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served in and about Baltimore, Md. During his service he, with about half his company, was stricken down with a malignant type of malaria, contracted on the borders of the Chesapeake bay, and from which young Mr. Fillmore died soon after he was mustered out. Being mustered out with his own company in August, 1864, Mr. Harkins was not able to take his place among the iron and nails until February, 1865. Returning to his business he was hardly able to discharge his duties and finally was compelled to give it up altogether. He at once took a position in a dry goods house just opened here, and his large acquaintance with the people of the city and country came into good play, in securing customers for the new firm. In two years a dissolution of partnership occurred and the remaining partner finally decided to sell the stock at auction, which he did, employing the two Sells, of Columbus, Ohio (who later became famous circus managers and owners), as auctioneers. A trip to Kansas after the store closed, gave relief to the worn-out and exhausted powers of Mr. Harkins, after so many years of close confinement to business and hard labor. While in Kansas he received a letter from a new firm of Zanesville, who had opened a hardware store, and once more was induced to handle iron and steel. Being now past fifty-eight years of age, and not fully recovered from the effects of his illness while in service, he was unable to carry an anvil, but attempting it, fell, doing great injury to his back, which he had twice before injured in like manner. From this injury he never fully recovered, and was compelled to keep to his bed from November to the following May. His deficient hearing now proved very annoying, as the possibility of selling goods was again very uncertain. Upon recovering sufficiently to do business, he was elected by the trustees of the Zanesville Water Works, secretary of the board, a place of great clerical labor as well as responsibility, in which position he remained for six years, being then obliged to resign as his hearing had become so impaired that he could scarcely transact the business with those coming into the office. This was the last regular business he attempted to transact, as a disabled body and great deficiency of hearing made him unfit to discharge his duties as when much younger, so he stepped aside to make room for younger men. During his long residence in Muskingum and the adjoining county of Perry, one thing has always been before him, to learn the names of those with whom he has had dealings, to remember them and their faces, and in every township in both counties he has a very extensive acquaintance. In Muskingum county especially his recollection of people of early days as well as events of pioneer times has enabled the publishers of this history of Muskingum county, who have placed their manuscripts before him, to present them in a most authentic form. This can be said of Mr. Harkins with perfect truth, as there is not one township in Muskingum county but he can recall the names of the pioneers and relate some incident connected with them or some peculiarity of a vast number of them. He is now in his eightieth year, in very good health, unimpaired memory, and still finds the world full of enjoyment, in the midst of a lovable and interesting family, consisting of a most kind and affectionate wife (now like himself, well advanced in years), and children who do all in their power for his comfort. If, in his efforts to have this history

one that can be depended upon, as far as he was instrumental in doing so, proves satisfactory to those who may read it, he will feel well satisfied that he has expended his time in revising the manuscripts submitted to him for that purpose. Much valuable information has been received from Mr. Harkins in regard to the great changes that have taken place in Zanesville since he first entered it in 1818.

Charles O. Harris, brick manufacturer, Zanesville, Ohio. One of the most noted and successful concerns in the state, extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick of all kinds, is that known as W. B. Harris & Bros., the firm having three yards in and near Zanesville, with a capacity of 60,000 bricks per day. Charles O. Harris was born in Zanesville in 1833, and his father, William H. Harris, who was a native of London, England, came to America when a young man. The elder Harris located in Zanesville in 1821, followed merchandising for some time, but in later years became a farmer. His death occurred in Zanesville in 1880. Charles O. Harris was reared in Zanesville and received his education in the public schools of that city. After some time spent as a clerk he became a member of the firm of W. B. Harris & Bros. in merchandising business, and continued with this firm until 1889, since which time the firm has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick. Mr. Harris selected, as his companion in life, Miss Lucy Meredith, a native of the Old Dominion, and their nuptials were celebrated at Winchester, Ohio, in 1865. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children, one son and three daughters. The family worship at the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Harris advocates the principles of the republican party. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Legion of Honor.

The grandfather of Aquilla Harrop, farmer, Brush Creek, Ohio, was an Englishman by birth, and a soldier in the English army. He was a weaver by trade. James Harrop, father of subject, was born in eastern Virginia, where he was married to Miss Mary Cohogan, and resided there until 1826, when he came to Muskingum county, Ohio, settling in Brush Creek township. He made the journey in a wagon, and after arriving here purchased 160 acres of land, which was unimproved and covered with heavy timber. His family consisted of the following children: Margaret (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Susan (deceased), Aquilla, Elizabeth (deceased), James, Ann, Stephen (deceased) and William. Aquilla, James, and Ann, wife of Jacob Neff, are the only ones residing in this county. In the fall of the year after locating here Mr. Harrop met with his death, bursting a blood vessel by exertion. He was of large frame, possessed enormous strength, and was thoroughgoing and enterprising. Previous to his death he had cleared about three acres of land and built a small cabin. Mrs. Harrop and children remained on the farm, cleared it up and began making improvements. Her death occurred in ——. Her son, Aquilla Harrop, was born in Virginia in 1814, and was twelve years of age when his parents settled in the woods of Muskingum county. He was married to Miss Sarah French, a daughter of James B. and Nancy (Tripplett) French, and to this union were born the following children, viz.: James (deceased), Susan, Jacob (deceased), Grafton (deceased), Stephen, Thomas, Charles, Ann, John, Ellis and Margaret. Grafton and Jacob enlisted in the Sixty-second Ohio regiment, Company A, in 1861, and both were good soldiers, fighting valiantly for the flag and country. Grafton gave his life in the famous right charge on Fort Wagner, he being instantly killed, while advancing with his regiment on the enemy's guns, on July 18, 1863. Jacob received a severe wound in the thigh at the same battle, and lay on the field till the following day, when he fell into the hands of the rebels. He was sent back to the union lines and entered the hospital near New York city, where he subsequently died, August 1, 1863. Grafton's body was buried on the field on which he fought and died. On August 23, 1864, Stephen enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served in Schofield's army corps. John, another son, was a prominent and successful teacher in the schools of Muskingum county. Mr. Harrop has been a member of the Methodist church for many years, and his wife holds membership in the Baptist. Mrs. Harrop's parents, James and Nancy French, were Virginians, and removed to this county soon after 1820, locating, soon after, on the land where their son, Thomas, now lives. They were the parents of twelve children: Sarah (deceased), William (deceased), Ann M., Grafton, Margaret, Delila, Mary, Thomas, Mason, Reuben (deceased), Lewis and Hugh (deceased). Mr. Harrop married for his second wife Ann French, a sister of his former wife. During his long life Mr. Harrop has affiliated with the republican party. Besides the three sons in the army Mr. Harrop had two brothers fighting for the union: William, in an Illinois regiment, and Stephen, in an Ohio regiment.

The father of Rev. Samuel P. Hildreth, Adams Mills, Ohio, Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, was a native of Methuen, Essex county, Mass., and when still single came to Marietta, Ohio, and commenced practicing medicine at that place in 1806. He married Miss Rhoda Cook, of Belpre, Ohio, on August 18, 1807, and the fruits of this union were six children: Mary A., Charles C., George O.,

Samuel P., Rhoda M. and Harriet E. Dr. Hildreth was a prominent physician at Marietta for many years, and became a well-known and wealthy man. He was well educated, a graduate of one of the eastern colleges, and was very popular, both socially and professionally. He was connected with the geological survey of the state, and was a member of the State Historical society. He was a well-known and able writer on the pioneer days of Ohio, and published, under the auspices of the Cincinnati Historical society, "A Pioneer History of Ohio," which was a very interesting history of early days, and was chiefly from original manuscript. In 1852 he wrote "The Biographical and Historical Memoirs of the Early Pioneer Settlers of Ohio," and in 1864 he wrote "Sketches of Pioneer History." He practiced medicine at Marietta, Ohio, for fifty-five years, and was a pioneer physician as well as an historian of pioneers. In 1861, as he said: "I laid it entirely aside and am now waiting the time of my departure with resignation and hope." He died at his home in Marietta, July 28, 1863, aged eighty years. He was a man of wide learning, an able and interesting historian, and preserved to future ages the record of pioneer days. The long years spent within the borders of the Buckeye state enabled him to witness its development from a wilderness to a wealthy and powerful state. His son, Samuel P. Hildreth, was born at Marietta, Ohio, December 19, 1819, and received a liberal education at Marietta college, and a theological education at the "Lane Theological seminary" at Cincinnati, when the famous Dr. Lyman Beecher was president. He was the only student who understood shorthand, and he reported Dr. Beecher's lectures and sermons for him. Rev. Hildreth began preaching at Jackson, Ohio, near Cincinnati, where he labored for one year, and then, in 1847, he came to Dresden, where he followed his ministerial duties for twenty-three years. He was successful in his labors, was an able and zealous man, and had a flourishing church. He took an interest in the welfare of the entire town, and it may well be said that his efforts were earnestly performed and well repaid. On August 6, 1852, he married Mrs. Sophia C. Adams (*nee* Munro), widow of James T. Adams, who died at the early age of twenty-one, leaving one son, James T. Jr. [See sketch of Hon. T. D. Adams.] Mrs. Hildreth was the daughter of Joseph F. Munro, who was the son of Josiah Munro, of Scotch descent. Josiah Munro's grandfather, William Munro, came from the north of Scotland in 1650. Josiah Munro was born February 12, 1745, at Lexington, Mass., and joined the Revolutionary army at the battle of Bunker Hill, serving during the remainder of the war, and holding the rank of captain. He came to Marietta with the original pioneer colony which was organized by Gen. Rufus Putnam, and was the first justice of the peace and postmaster of the infant colony. His death occurred at Marietta. He was a man of great breadth of character, and was one of the pioneer patriots. He was the father of four children: Susan, Sarah, Joseph and Mary. His son, Joseph Munro, was born May 6, 1874, at Peterboro, N. H., and came to Marietta a number of years after his father. He settled at Zanesville, where he was one of the early merchants, and was in company with Daniel Convers. They built the first brick store in that city. After residing there until 1810 Mr. Munro moved to Cass township, this county, and settled on 500 acres of land—given his wife by her father, Jonathan Cass—and there built a substantial and roomy residence of brick, the same still standing and in excellent condition. The rooms are large and high, and for that early day it is a good example of architecture. Mr. Munro brought his workmen from Chillicothe to build the house, and the bricks were burned on the place. At that time there was no road to Zanesville, and this was not only the first brick house in Cass township, but the only one for miles around. Mr. Munro was a wealthy man, and extensively and favorably known. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and an elder in the same. He died on July 26, 1847, when seventy-four years of age. He was a man of excellent judgment, good business ability, and one of the prominent pioneers of the county. He married Mary G. Cass, daughter of Maj. Jonathan Cass [see sketch of Dr. Edward Cass], and to them were born ten children, six of whom lived to be grown: Susan E., Charles C., Caroline, Francis, Sophia C. and Henry. Rev. Samuel P. Hildreth resided in Dresden eleven years, and then spent the remainder of his days on the Munro homestead. When fifty-five years old, and on March 7, 1875, this pioneer passed away. He devoted his life to his ministerial duties and was very successful. The two children born to his marriage were Mary C. and Rhoda M. Mrs. Hildreth resides with her two daughters on the old homestead, which is one of the pleasantest homes in Ohio, and one which is a constant reminder of pioneer days and of the loved ones who have occupied it. She is now in her sixties, but her faculties are unimpaired, and her cheerfulness is well known. The daughters are well educated and refined young ladies, having been carefully instructed by their father, and the family is among the prominent ones of the county.

John Hoge. To whom are the people indebted for the mighty works which distinguish the "new" from the "old" Zanesville? If we look for names of citizens who have been potent in the awakening, one of the first to come to the lips of all men is

that of John Hoge. Mr. Hoge was born in the house in which he now resides on North Sixth street, and has made Zanesville his home all his life. He is in the best and broadest sense a Zanesvillan. Fortune alone favored him in a sound body and in superior brain power. He was not "cradled in luxury" and left school at an early age to begin the stern battle of life. While still a boy he began business with a relative by marriage, the late William Schultz, and from the age of fifteen years he has been a producer of wealth. Mr. Hoge was first a partner of the elder Schultz, who retired in 1866, but the firm name Schultz & Co. has been continued ever since, R. D. Schultz, the present senior member of tho firm, taking the place of his father. The history of the rise and progress of this sterling firm is familiar to most of our readers —it is a rich part of local annals. Their soap is known throughout the country, and without disparagement to the other members of the firm, it is not saying too much to affirm that the efforts of John Hoge contributed largely to the establishment of its enduring reputation and unmatched success. In the earlier days of the firm he was a tremendous worker, day and night. He originated many brands of soap, but his genius had a broader play in peculiar and more comprehensive methods of advertising their products. In these days of gigantic enterprises for reaching popular favor through the art of the printer, John Hoge occupies an unique and original place. His contact with the purchasing public began as a boy, in the capacity of a traveling salesman, representing the firm, and he personally "sampled" many cities from door to door, until "star soap" became a familiar household term. In this laborious work the hustling activity of the advertiser was born. But this many-sided man of business is not only a producer and advertiser, but in the comparatively brief span of his career he has become identified with scores of other enterprises. The writer can not perhaps recall all as his information comes from various sources, but there is enough to satisfy the ambition of an ordinary mortal—an active member of the firm of Schultz & Co.; president of Zanesville Electric Light company; president the Courier company; ex-president the Muskingum club and one of its founders; director of the Brown Manufacturing company, all of Zanesville; president of The Frey Printing company, of Cincinnati (part of the U. S. Printing company); vice-president of the Hinds-Ketchum company, Brooklyn, N. Y. (part of the U. S. Printing company); vice-president of the Brown-Manly Plow company, Malta, Ohio; director of the Samuel Crump Label company, Mont Clair, N. J. (part of U. S. Printing company); director United States Printing company, Cincinnati, Ohio; director Central Ohio (B. & O.) railway; director Zanesville & Ohio River Railway company; director Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railway; vice-president the Griffith & Wedge company; director the Blandy Machine company; trustee the Odessa Land Syndicate; director the Homestead Building company; director the people's Savings Bank; member of the Brighton Syndicate; director the Union National Bank; director American Encaustic Tiling company, and director Muskingum Coffin company. An intimate friend recently said that he would wager something of value that Mr. Hoge could not write or state off hand, a list of the concerns of which he is an officer.

Messrs. Schultz & Hoge are owners of stocks in other banking houses, and are the heaviest investors in manufacturing establishments in this city, and are said to be the largest individual taxpayers in this county. About the year 1875, through the management of Mr. Hoge, the firm purchased the Zane house property, and, at his oft-repeated and urgent suggestion, the opera house and opera house block were erected in 1879, which then, as now, are the pride of our citizens. Mr. Hoge's enthusiasm was impressed upon his partner, and, unaided, these two dauntless young men erected a row of metropolitan business rooms and a theater, at that time unequaled in the United States. That this was a most expensive undertaking goes without saying. We do not violate the confidence of a close friend when we say that by this advanced enterprise this firm, although strong, was subjected to a most severe financial strain—a stress more burdensome than the public ever dreamed. They were compelled to part with securities, and were large borrowers at sacrifices which they heroically kept to themselves. Such was their credit that not the semblance of a mortgage encumbered their property, yet it was freely predicted by the croakers that Schultz & Co. would be ruined. The people of Zanesville ought not to forget the service rendered by these gentlemen. The business sagacity of Mr. Hoge soon manifested itself in the management of the opera house. The rules laid down by him were unique, and a marked innovation on the established methods of the "profession." The result was a widespread notoriety and a national reputation for the Zanesville opera house. Theatrical people stormed and swore like the army in Flanders, but they eventually yielded, and gracefully, to the iron-clad regulations. Their ravings have turned to exultant praise. The "rules" have been widely copied throughout the country—the best tribute to their fairness. "The Appeal to the Profession," written by Mr. Hoge, and placarded in all the dressing rooms of the theater, won the warmest commendation from the "show people." When the American Encaustic Tiling Company decided to erect a new plant,

Zanesville unconsciously stood face to face with the greatest problem in her history. Mr. George A. Stanbery, general superintendent, is authority for the statement that to John Hoge is due, more than to any other citizen, the decision of the company to locate its new plant in Zanesville rather than in New Jersey, nearer the home of the principal stockholders. As the resident director, Mr. Hoge and Mr. Stanbery, constituting the local building committee, gave the creation of these mammoth works much personal attention. In the infancy of electric lighting, Mr. Hoge saw the city's opportunity, and one of the best plants in Ohio was established at Zanesville under his direction. But we must hurry along. With his old friend, Gen. D. W. Caldwell, he purchased the Clarendon hotel, the model hostelry of the country. In a word, this still comparatively young man of affairs is thoroughly entwined and interwoven into the commercial, manufacturing and industrial interests of Zanesville. With his partner (they are cousins, but are often affectionately styled brothers, for they have always been investors together) he has accomplished mighty things for their native city. Of all places of honor and trust which have come to John Hoge he never solicited one of them, but he has declined many of more importance than these he now so worthily fills. In some instances the positions are nominal in character, but he is an active worker in nearly all of the companies with which he is connected. His advice is sought for and highly prized by his associates.

On all public questions, John Hoge is a frank, candid and decided. Sometimes his convictions have appeared in print, always over his own signature, stated in concise, vigorous, courteous terms, in an unique style peculiarly his own. If his convictions are not in touch with the popular will, he cheerfully accepts the situation, knowing well that "all things come to him who waits." While business ventures have drawn heavily upon his time and means his purse is always accessible to the tender pleadings of charity and public interest, as has been said facetiously "from baseball to the spread of the gospel." Socially John Hoge is the "prince of good fellows," easily approached he is yet of a retiring, modest disposition. He is a bachelor, in the prime of life, and while a busy man does not permit business cares to cloud his existence. One of his associates remarked; "Mr. Hoge is a graceful winner and a cheerful loser. When things are going wrong I am always glad to see Hoge; he looks on the bright side and gives us all faith and courage." Always content to confine himself strictly to the channels of trade, Mr. Hoge has never sought political honors. But the suggestion has come unsought and the republicans of Muskingum county have earnestly sought his consent to stand for the nomination for congress in the Muskingum Valley district. Zanesville delights to honor her sons, and we have put it modestly when we say that she has none greater than John Hoge.

Mrs. Margaret J. Howard, Adamsville, Ohio, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of Muskingum county. John Bell, her grandfather, was the first one of the family to come here. He was born in the state of Delaware but ran away from home when young and went to Pennsylvania. His parents were from Wales. He went to Washington county, near Stillwater, Penn.; emigrated to Ohio in 1811 with his family, consisting of his wife, who was Rachel Stillwell, and three children, Haley, Elizabeth and John. Mr. Bell settled on land in Perry township near the Livingoods, who were early settlers. After a few years he moved to Adams township and settled on the land now owned by his grandson, John R. Bell. He cleared up this land from the dense timber with which it was covered. He lived to the age of seventy-eight years, both himself and wife being members of the Baptist church. He was the father of ten children: Haley, Elizabeth, John, William, Mary, Sarah, Nancy, Catherine, Stillwell and Amy. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his grave is annually decorated by the G. A. R. John J. Bell, his son and the father of our subject, was born January 22, 1807, in Washington county, Penn., on a farm and was but four years of age when he came with his parents to Ohio. He received a limited common-school education of those days, was brought up in Perry township until he was about sixteen years of age, and in his young days worked for the Livingoods. About this age he went to Zanesville and worked in a flourmill. Here he remained several years and married September 28, 1828, Elizabeth Caldwell, daughter of William and Margaret (Porter) Caldwell. William Caldwell was an old settler in Adams township, originally from Ireland and settling in Pennsylvania where he married. His wife also came from Ireland. In 1826 they moved to Adams township, this county. They were the parents of six children, who lived to maturity: Samuel, Elizabeth, Jane, Anise, Andrew and James. William Caldwell lived to a good old age and died in Guernsey county, having sold his farm and moved there. After his marriage John J. Bell remained in Zanesville one year and then, about 1830, entered part of a farm where our subject now lives. This land was an entire wilderness and Mr. Bell cleared it of the heavy timber with which it was covered and by hard work and industry added to it from time to time until he owned about 450 acres, all the result of patient toil and industry. When he married he had but 50 cents in his pocket, and his wife, aside from wearing

apparel, a teakettle which she had received in payment for some weaving. She was an excellent hand at the loom and wheel. This young couple, who started out with nothing but their stout hearts and strong hands, began life in the woods and made a success of it, accumulating property and rearing a large family of children. Mr. Bell lived on this land all his life. He was justice of the peace and township trustee, interested in having good schools and was for years a member of the school board. He, with the assistance of his neighbors, built a schoolhouse on his farm, and this was the first one in the neighborhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bell were members of the Fairview church, and Mr. Bell assisted liberally of his means to build this church and to support the gospel. In politics he is a strong republican. He was a member of the old militia and had three sons in the Civil war: Andrew was in the Ninety-seventh regiment, Company E, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served three years (he was during the service in sixteen different battles and endured many hardships. He was in the battles of Perryville, Ky.; Stone River, Lawrence, Mission Ridge, Dolton, Charleston, Resaca, Rocky Face, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville, and was detailed as nurse in different hospitals after battles of Stone River, Nashville, Peach Tree Creek, etc.); W. P. was in Company F, Sixty-second regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry. He died after a few months' service at Whitehall hospital near New Bristol, Bucks county, Penn.; Wilson S. was in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-second regiment, 100 days' service. John Bell lived to his eighty-second year and died on his farm in 1888. His wife, who was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1800, died in 1878. They were the parents of ten children: Margaret (died an infant), Haley (died at the age of twenty-two years, was a school teacher and had studied for the ministry), W. P., Rachel A., Annis C., Margaret J., Wilson S., Hulda E., Andrew W. and John I. (who was a teacher, was a member of the 100-day service, and is now the editor of the "McArthur Republican," Vinton county, Ohio). All with the exception of the two eldest lived to be married men and women. Mrs. Margaret J. Howard, their daughter and our subject, was born June 24, 1837, on her father's farm and now owns the place. She received a common-school education, and from her mother learned to do all the work about the house and to weave and spin, and has now some excellent specimens of her handiwork. The occupation of her younger days was to spin and weave the cloth for the family and make the clothes, as idle hands were few among the girls of those days. Her parents advancing in years, she, with the dutiful heart of a good daughter, remained at home, cared for her aged parents and lived a life of self sacrifice. She married, October 3, 1883, Joseph Howard, of Illinois. She is a good business woman and manages her farm well. She inherited forty acres of land from her father and by thrift and economy has increased her property and bought from the heirs eighty acres more. She stands high as a woman of good character and is well respected by her neighbors. She is a devout member of the Fairview Methodist church. Mrs. Howard is liberal and public spirited and interested in her church and all good causes, and is charitable to the poor and friendless. She gave the money to purchase the bell for the new Fairview Methodist church, and her name is inscribed on the bell, being cast into the metal. It was hung October, 1891, and for many generations will ring out in praise of the worthy act and in memory of the generous donor. She joined the Methodist church in her twelfth year and continued in the same.

Charles H. Hull, wagon maker, Frazeysburg, Ohio, is one of the old soldiers who was in the hottest battles of the great Civil war, and who served his country faithfully and well, not as a carpet soldier, but by facing all the privations of the camp and dangers of the battle field. He is of an old American family, of German and English descent, and is a son of William Hull, a native Virginian. The elder Hull married Miss Sarah Martin, and they became the parents of ten children: James M., John W., Thomas J., Francis, Sarah C., Mary J., Elizabeth A., Joseph H., Caroline V. and Charles W. Mr. Hull moved to Ohio about 1835, and settled on a farm in Licking county, where he soon had a good farm under cultivation. In the fall of 1868 he moved to southwest Missouri, and settled in Barton county on wild land. His sons, Thomas J., John, James and Charles W., went with him and settled on farms in the vicinity. Mr. Hull cleared his land and there passed the closing scenes of his life, dying at the age of seventy-five. His wife died in 1862 on the old home place in Licking county, Ohio. Mr. Hull was a Methodist preacher, and continued his ministerial duties many years. In politics he was a republican, and believed in the "know-nothing" doctrines promulgated by Martin Van Buren. He was a man of high principles and was an excellent citizen. Charles W. Hull was born in Licking county, Ohio, May 22, 1843, was educated in the common schools, and early in life became familiar with the duties of the farm. On February 22, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer infantry, for three years, as a private, and was in the following battles: Resaca, Dallas, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap and Kenesaw Mountain, where three distinct battles

were fought. Also on July 22 and 28 at Atlanta, and then was with Gen. Sherman in that greatest march in history—to the sea. He was present at the capture of Columbia and the last battle of the war, Bentonville, N. C. He was in numerous minor engagements and eighteen different hard fought battles. At Dallas, Ga., he was knocked senseless by the concussion of a shell which exploded within eight feet of him, and threw him about a rod. The pieces of shell, fortunately, missed him, but the concussion burst the drum of his right ear, rendering him entirely deaf in that ear, and slightly affected the hearing in his left ear. Sand was blown through his right cheek, and his spine was badly injured. Previous to this, on the first day of the fight, Mr. Hull was fighting on the brow of the hill with his company, when a shell struck directly under him and passed into the hillside; the fuse being put out by the earth the shell did not explode. He was again knocked senseless. After his last injury he did not go to the hospital, but remained on the battle field with his company, receiving permission from his captain and regimental physician and serving his time out. A grateful country remembers his services and injuries and grants him a pension. Mr. Hull went with his regiment from Raleigh, N. C., on the homeward march to Washington, and was present at that greatest scene in military history—the grand review—after which he returned to Licking county, Ohio. There he worked at his trade, carpentering, and later married Miss Almarena Green, daughter of Hesekiah S. and Elsie (Shacklett) Green. Mr. Green was from Virginia, born August 15, 1805, and was a cabinet maker by trade. He was an old settler of Licking county, a man in good circumstances, and an honest citizen. He was postmaster of Elizabethtown for many years, and in politics was a strong republican. He and wife were both members of the church. Their family consisted of these children: Mary E., Albert G., Nimrod A., Benjamin L., Alice A., Isaac S., James W., Joseph A., Estelle R. and Almarena. There were five sons, and all served their country in the Civil war. Albert died in the hospital in Memphis, Tenn., June 29, 1863. Benjamin died in 1863 at St. Louis hospital, from sickness contracted in the South. James W. was captured July 3, 1864, and imprisoned at Andersonville until January, 1865, when he was transferred to Florence, S. C., Military prison, and there died January 24, 1865. Joseph A. died from sickness contracted in the war, at Rome, Ga., September 9, 1864, in hospital. Hesekiah S. Green had four of his sons destroyed by the Civil war, and in his old age, feeling that he could endure no further loss, wrote to President Abraham Lincoln and stated to him that he had five sons, had sent all of them to the army, that four had died, and as he was an old man he would like to have him discharge the remaining son and send him home. At that time, 1864, Mr. Lincoln had an immense burden on his shoulders, but his great heart ever listened to the cry of distress, and he immediately ordered the discharge of Nimrod A. Green, who returned to his grief-stricken parents. Nimrod A. died from the effects of army life April 7, 1887. Thus five of Mrs. Hull's brothers were sacrificed to the Civil war. Mr. Green died May 30, 1874, at the age of sixty-nine years. He lived a correct life and was a good man. After marriage Mr. Hull settled in Fallsbury township, Licking county, Ohio, and worked at the carpenter's trade for two years, after which he went to wagon making. In 1868 he went to Missouri, and resided there nine years, engaged in carpenter work principally. He returned to Ohio and settled at Martinsburg, where he resided six years, and moved to Frazeysburg, Ohio, where he now resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Hull have been born five children: Elsie B., Lulu M. (died at the age of six years), Ada F., Clara B. and Lillie E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hull were members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Martinsburg, and Mr. Hull was trustee. He was postmaster and township clerk in Fallsbury township, Licking county, for some time. He is a member of the G. A. R., Griffe post 331, and has held the office of past commander of Updyke post, of Bladensburg, Ohio. Mr. Hull's record shows him to have been a faithful soldier, and one who remained at his post, although wounded, and who was sometimes obliged to get the ambulance to haul his knapsack and rifle, owing to his weak condition. He could easily have procured a discharge, but chose to remain with his company. Mr. Hull's brother, John W., was a prisoner in Andersonville from July 3, 1864, until May, 1865, and weighed when entering 233½ pounds. When he came out he weighed but 160 pounds.

J. J. Huston, a prominent young farmer of Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, was born in the neighborhood in which he now lives May 24, 1856, and is the son of John K. and Nancy (Dain) Huston. The father was born on the farm in Union township, which was settled by his father at a very early day. His parents were William and Sarah (Kelly) Huston. William Huston came from Kentucky to Union township about 1820, and bought 160 acres of school land. He reared a family of two sons and four daughters: Elizabeth, Mary J., John K., William, Caroline and Semantha (deceased), and died at an early age, about 1841. John K. spent his youth on this farm, and attended the district school. When quite young he worked on the farm for his father, and later bought the entire home farm settled by his father,

consisting of 240 acres of well-improved land. He married Nancy Dain, daughter of Robert Dain, a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer near Oil City, that state. They were the parents of ten children: Sarah E. (died at the age of six years), Joseph J. (subject), John Mc. (who is living on the home place), Mary C. (who is now Mrs. Bartles, living in Mason, Mich.), Harriet L. (now Mrs. Deny, Cumberland, Ohio), Hettie (who is Mrs. St. Clair, of Guernsey county, Ohio), Etta J. (at Columbus, Ohio), Nancy P. (at home), Maud (at home) and Blandy (at home). The father died in 1885, a democrat in politics, and socially a Mason. He was among the respected citizens of this county, and a good business man. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. A few of his brothers and sisters are also living in this state. After the death of her husband, or in 1889, Mrs Huston moved to Columbus, Ohio, where she now resides. She is highly thought of, and takes a great interest in church matters. Joseph J. was reared on the farm upon which he now resides, and attended the district school. He worked for his father until he was twenty-five years of age, when, April 7, 1881, he married Mary R. Cline, daughter of Isaac Cline, of this township. She was born in 1860. They are the parents of four children: Carrie, John K., Emma F. and Robert Harl, and are members of the Presbyterian church of Norwich. Mr. Huston is now cultivating a farm of about 130 acres. In politics he is a democrat, and one of the public spirited men of the county.

J. Mc. Huston was born on the farm formerly owned by his father and grandfather in Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, May 2, 1860. He was the fourth of a family of ten children born to his parents, John K. and Nancy (Dain) Huston. [See sketch of J. J. Huston.] He spent his youth on the farm, attending the neighboring schools, and getting a good business education. At his father's death in 1885, he, being one of the two eldest sons, had the management of the business affairs of the estate. In October, 1887, he was married to Jennie Taylor, a daughter of Alfred and Jane (Wycoff) Taylor, residents of this township. She was born October 27, 1860, was reared in this county, and one of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Huston became the parents of two children: Ethel May and John A. They are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a democrat. He is very much interested in politics and all things for the benefit and improvement of the county. He takes a great interest in educational matters, is one of the directors of the school board, and is a liberal supporter of all church and school work. Mr. Huston is engaged in general farming and stockraising, making a specialty of Cotswold sheep. He has charge of one-half of the family estate, together with his brother, Joseph J., and is one of the successful, enterprising and representative young farmers of the county.

Johnson Imlay, farmer of Muskingum county, Ohio. The career of this gentleman presents an example of industry, perseverance and good management, and he is now in comfortable circumstances, the owner of a fertile farm of 183 acres, which was the home and the scene of his father's labors throughout life. Johnson Imlay was born in Allegheny county, Penn., February 20, 1825, to Daniel and Rebecca J. (Johnson) Imlay, who were also natives of that state. They removed to the state of Ohio about the year 1827, and settled in Meigs township, Muskingum county, where he entered the land on which his son, Johnson, is now residing. Here he was called from life about 1853, after a useful and well-spent life, devoted to the interests of his family and friends. After his death his son, Johnson, became the proprietor of the home place, and under his able management it has been made to yield abundant crops and is a pretty and well-kept place. Johnson Imlay was married on March 6, 1862, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Lydia Trainer, worthy citizens of this section, and their union has resulted in the birth of two children: Amanda and Lydia. Mr. Imlay and family are regular attendants and worthy members of the Presbyterian church, and being intelligent, public spirited and of kindly and generous dispositions, they move in the best circles of society. Mr. Imlay is a stanch democrat politically.

William Imlay, farmer, Coal Hill, has long been associated with the agricultural interests of Muskingum county, Ohio, the residents of which have had every opportunity to judge of his character, for he was born here, in Meigs township, on August 12, 1828, and is the son of Daniel and Rebecca Imlay. He attended the district school until twenty-two years of age, attending during the winter months and assisting his father on the farm in the summer season. He thus became familiar with duties of farm life from early boyhood. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-eight years of age, or until 1857, when he purchased 165 acres of land, eighty-five acres of it being in section 24 and the remainder in Brooksfield township, Noble county, where he has carried on general farming ever since. He selected as his companion in life Miss Julia Ann, daughter of James and Isabella Stewart, natives of Alleghany county, Penn., and their nuptials were celebrated October 28, 1854. In politics Mr. Imlay is a stanch democrat, and has held a number of local offices, among them being road supervisor, trustee and justice of the peace. He is a

member of the Masonic lodge and is a member of the Presbyterian church to which he is a liberal contributor.

Samuel Jamison (deceased) was one of the early settler of Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio. At a very early day he came here with his father, who was a prominent pioneer farmer, and the history of the Jamison family dates back to about 1808 in this county. Samuel Jamison as a citizen was surpassed by none in the neighborhood. He was interested in all public matters for the good of the county, in all educational and religious work and helped to establish the present Reformed Presbyterian church of New Concord, of which he was a member. He was formerly a member of the Reformed church. He was a good farmer and accumulated considerable property. He was married, in Muskingum county, to Margaret Speer, a daughter of one of the oldest settlers of the county and a sister of Robert W. Speer. [See sketch.] They were the parents of ten children; the following six are yet living: Margaret, Rebecca J. McGee, John M., Etta S., Albert C. and Samuel R. Mrs. Jamison is also a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and since the death of her husband has resided with her children on the old home farm. The old home place is divided into two good farms and occupied by her two sons. Two daughters are residing in New Concord, which is only a short distance. John M. Jamison, the third child of the above mentioned worthy couple, was born in 1849 in Guernsey county and was here reared after the fashion of the farmer boys of that time. He received his education at the district school of Fox Creek. November 3, 1887, he married Alice Patterson, daughter of James and Jane Patterson, old settlers of Guernsey county. She was born in that county in 1862. Their union was blessed with one child, a bright little girl, Minnie B. John M. Jamison is one of the successful farmers of this county, a member of the United Presbyterian church, and interested in all school and church work. In politics he is a republican. Albert C. Jamison, the fifth child living of Samuel and Margaret Jamison, was born in 1860. He was also educated in the Fox Creek schools and received a good business education, working on the farm part of the time, and grew to maturity in Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio. In 1890 he was married to Miss Violet Stitt, a daughter of John and Nancy Stitt, natives of this county. She was born in Muskingum township in 1866 and was one of four children. Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Jamison are members of the New Concord United Presbyterian church and in his political views the former is a republican. He has always been very much interested in school and church work and gives liberally of his time and means for their support. His farm is a part of the old home place, just north of the National pike, where he is actively engaged in farming and has been very successful.

Richard Johnson, the father of James S. Johnson, Sonora, Ohio, was born in Maryland, Fredrick county. His grandfather, Joshua Johnson, came from England. Richard Johnson received a common-school education and learned the cooper's trade. He married Eliza Mefzegar, and to them were born nine children: James S., Ezra, Louisa, Henriette, Mariah, Mary A., Sarah, Johanah and Frances. Directly after marriage, about 1816, Mr. Johnson came to Ohio, settled in Muskingum county below Zanesville, and the next year in Salem township on a farm. He owned about 100 acres, and lived on this farm the rest of his life. He was a member of the Methodist church and was for many years class-leader and exhorter. He died at the age of seventy-five years, an honorable citizen, respected by the people. James S. Johnson, his son, was born four miles south of Zanesville, in 1817. He received no education, but began to work, when but a boy. He learned farming, and married Lucinda Galloway, daughter of William and Mary A. (Holt) Galloway. William Galloway was one of our old pioneer settlers, of Irish descent, the family living on the farm now occupied by our subject, and upon which he settled after marriage. He began life with nothing, and by industry and economy he has made his property. He now owns 900 acres of land in this county. Not having any education, he was obliged to rely on industry and economy to make and save property. He is the father of ten children: Howard O. (died at the age of thirty-three years), Nancy J., Mary A., Mitchell M., Ebbert J., Batie S., Salina and Anjalina (twins deceased), S. Harvy and Martha A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were members of the Methodist church. Mr. Johnson has been a member about forty years, and class-leader many years. In politics he is a republican, and was a good Union man during the war. His son Howard served in the war two years. Mr. Johnson is a man who has always attended to his own affairs, and took no interest in holding office. He has always been a man of high character and purpose, and owes his success in life to his perseverance and good habits. His first wife died and he married in 1872 Annie Bell, daughter of John and Mary (Caldwell) Bell. They have no children. Mrs. Johnson is a devout member of the Methodist church. Mr. Johnson has had his share of trouble, and endured all with much patience. It may well be said that he has lived a good, true, manly life, and been controlled by honest purposes.

John Kelley, Zanesville, Ohio, is well known

throughout the township as one of the wide-awake, enterprising agriculturists, and his fine farm of 238 acres is kept in the very best condition. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, March 17, 1820, and was one of nine children, two now living, born to Isaac and Mary (Gad) Kelley, both natives of the Old Dominion. The parents were married in their native state and subsequently moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, where all their children, except the eldest, were born. Hamilton, the eldest child, was a native of Virginia. The others were named as follows: Wesley, Ignatius, Simeon, Elizabeth, John, Nathan and Benjamin. Mr. Isaac Kelley settled in this county, on the land now occupied by our subject, in 1810, and began immediately to clear it of the oak timber with which it was covered. By hard work and industry he soon had a good home, and being a man of good judgment and considerable ability, he held a number of local offices, among them that of justice of the peace. In their religious views he and Mrs. Kelley were members in the Methodist church and active members of the same. He died on the old homestead, in this county, on March 1, 1860, when seventy-five years of age. His son, John, the subject of this sketch, received his scholastic training in the common schools of pioneer days, and at an early age manifested a taste for farm life. On June 22, 1865, he wedded Miss Jane Drake, who was born August 8, 1842, and who was the daughter of George and Catherine (Tatham) Drake, natives of England. George Drake came from his native country in 1820, first settled in Pennsylvania, and moved from there to Zanesville, Ohio, and thence to Muskingum township, where he became a successful tiller of the soil. He died in this township when nearly eighty-three years of age. His wife, Catherine, was the daughter of John and Kestibal Tatham, who came from England about 1820. Mr. Tatham brought his entire family. George, Drake and Catherine were married in Pennsylvania. After marriage Mr. Kelley located on his present farm, and has ever been a practical and successful farmer. He has a fine residence, good outbuildings, and everything about the place denotes the owner to be a man of thrift and energy. He has held a number of township offices and is one of the best citizens. The six children born to his marriage are named as follows: Samuel E., born June 12, 1867; George M., born March 7, 1869; John H., born August 8, 1871; Allen P., born October 20, 1873; Harold C., born October 4, 1875; and Florence M., born August 2, 1886. Mrs. Kelley had one brother, George, in the Civil war, and he served three years in a Kansas regiment. Samuel E. Kelley married Miss Fannie Wilkinson, and is now farming in Falls township. The Kelleys are descended from old pioneer stock and have reason to be proud of their ancestors.

Dr. John F. Kennedy, Zanesville, Ohio. The profession of the physician is perhaps one of the most trying on brain and body of any in the field of science, for it absorbs the attention of him who practices it conscientiously, both day and night, and brings into play the most versatile powers of his being. At the early age of fifteen years he began to lay the foundation of a medical career—his kindly nature instinctively turning to that broad field of human suffering for his life-work—a profession whose noiseless, yet oft times marvelous triumphs are unknown to the multitude. He was born in Fultonham, Muskingum county, Ohio, August 31, 1844, and after receiving the advantages of the common schools he began the study of the noble science of medicine, and in 1867 graduated from the Ohio Medical college of Cincinnati, after which he practiced for one year in the old Marion hospital of that city. In 1869 he came to Zanesville, where he has since been one of the leading practitioners, and is now a member of the county and district medical association and also of the State Medical society. In June, 1889, he was appointed pension examiner. and the duties of this position he still faithfully discharges. He was married, in June, 1869, to Miss Jennie Manning, of Morgan county, Ohio, and to them a family of two children has been born: Edwin R. and Wade M. The family worship in the English Lutheran church, in which Dr. Kennedy is a deacon. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of H. and Royal Arcanum. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-eighth Ohio infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, being mustered out of the service as a lieutenant. He was in Gen. Sherman's army, or the Army of the Tennessee, was a participant in all the engagements in which his command took part, and was in the famous march to the sea. His parents, Philip and Elizabeth (Fulton) Kennedy, were born in Ireland and Loudoun county, Va., respectively, the former emigrating to America in his youth and locating in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. His father-in-law, Lyle Fulton, was the founder of Fultonham, a small village, and here he kept an old-fashioned tavern, which was the stopping place for all the stages and travelers going that way for years. He was justice of the peace for many years, held other offices of like importance and became well known throughout the county. He died at his tavern in 1854. The father of the subject of this sketch, after reaching maturity, was a cabinet maker and school teacher by occupation, but subsequently studied medicine with Dr. Jonathan Atkin, of Fultonham, and graduated from the Ohio Medical college of Cincinnati. He

first began practicing with his preceptor, but subsequently removed to Dovertown, Morgan county, Ohio, where he made his home until his death in 1881. He was a representative of Morgan county in the state legislature and held a number of important local offices. He had the reputation of being a skillful physician, and aside from his profession was well liked socially. He and his wife became the parents of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and eight are now living: William H. (a resident of Florida), Dr. John F., E. M., (the present mayor of McConnelsville, Ohio), Dr. G. L. (who succeeded his father in his practice at Dovertown), Mrs. Gray (of Dovertown), Charles W. (a druggist), Tilla, and Howard (now in California). The Kennedys have always been valued members of society, for, besides being enterprising and public spirited, they have been lovers of law and order and have been generous in the use of their means in the interests of worthy enterprises.

Of the many residents of foreign birth in Adams township, none are more honest, industrious, or more deserving of success than the Irish element of which William H. Keyes, farmer and stock raiser, Adamsville, Ohio, is a representative. He was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, May 31, 1831, and his parents, Thomas and Mabel (Johnston) Keyes, were natives also of that country. When seventeen years of age William H. Keyes crossed the ocean to America, and began working on a farm in Madison township, receiving $5 per month. At the end of nine years he had accumulated sufficient means to enable him to embark in agricultural pursuits for himself. He then went West and entered land in Iowa, but soon returned and continued working on a farm. In 1858 he went to Illinois, and while there he exchanged his Iowa farm for an improved farm in Clark county, Ill. The latter he exchanged for a farm in Washington township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and he has been residing on his present property since 1870. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary E. Day, who was born in Troy, N. Y., but who was reared in Muskingum county. Her birth occurred March 20, 1839, and she was a daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth (Frazier) Day. To Mr. and Mrs. Keyes were born the following children: Charles (who died in 1863), Thomas D. (married Miss Ella J. Arnold, and now resides in Adamsville. He is the father of three children, two now living: Judah F., Alfred A. (deceased) and Mabel), Margaret A., George L. (at home), Robert H., William J. and Edward P. Mr. Keyes is a republican in politics, a public-spirited citizen, and is interested in all that relates to the welfare of the county. He has a fine farm of 336 acres in Adams township, and he is well known all over the county as one of the foremost stockmen. He has four imported horses, and he was the owner of the first imported horse brought to Muskingum county, also owner of the first registered Durham bull brought to this portion of the country. He has risen to more than ordinary degree of success in his calling as a stockman, and deserves great credit for the interest he has taken in improving the stock of the country.

Leslie Keyes, farmer and stockraiser, Adamsville, Ohio, has been a resident of Madison township Muskingum county, since August 15, 1857, and is prominently identified with the interests of the same. He was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, June 22, 1842, and was one of six sons born to Thomas and Mabel (Johnston) Keyes. The father was a native of the north of Ireland, born about 1786, and of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was married in his native county to Miss Johnston, and the fruits of this union were the following children: William, Samuel, John (died in 1871); James (died in infancy), Charles, (enlisted in the Civil war, Company E, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was killed at the battle of Kensaw Mountain), and Leslie. The father of these children died in the old country in 1850, and in June of the following year the mother and children emigrated to the United States. They settled on a farm in Madison township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and the boys began working out on farms. The mother was married to Mr. William Humphreys, of Coshocton county, Ohio, and died in that county on June 20, 1857. At the age of nine years Leslie Keyes started out to do what he could on a farm, and continued tilling the soil for others until his marriage in 1866, to Miss Margaret Armstrong, a native of Madison township, Muskingum county, and the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Armstrong, natives of Ireland. Her father died August, 1870, and the mother followed him to the grave nine years later. To Mr. and Mrs. Keyes have been born six children, five now living: Bessie J., Mina S., Charles A., Leslie A., and M. Agnes. Mr. Keyes has resided on his present property for thirty-four years and is well known and respected throughout the county. He is a republican in politics, and has held the office of treasurer and trustee of Madison township. He and family are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Keyes is the owner of 520 acres of land and he is principally engaged in the raising of fine stock. He is one of the county's best citizens.

Among the early pioneers of Muskingum county, Ohio, whose memory will long be remembered, may be mentioned Patrick King (deceased), who was the first of that now large family, to settle in this region. As is well known, Ohio received a

large immigration to its territory in the early part of the present century and many of the settlers made honorable names for themselves and identified themselves with every interest of the section in which they located, and no man more so than Mr. King. He was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., in 1790, and spent his early life in that county on a farm. He was a son of George and Mary (Wayne) King, natives of England, who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, in a very early day. The father died in Huntingdon county of that state, between 1833 and 1837. His wife, the daughter of John Wayne, bore him ten children, as follows: William, John, George, Patrick, Elizabeth, James, Hugh, Sallie, Charles and Hannah. Six of these children, William, Patrick, Charles, Hannah, Elizabeth and ——, came to Muskingum county, Ohio, and all died in this county except William, who passed from life in Licking county. The mother of these children was called to her long home in Muskingum county in 1850. Patrick King was married in 1813 to Miss Mary McLerry, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and their union was, in time, blessed in the birth of nine children in Pennsylvania, and after settling in Muskingum county two more children were added: George, Thomas, Hugh, James, Sarah A., William, Samuel, John, Mary, Hannah and Elizabeth. In 1832 Patrick King settled with his family on a farm in Perry township, but one year later located in Madison township, where he followed the calling of a blacksmith, in connection with farming, for the rest of his life. He was a man of advanced views and believed that what was worth doing at all, was worth doing well, and his attributes of industry, perseverance and intelligence were put to a practical use, and achieved the desired result. All measures of morality, education, temperance and others of a like nature found in him a strong advocate, and a warm love of his country was not among the least of his worthy traits. He was for some time a soldier in the War of 1812, and in an early day held a number of offices in Muskingum county. After the death of his first wife he was united in marriage to Miss Mariah Wiatt, who survives him and makes her home with her step-son, William King, in Madison township.

George King (deceased), the eldest son of Patrick King, was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., September 4, 1815, but came to Muskingum county, Ohio, with his parents in his youth, and his early life, and in fact all his life was spent on a farm. When he attained the age of about twenty years he started to do for himself, and for some time thereafter lived in Washington township, but later moved to Madison township, where he accumulated a good property and improved a fine farm of about 600 acres, although the first sixteen years that he worked independently, he tilled rented land. The farm to which so many years of his life were devoted is now owned by his family, and is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the Muskingum valley. In 1841 Miss Elizabeth Drummond, the daughter of an old and prominent settler of this section, became his wife and together they reared a family of nine children: Cordelia (Mrs. Shire of Kansas) returned home to attend the funeral of her brother Nebraska, and died October 16, 1891; Louise E., now Mrs. Eckelberry, resides in Madison township; Mary, who died in 1853; Lafayette, who died in 1853; Serena C. (Mrs. Morman of Zanesville); Thomas O., who is a farmer of Madison township; Australia, who died in 1885; Nebraska, who died in 1891, and Utah, who died in 1860. Of this family there are only three surviving members. Mr. King was called from life on September 8, 1891, but is still survived by his widow who resides on the old homestead. Mr. King and his family worshiped in the Methodist Protestant church, and during the many years of residence in this section he was public spirited and was interested in the successful issue of all worthy enterprises. At his home there has been a reunion of the King family for a number of years, which all those in the county who bore the name attended, to the number of several hundred.

Thomas O. King is a progressive farmer, who has steadily pursued the "even tenor of his way" and is now in the enjoyment of a comfortable competency. He is the second son of George King (deceased), and is the only one now living. He first saw the light of day on February 24, 1853, and was brought up on a farm in Madison township and there also obtained his education. At the age of twenty-one years he entered upon life's duties for himself and soon after was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Collins, a daughter of James Collins and wife, who are old settlers of Muskingum county. Mrs. King was born in Madison township of this county in 1852, and was educated in the common schools of the same, she being one of eight children to be reared there. Mr. and Mrs. King have had five children born to them: Ada E., Clarence A., Harry B., Hampton L. and Glenn C. Mr. King and his family reside near the old homestead on which his mother resides, his place having been a part of this fine property. He has charge of over 600 acres of land, which was part of his father's estate, and in his management of the same has shown much discernment and good judgment. His fine place shows him to be a thorough and practical farmer, and he has a very nice and comfortable residence, and buildings of good descriptions for his stock and grain. Like his father he is decidedly public spirited and is thoroughly posted on all

subjects and up with the times. He is a republican in politics, and has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of Dresden lodge No. 186 of the I. O. O.F.

Thomas King, the second son of Patrick and Mary King, was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., May 13, 1817, but for many years past has been a valued citizen of Muskingum county, Ohio, especially in the direction of agricultural interests. He was brought up to a farm life, and his long residence here and his well-known industrious habits and perseverance, as well as enterprise and progress, have contributed to place around him a host of friends and acquaintances. His opportunities for acquiring an education were those of the average farmer's boy, and the practical education which he acquired in the common schools was of great use to him when he started out to make his own way in the world. At the age of fifteen years he settled with his parents in this county, and was here married, in 1847, to Miss Martha J. Brooks, daughter of James and Harriet Brooks, who were pioneers of this county, also, from Maryland. Mrs. King was born in Washington township of this county, in 1826, the fifth of eight children, whose parents spent many years of their lives and died in this county. To Thomas King and his wife ten children were born: Susan C. (Mrs. Border); Jerome W.; Lowell M. (who died in 1891); Howard C.; Alice H. (Mrs. Arnold); Ellenora (Mrs. Gaumer), of Colorado; Martha A. (Mrs. Minner); James P.; Charles W. and George T. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. King started out to fight the battle of life for himself, and after working on a farm by the month until about thirty-two years of age, he purchased 200 acres of well-improved land, upon which he has since been principally engaged in stockraising. His farm is well adapted for this purpose, and in their comfortable residence—a very homelike place—he and his wife are living worthy lives, surrounded by their children. He was an old line whig, but is now a republican in politics. He is one of the unassuming, intelligent men of the county, reliable beyond suspicion in all his operations, and to a great extent enjoys the esteem and confidence of those who know him.

Hugh King is an example of the hard-working and pushing farmer, and although he is now in good circumstances, he has seen the time when his means were limited and when he was compelled to toil incessantly to provide himself and family with the ordinary comforts of life. He was born May 16, 1819, in Huntingdon county, Penn., to Patrick King, and was brought by the latter and his wife to Muskingum county, Ohio, in the fall of 1832, and with them settled in Madison township, where he was reared to a farm life and also learned the blacksmith's trade under his father. In 1839 he was married to Miss Anna M. Stoner, who was born in Madison township of this county, a daughter of John and Mary (Shurtz) Stoner, and one of their eight children. The father died in 1875 and the mother in 1860, the former having been blind for forty-eight years before his death. They were very worthy people, and the mother was a member of the Lutheran church, of which the father also became a member. Mr. and Mrs. King have five living children: Patrick, who is a farmer and minister, living in Madison township; George P., also of that township; Mary C. (Mrs. Stotts), also residing near her father; Mahala (Mrs. Skinner), resides in this township, and Susan M. (Mrs. Spencer), residing in Pike county. Those deceased are: Matilda J., Harmon and Neala A. The mother of these children died in 1856, and in 1858 Mr. King married her cousin, Angeline Stoner, by whom he has become the father of two children: Harvey, who is a farmer, of Madison township, and Erastus, who is deceased. Mr. King has always been interested in all movements for the improvement and building up of the county, and has always been liberal in the use of his means in founding churches and schools. When he came to this section with his parents there was not a religious or educational institution in the township, and the most of the country was covered with a heavy growth of timber. In 1877, after an active and well-spent business career, he retired from the active duties of life, and is now living in retirement in Adamsville. He has the satisfaction of knowing that the competency that he now enjoys is the result of his own endeavors and that it was obtained in a strictly honorable way. He has been trustee of Salem and Madison townships, but aside from this, has, through his own desire, held but few offices. He and his family are members of the Methodist Protestant church. Two of his sons served in the union army during the Civil war, and Harmon died shortly after his return home from the service. George served his country for about three years. Mr. King has given his children a good start in life, and still has enough to comfortably provide for himself and wife during the remainder of their days.

Like many of the representative citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, James King is a Pennsylvanian, for in Huntindgon county of that state he first saw the light of day on March 19, 1821. He passed his youth in assisting his father on the home farm, but his education was not neglected and for some time he attended school kept by his grandfather, George King. He was a small lad when his parents, Patrick and Mary King, came to Muskingum county, and here his youth and early manhood were spent. His marriage to Miss Eliza A. Kinney was celebrated in 1847. She was

born in Madison township in 1826, her present home being about one mile from where she was born. Her father was an early settler of this county and died here in 1865. A family of ten children have been born to James and Eliza A. King, and were named as follows: Mary A., wife of Charles Minner; Hamilton J.; Emma H. (Mrs. Collins); Thomas D.; Nancy E. (Mrs. Swope); Albert H.; Flora, the deceased wife of Ira Shurtz; Effie J., wife of Thomas O'Hern; Willis E., and John E. Mr. King and his family attend the Methodist Protestant church, and nearly all his children are residents of this county, a number of them residing in Madison township. In politics Mr. King is a republic, and for the past twenty years he has been treasurer of Madison township. He has a well-improved farm of 266 acres and all kinds of grain indigenous to this climate are grown in abundance on the cultivated portions of his farm, and everything about his place pronounce him an agriculturist of enterprise and progress, and such he is acknowledged to be. Like his worthy father before him he is interested in worthy enterprises and gives them his hearty support.

William King was the fourth son and fifth child born to Patrick and Mary King, a sketch of whom appears above, and in Huntingdon county, Penn., his birth occurred November 1, 1825. He was about seven years of age when he was brought to Muskingum county, Ohio, and this section has been his abiding place ever since. He attended school for a short time in the county of his birth, but the most of his knowledge of the "world of books" was obtained in this county. He was married about 1847, to Miss Hannah D. Wiatt, who was a daughter of Jacob A. Wiatt and Anna (Payne) Wiatt, native Virginians, who settled in Muskingum county in the twenties. Mrs. King was the youngest of nine daughters, all of whom are deceased except one, Mariah, who was the wife of Patrick King, father of William. She was born in Fauquier county, Va., October 18, 1812, and died June 27, 1877, at which time she was an earnest member of the Methodist Protestant church. She bore her husband the following children: Minerva is the wife of Charles Quigley, by whom she has two daughters and a son, and resides in Cass township; Mariah, who died in 1862, and Jennie who is at home. In 1880 Mr. King married his present wife, Susan Hurdle, a daughter of Leonard and Mary Hurdle, who came to this section from Virginia, while in childhood, and were here married in 1829. Mrs. King was born in this county, the sixth of their children whose names are here given: Sarah A., Minerva J., Alva J., Selma, Celia J., Susan, Mary I, John I. and Piercey, the most of whom are residing in this county. Mr. Hurdle was called from life in this township (Madison), September 17, 1874, and the mother March 9, 1887. Mr. King has resided on his present farm for the past thirty-nine years, and although it only comprises ninety-seven acres it is very carefully conducted and yields a far larger income than many more pretentious estates. Although he has ever been a stanch republican he is not an office seeker. Like all worthy citizens he is very public spirited and has the good of his section warmly at heart. He and his family attend the Methodist Protestant church.

John King has, from his earliest youth been familiar with the details of farming, and he is conceded by all to thoroughly understand his business. Like his brothers, whose sketches appear in this volume, he was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., his advent into this world dating November 22, 1829. As he was but three years of age when he was brought to this section, his education was acquired in this county, and was such as the common schools of his day afforded. In 1851 he started on an independent career, and the knowledge of farming and the education which he had previously gained, then stood him in good stead. He was soon after married to Miss Sarah Hurdle, a daughter of Leonard and Mary (Joseph) Hurdle, a short notice of whom is given in the sketch of William King. Mrs. King was born November 2, 1829, and has borne her husband eight children, but only three survive: Addraanna, who died when a babe, Zara C., who died in 1877; Harlan R., who died in childhood, and twins who died in infancy; Fleetwood H., who is deputy recorder of this county, is residing at Zanesville, is married and is the father of three children: Mary B. (Mrs. Thomas) is living in Harrison county, Ohio, and Martha E., is at home with her parents. The farm on which Mr. King is now residing is the old homestead which was cleared and improved by his father, Patrick King. Here he has resided since 1863 but before that time had lived on a farm belonging to his brother George in this township. Formerly a whig, Mr. King is now a republican politically, and he and his family are attendants of the Methodist Protestant church. Mrs. King's grandfather was John Hurdle who early became a resident of Belmont county, Ohio, but in 1822 settled in Muskingum county. Her maternal grandfather, Lemuel Joseph, settled in this county about 1806 and died in 1830, and her mother died in 1887.

William Kirk, proprietor of the Kirk House, Zanesville, Ohio, is of a family of hotel keepers, his grandfather and his parents having been in the business before him. He is a native of Muskingum county, having been born in Union township December 27, 1844, a son of Robert and Susan Kirk. The Kirk house was established in 1863

and soon gained and has since held a firm hold on the traveling patronage. It is one of the oldest and best known hotels in this part of the country and one of the most popular with commercial men. From the start it has been under Mr. Kirk's conduct and he has given his personal attention to all the details of its management. There are few Zanesville men more widely or more favorably known than he, and none who do more than he does in his way, to impress upon strangers an idea of Zanesville's progress and promise, and appearances indicate that the Kirk house will long be one of Zanesville's best known institutions.

John J. Klein belongs to one of the old and respected German families of Muskingum county. His father was Christian Klein, a vineyard keeper and winemaker of Germany. He married Christina Ott, and they were the parents of four children: Christian, William, Christina and John J. Christian Klein Sr. was a comfortable farmer, and owned some land. He lived to be eighty-seven years of age, and died in Germany. John J. Klein, his son, was born in the province of Wurtemberg, Kearchhim, village of Urderteck, Dittingan, Germany, November 1, 1814, and attended school in Germany eight years. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and at the age of twenty-one years came to America in a sailing vessel bound from Bremen to Baltimore, arriving on the 4th of July. He at once came to Ohio, where his grandfather, Jacob Klein, was a farmer of Morgan county, having come from Germany in 1817. Young John J. immediately began to work at his trade, at which he worked fourteen years, and October 29, 1839, married Catherine Moser, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Moser. The father came from Germany in 1834, with his wife and four children: Philip, Adam, Catherine and Louisa. He was a potter by trade, and upon his arrival in Ohio settled on a farm in Adams township, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying at the age of sixty-two years. He was a member of the Lutheran church. After his marriage, John J. Klein worked at his trade in Zanesville. In 1849 he came to his present farm of sixty acres. He is the father of nine children: Louisa, Christina, Jacob, William, George, Matilda, Albert, Alice and Christian. Mr. Klein is a member of the Lutheran church, and a respected and industrious citizen. His son Christian and daughter Louisa are at home, and William died September 25, 1884. Christina married John Sandel [see sketch], and Jacob married Emma Brown. He is a farmer of Monroe township, and has five children: Ella C., George E., Sylvia A., Susan A. and Ida L. Matilda married John Roohrig, a farmer of Linton township, Coshocton county, and has eight children: William H., Albert C., Syana A., Carson, Katie, Ramond K., Lester and Alice O. William married Sarah Lockard, and is a farmer of Greenwood county. He has three children: John J., Charles and Frank. Christian married Mary Barrett, November 30, 1882, and they have three children: Alvin H., Bruce C. and Clarence A. Albert married Ella McClery, and has one child, Alva F., and George married Doar Dougherty, and they have one child, Quincy. Thus Mr. Klein is the grandfather of twenty-one grandchildren, and the name of this sturdy emigrant will live long in his adopted country. Mr. Klein's maternal grandfather was Ulrick Ott, was a shoemaker and was married twice. He had three daughters and one son, and died at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Klein well remembers the vineyard and wine press of his father's, and can describe in an interesting manner the process of cultivating the grape. When he arrived at Zanesville a stranger he could speak no English, and Peter Grieves, a shoemaker, employed him at $8 per month until he learned the language, when he got along very well, and has since been prosperous.

Isaac Knicely, the father of David Knicely, of Adamsville, Ohio, was born February 18, 1801, on a farm near Waynesburg, Penn., and came to Ohio when a young man. He settled in Salem township and October 19, 1826, married Elizabeth Spragg, of this county, born December 10, 1806, and daughter of Benjamin Spragg. They were the parents of three children: Nancy (born May 29, 1828, was married in Illinois and there died), Benjamin (born May 24, 1830, now residing on a good farm in Washington township), and Hannah (born May 6, 1832, now a widow living in Illinois). Mrs. Knicely died April 15, 1833, and Mr. Knicely married Hannah Spragg, a sister of his first wife and by her was the father of six children: David, Elizabeth, Delilah, Martha, Isaac and Ezra. He lived to be seventy-nine years of age, was a member of the Methodist church and in politics a democrat and a strong Union man during the war. His son Isaac was in the 100 days' service during the war. He settled in an almost unbroken wilderness and so improved his farm and worked so industriously that prior to his death he owned 460 acres in this county and 80 acres in the West. His second wife died December 28, 1880. David Knicely, their son, was born in Salem township, on his father's farm, July 14, 1836. He received a common-school education in the old log school of that day, learned farming and January 22, 1863, married Catherine Wagoner, born January 5, 1837, and a daughter of John and Barbara (Shurtz) Wagoner. To Mr. and Mrs. Knicely were born eight children: Adah A. (born May 8, 1864), Laura I. (July 4, 1865), John H. (December 2, 1866), Isaac H. (July 11

1868), Harrison H. (April 26, 1872), Jennie I. (May 29, 1874), Hannah O. (October 3, 1876), and Wilbert R. (December 19, 1880, and died in infancy). After marriage Mr. Knicely settled on his present farm of 138 acres and has added to it until it now comprises 243 acres. Both himself and wife are members of the Lutheran church in Salem township, of which he is now church trustee. In politics he is a strong democrat, but has taken little interest in public matters of any kind, preferring to attend to his own affairs. He is interested in educational matters and in favor of good schools, has been on the school board, and given all his children good common-school educations. He was road supervisor for many years. His daughter, Laura I., married Elmer Wertz, a baker in Coshocton; they have one child. John Wagoner, the father of Mrs. Knicely, was born in Butler county, Penn., and came to Ohio when a young man. He received a common-school education, was a farmer and married Barbara Shurtz. The family is of German descent and they reared a family of twelve children: Harrison, Elizabeth, George, Elijah, Belilla, Margaret, Jacob, Mary A., John, Sarah C., Barbara (deceased) and Samuel. Mr. Wagoner settled in Adams township in 1827, and himself and wife were members of the Lutheran church. He lived to be nearly eighty years of age and was a soldier in the War of 1812. The land they first owned is now owned by Solomon Gaumer and upon it is a cherry tree planted by Elijah, son of John Wagoner some forty or fifty years ago, and measures eleven feet and two inches in circumference.

The social, political and business history of this session is filled with the deeds and doings of self-made men, and no man in Muskingum county is more deserving the appellation than J. A. Knight, auditor of Muskingum county, Ohio, for he marked out his own career in youth, and has steadily followed it up to the present, his prosperity being attributable to his earnest and persistent endeavor and to the fact that he has always consistently tried to follow the teachings of the "Golden Rule." He is one of the representative, thoroughgoing and efficient officials of the county, and although born in Washington county, Md., he has resided within its borders many years of his life. His birth occurred on April 19, 1832, to Benjamin and Nancy (Cunningham) Knight, both natives of Maryland, the former's birth occurring in Baltimore. He was of English-Irish origin, and his, as well as his wife's ancestors, were early emigrants to Maryland. Benjamin Knight was a mechanic by trade, and this calling he followed in his native state until 1849, when he started west to seek his fortune, coming to this state in wagons, the journey occupying about two weeks, owing to the fact that there was snow on the mountains. He located in Falls township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and there resided until his death, in 1862, following the calling of a farmer, as well as his trade, for some time after coming hither. During the latter part of his life his time was entirely given to farming. His widow survived him until 1890, dying in her eighty-seventh year. She was the mother of eleven children, seven of whom are now living: Mrs. Matilda Golding, in her seventy-first year, resides in Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. Amanda K. Parsons, is editing a temperance paper in Lafayette, Ind.; Oscar, resides in Watseka, Ill.; Edward, is a resident of Burlington, Iowa; Julius A., the subject of this sketch; Llewellyn and Frank, of Burlington, Iowa. J. A. Knight was about seventeen years of age when he came to this county, and he was educated at home, never attending the public schools but nineteen months during his life. He took a severe cold in his youth, which settled in his limbs, and for over six years he was confined to his room, which was just at the time when he should have been attending school. After recovering, he was again very unfortunate, and while stepping from a train of cars sprained his ankle, and his leg had to be amputated, after about a year of intense suffering, in trying to save the leg. This occurred in 1855 and unfitted him for any manual labor. In 1856 he began clerking in an insurance office, following which he kept a news stand for two years. In 1859–60 he was a clerk in the auditor's office, and for thirteen years following was in the revenue service, stationed at Zanesville. He was deputy recorder for eleven years, and in 1886 was elected to his present office, and re-elected in 1889. He was married in 1872 to Miss Belle M. Anderson, of Muskingum county, a native of Zanesville, by whom he has five children: Ralph A., Willie A., Vera M., Llewellyn S. and Isabel M. Mr. Knight and his family are members of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been steward for a number of years. Mr. Knight deserves great credit for the energy he has displayed and the many difficulties he has overcome in the battle of life, and he has the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is a charter member of the Muskingum Brick Company, and is otherwise interested in the business affairs of this section.

Among those of foreign birth who have become prominent in their different callings is John Krebs, farmer, Adams Mills, Ohio, whose thrift and enterprise as an agriculturist is well known. He was born on a farm in Bavaria on October 18, 1826, and his parents, William and Mary (Stark) Krebs, were natives also of that country. John Krebs was the only child born to this union, but his parents had both been married

previously and were the parents of other children. Mr. William Krebs was a substantial farmer, and followed this occupation the principal part of his life. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was an elder in the same. As an honorable, upright citizen he was well known and respected. He was a soldier under the great Napoleon, was in many battles, and was in the famous battle of Waterloo. He received a wound in the leg, and this troubled him all his life, for it would not heal. His son, John Krebs, received a thorough education in the German language, and being a great reader of good books and papers, he is thoroughly posted on all subjects. He is a great reader of the Bible, and is well versed on all Biblical questions. He became familiar with the duties of the farm at an early age, and was but a little over ten years of age when his father died. He then remained on the farm with his mother, and in the same house in which he was born, until twenty-nine years of age. This house was built of stone in the substantial manner of that country. In December, 1850, when twenty-four years of age, he married Miss Madelina Beauregard, and the fruits of this union were nine children, seven of whom lived to be grown: John, William, George, Samuel, Casper, Charles and Edward. In 1854 Mr. Krebs emigrated to America and came directly to Ohio, settling in Coshocton county, where he made his home for about twenty years. From there he moved to this county and settled on his present farm in 1874. He now owns 150 acres of land, and is a prosperous and successful farmer. In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and is an elder in that church. Politically a republican, he advocates the principles of that party. A self-made man, he has made all his property by the honest sweat of his brow, and is classed among the wide-awake, thoroughgoing men of the county. Mrs. Krebs' great uncle, Berkhart Moser, settled in Pennsylvania at an early date, and is one of the wealthiest men in his part of the country.

Squire John M. Lane, farmer, Zanesville, Ohio. The Lane family, one of the oldest and most respected in Muskingum county, Ohio, numbers among its members many prominent citizens. Two brothers of this name came from England and settled in Baltimore, Md., about 1620 or 1625, and from them sprang the Lanes in America. Dalton Lane, grandfather of Squire John M. Lane, was a prosperous farmer of Baltimore county, Md., He married a Miss Hooker, and to them were born the following children: Elisha, Richard, John, Micajah, Urith, Diana, Polly and Sallie. Mr. Lane was a slave owner and a man of good standing. He died when about sixty-five years of age. His son, John Lane, the father of Squire Lane, was born in Baltimore county, Md., on February 27, 1770, on his father's farm. The latter received but a meager education, learned the blacksmith's trade, and married Miss Mary Milleron, daughter of Jacob Milleron, who was a German, and a successful farmer of Baltimore county, Md. Mrs. Lane was also born in Germany. The fruits of this union were eleven children: George, Jacob, John M., Samuel M., Susan, Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine, Mary A., Harriet and Barbara, all born in Baltimore county except Samuel M., Harriet and Barbara, who owe their nativity to Muskingum county, Ohio. Mr. Lane moved to Muskingum county, in October, 1815, and settled about one mile northeast of where the residence of our subject now stands, in Muskingum township. He was four weeks on the road traveling in a large conestoga wagon drawn by four horses, and brought a large amount of household goods with him. He bought land of John T. Lane (an old pioneer but no connection), and upon this was a comfortable hewed-log cabin. John Lane paid him $400 for 150 acres, and immediately went to work clearing. To this he added seventy acres more and resided here for many years. When an old man he gave his land to his three surviving sons: George, seventy acres; John M. and Samuel M., seventy-five acres each; and to his daughters, his present personal property. Mrs. Lane died November 14, 1837, when fifty-five years of age, and Mr. Lane lived during the last fifteen years of his life with his son John M. His death occurred on December 14, 1854, when eighty-five years of age. He had a wonderful constitution, and was never sick until he became old, when he had fever and chills, but took very little medicine. He would doubtless have lived to a still greater age had he not met with an accident in his old age which disabled one of his limbs. He was an honorable, industrious man and was noted far and wide for those traits. It was his custom to work on the farm in pleasant weather and in the blacksmith shop when bad, and he would often labor far into the night. This did not interfere with his early rising however. His son John M., the subject of this sketch, was born in Baltimore county, Md., May 12, 1811, and the house in which his birth occurred is still standing in a state of good preservation. It was visited by him in 1876. He was but little over four years of age when he was brought by his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, and here he received the usual education of the pioneer children, in the old log schoolhouse with the old fashioned fireplace that would take in logs twelve feet long. His teachers were James Lane, James Welsh, John Gibson, Cornelius Stedham and Wilson Cooper. Of these pioneer teachers he gained sufficient education to get a certificate to teach in the common schools of the county,

and followed this profession in the district where he now lives, and in this township, for three winters. He also followed farming, and on October 27, 1835, he married Miss Martha Bland, daughter of John and Nancy (Cunningham) Bland. Mr. Bland was one of the original pioneers of Muskingum county, coming from Virginia and settling on Muskingum river just above Zanesville, in the fall of 1798. The property is now in the corporation of that city. Silas Bland, one of the first white children born in this county, and the first one on the site of what is now Zanesville, was born in a sugar camp with an open front on the banks of the Muskingum river. In the spring of 1799 Mr. John Bland settled in Muskingum township, and was one of the first, if not the first settler in that township. He lived to be seventy-five years of age, dying in February, 1839. He was the father of a large family: Thomas, William, Henry, Silas, Joel, Ebenezer, John, Annie, Polly, Sidney, Margaret, Ellen and Martha. Descendants of this family now reside in this county. Following his marriage John M. Lane settled on a tract of seventy-five acres, which his father gave him, and there he resided for four years, after which he bought the land of his brother Samuel M., and resided on the old homestead. On April 1, 1858, he moved to his present residence, which he bought of William Welsh, and he has added to this from time to time until he now owns 700 acres. He has given his sons 165 acres. Like his father, Mr. Lane has always had a strong constitution, and when a young man possessed great powers of endurance. He has ever been industrious, has done a vast amount of hard work, and can now enjoy the fruits of his labor, for he has a comfortable and happy home. He has ever been a man of steady habits, excellent moral character, and has a host of warm friends. For four years he was treasurer of Muskingum county, from 1868 to 1872, and filled that position in an able and satisfactory manner. He has also held the office of township clerk, treasurer, assessor, trustee, and was justice of the peace for fifteen years. He always took a deep interest in educational matters, and served as school director for many years. In politics he was a stanch democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson, in 1832. He has voted the straight democratic ticket since that time. Mrs. Lane died June 7, 1884. She was an Old School Baptist in religion, and Squire Lane is of the same religious belief. Socially he is an Odd Fellow. During the war he was a strong union man and gave liberally of his means to secure recruits when the country needed their services. He used his influence to aid the cause and gave freely to the soldier's families. He is now a well-preserved man of eighty-one, and his mental faculties are unimpaired. His form is erect and his bearing vigorous and manly. He is a fine example of the Ohio pioneer farmer. He has one of finest farms in the county and is nearly all level except a tract of ninety acres, on which his commodious residence and farm buildings are situated. His residence, which in size and appearance is a mansion, is on a high eminence and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. It is one of the few residences still standing that was built of the famous yellow poplar that once abounded in the county. Besides his handsome property in real estate he is possessed of a goodly amount of ready money which is invested at interest in the county. He is the father of nine children who lived to maturity Mary F., Margaret, Almira, Nancy E., Lunetta V., John B. (died at the age of twenty-five years), Lewis H., William and Franklin P.

Oscar H. Lane, farmer, Dresden, Ohio. Among the pioneer families of Cass township, this branch of the Lane family is the most prominent, and deserves special mention. Oscar H. Lane was born on the old homestead in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 23, 1856, was the son of Samuel L. and Jane (McDonald) Lane, and the grandson, on the paternal side, of Jacob and Achsah (Butler) Lane. Jacob Lane was born in Pennsylvania about 1790, and when a young man he came to Muskingum county, where he first found work near Zanesville, on the dam. He subsequently found employment with Capt. Taylor, who lived where Squire J. M. Lane now resides, and for odd jobs performed during the winter he received but 25 cents a day and his board. As he could find no other employment, he cheerfully performed his duties in order to save the earnings he had accumulated during the summer months. He married Miss Achsah Butler (see sketch of Joshua Butler) and to them were born nine children, four of whom lived to be grown: Samuel M., Jesse, Ebenezer and Isabel. After marriage Jacob Lane engaged in farming on the Capt. Taylor farm. resided there five years, and then bought land where Abraham Dorsey now lives. There he passed the remainder of his life. He was industrious and economical, but always liberal to the poor. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and received a pension for his services. In politics he affiliated with the republican party. He was active in all enterprises for the advancement of his county, and was one of its most successful and substantial citizens. Our subject's maternal grandparents, John and Margery (Boggs) McDonald, were natives of West Virginia, and the former was the son of Archibald McDonald, who came from Scotland and settled in Ohio county, W. Va. at an early day. The latter was a substantial farmer and lived to be an old man, dying at his home in West Virginia. He was the father of

eight children: Christiana, Rosanna, Margaret, Catherine, Jane, James, John and Elizabeth. John, the father of Mrs. Lane, was the only one to settle in Muskingum county, the remainder scattering throughout the West. John McDonald settled in Muskingum township in 1830, and there made his permanent home. To his marriage were born ten children: William, Elizabeth, Jane, Margery, Christiana, Boggs, Archibald, John (who died in infancy), James and Margaret. John McDonald was one of the prominent farmers of the county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. McDonald was one of the founders of that church in Muskingum township, and was an elder in it for many years. He was greatly interested in sheep raising, owned large flocks, and was the first to introduce Merino sheep in this county. The father of our subject, Samuel M. Lane, was born in Muskingum county, Muskingum township, Ohio, March 13, 1816, and being unusually bright and intelligent, mastered the fundamental branches taught in the pioneer schools, reading, writing and arithmetic, and was well versed in history. When twenty-six years of age on February 16, 1843, he married Miss Jane McDonald, and soon afterward settled on the farm where the family now reside, which then consisted of 110 acres all covered with heavy oak timber, many of the giant trees being hundreds of years old. With his own hands Mr. Lane cleared a small portion on which he erected a log cabin, and after many years of toil and privations this vast forest was leveled, and in its place sprang up well cultivated farms. Mr. and Mrs. Lane's union was blessed by the birth of twelve children: Helen (died in infancy), Elizabeth, Christina, James H. (died in infancy), Jacob (died in infancy), John (died after marriage at the age of twenty-five), Cyrus B. (died at the age of eighteen years), Oscar H. (subject), Olive J., Samuel M., Eva (died in infancy) and Addie M. In politics Mr. Lane advocated the principles of the republican party. He was a Baptist in his religious belief, was a man of good general information, and was a representative citizen. At the time of his death he was the owner of 210 acres of excellent land. Oscar H. Lane received a common-school education in Muskingum county, and when but a lad became familiar with the duties of the farm. On December 30, 1884, he was married to Miss Tirzah McGinnis, daughter of Squire Daniel and Maria (Morgan) McGinnis, and shortly afterward went to housekeeping on the old homestead. To his union were born two children: Homer B. and Gladys. Like his father, Oscar is a strong republican, and for a young man, he has won the confidence and esteem of the people in an unusual degree. He has held the office of assessor three terms, was the last census enumerator, and also held the position of township clerk two terms. He takes a decided interest in educational matters, and was a member of the board of education. His mother, who is a devout member of the Presbyterian church, is still living, and her reminiscences of pioneer days are very interesting. She is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence.

Peter B. Lane, Otsego, Ohio, is one of Muskingum county's old soldier citizens and from an old pioneer family. His grandfather, Abraham Lane, was from Pennsylvania, where he was married and became the father, by this wife, of Samuel, Abraham and Jacob. This wife died in Pennsylvania and Mr. Lane married Mary Baker. They had five children: Mary E., George, Sallie, Achsah, and Dr. Jeremiah (one of the old physicians of this part of the country, who practiced medicine at Bloomfield for many years). For a full sketch of the Lane family see sketch of John M. Lane. Jacob Lane, of Muskingum county, was a half brother of Jacob Lane, who was the grandfather of our subject, and who first settled near Dresden. He then entered land in Highland township, where he cleared a farm from the wilderness and made a home. He lived to a good old age. George Lane, the father of Peter B., was a son of Jacob Lane by his second wife. He was either born in Highland township or brought there when a child and educated in the rugged schools of that time. He married Rebecca Bond, daughter of Peter Bond. After his marriage he settled on the old home farm which his father had entered, where he lived nearly all his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Lane were born seven children: James, George W., Abraham, Peter B., Jeremiah, Jacob and Martha. At the time of his death Mr. Lane owned 367 acres of land and was a self-made man, having made all his property by his own undivided efforts. In later life he bought land in Monroe township and made a new farm. Mr. Lane died on this farm at the age of sixty years. Both himself and wife were members of the Baptist church, of which he was trustee for several years. In politics he was a democrat, a regular true blue. Peter B. Lane, his son, was born on the old homestead in Highland township January 20, 1843, reared as a farmer, receiving no education and through life has depended upon his intelligence and has done as well as many better educated men. In September, 1862, he enlisted Company F, Seventy-eighth regiment Ohio Volunteer infantry, served seven months, was disabled by sickness caused by exposure and was in the hospital at Holly Springs and Memphis, Tenn., about two months. He has never regained his health and has been unfit for active work ever since. He

married Mary E. Abbott, July 30, 1863. She was born May 17, 1846, and was the daughter of Moses and C. (Foster) Abbott. The father was born in the state of Indiana and was the son of Moses Abbott and was the father of four children: Margaret J., Rebecca A., Mary E. and Eppa. Both Mr. and Mrs. Abbott were members of the Baptist church. He lived to the age of fifty-nine years, respected by all. The Abbott family descended from the Puritan family of Maine, who were among the best settlers of that state and descended from them are the famous John S. C. Abbott, the great historian, and Jacob Abbott, the popular author and teacher. Moses Abbott was a soldier in the Civil war, Company F, Seventy-eighth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served six months. He was injured in a railroad accident and died in Monroe township. After marriage, Peter B. Lane settled on the home place and in 1869 came to his present farm, which was then but a wilderness and which he has converted into a good stock farm by industry. To Mr. and Mrs. Lane were born eleven children: Alonzo H. (born April 28, 1865), Laura L. (born January 4, 1867; married John Conway, a farmer of Monroe township, and has three children), George M. (born July 16, 1868, and married Lulu Ford. He is a farmer of Monroe township and has two children), Jeremiah B. born July 29, 1870), Susannah B. (born January 13, 1873), Charles F. (born August 17, 1876), Catherine R. born May 19, 1878), William O. (born October 28, 1880), John E. (born March 2, 1883), Ira E. (born August 22, 1885), Peter W. (born April 19, 1888). All are living. Mr. Lane is respected by his fellow citizens, and has held the office of township trustee for three years. He takes great interest in educational matters. He is a public-spirited man, an industrious and practical farmer, who stands deservedly high as a straightforward citizen. He is giving his children all good common-school educations. He was twenty-one years of age when he married and is now forty-nine years of age. Mrs. Lane was but seventeen years old when married, and they have eleven children and five grandchildren living.

James A. Leasure, farmer, Brush Creek, Ohio. In former years the life of the farmer was considered a laborious one, but in this progressive age, with such improvements in machinery, he can do his work with half the dispatch or labor as in the time of his father, and in fact work but little if any harder than the average man who strives to make a living. Mr. Leasure is one of the successful farmers who have kept thoroughly apace with the times, and has reached the condition of life mentioned above. His father, Henry Leasure (deceased), was a native of the Keystone state, born in Bedford county, and was the son of William Leasure, a native of the same county and of German descent, probably. He was married in his native state to Miss Sophia Shane and in 1832 he and his wife and three children, Isaac, Elizabeth (deceased) and Amos (deceased), started in the latter part of November, in a covered wagon drawn by a team of horses, and slowly journeyed toward Ohio. Winter had set in, and they suffered much from cold and exposure, but being possessed of the heroic spirit for which the early settlers were so famous, they struggled on and finally reached Muskingum county. The year following Mr. Leasure purchased 204 acres of land, a small portion of which had been cleared and on which a log cabin had been erected, and he and family at once began clearing and improving. Here the father passed the closing scenes of his life. Although he came here with limited means and was obliged to work by the month the first year, he succeeded beyond his expectations and accumulated considerable property. The children born in this county were: Sarah Ann, widow of John Addison; James A., and William H., who resides in Lewis county, Mo., Mr. and Mrs. Leasure were acceptable members of the M. E. church with which they had been connected many years, and took a great interest in all good work. He took an active part in the erection of the Methodist church that was erected about 1840. Politically he was a democrat, supporting in all elections the principles of democracy. He died May 6, 1890, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His wife had died May 28, 1868, when sixty-four years of age. She was born close to Hagerstown in Maryland. James A. Leasure was born on the old homestead in Muskingum county, September 10, 1836, and his youthful days were passed in assisting on the farm, and in attending the common schools a few short weeks each year. In April, 1861, he responded to the first three months' call for troops, by enlisting in the tenth Indiana Volunteer infantry, Company F, and was in the command of Gen. Rosecranz. He participated with his regiment in the battle of Rich Mountain and was discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He returned to his home, and in the same year (1861) he was married to Miss Rachel Buchanan, daughter of Jefferson and Jane (Conway) Buchanan. One year later he settled in Newton township where he now resides and rented land for three years. He then bought 169 acres of the same land, then 123 acres, and now has a fine place. He is a prosperous and enterprising citizen of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Leasure's marriage has been blessed by the birth of five children: Rosetta M. (deceased), Carrie A., Amos A., Jennie and Birdie E. Carrie, who was a teacher, married John Morrison, who also followed that profession.

Mrs. Leasure's father, Jefferson Buchanan, who was the son of Archibald Buchanan, was born in Ohio county, W. Va. He married Miss Jane Conway and afterward settled in Newton township, this county, where he followed tanning, becoming celebrated in this business. To his marriage were born two children, Mary and Rachel. Mr. Buchanan died July 12, 1845, when but thirty-five years of age. Mrs. Buchanan afterward married Adam Elson by whom she had one child, Martha, who is the widow of James Palmer. Mr. Elson died in 1856. She was born in Ireland, May 10, 1816, and was but eight days old when her parents (William and Margaret Conway), started with her to America. Mr. and Mrs. Leasure are members of the Presbyterian church in which they have held membership for a number of years.

Prominent among the early pioneer families of Ohio we mention the Leech family, formerly of Guernsey county. Mrs. Mary A. Leech is living with her sons, William and James T., on a nicely improved farm about two miles north of New Concord, Highland township, this state. She was the wife of Thompson Leech, who was born and reared in Guernsey county, Adams township, and the son of Matthew and Nancy (Thompson) Leech. The father was among the early settlers of that county, a prominent citizen in his day, and reared a large family, some still living on the old home place in Guernsey county. Thompson married Mary A. Moorehead about 1846, and lived one year in Guernsey county, after which he moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, and settled on a farm. After a residence here of six months he died, leaving a wife and two small children. The mother and two boys came back to Ohio and went to live with Mrs. Leech's father, James Moorehead, and are still residing on the farm, which is one of the oldest in the township of Highland. James Moorehead was among the earliest settlers here. He took up a home about 1813, improved it, made a good farm of it, and here lived until his death, in 1874. He was a prominent man in the county, and one of the richest. He took for his wife Ann McComb, and they reared a family of five children, four still living. The eldest child, John L., is living in Zanesville (he is married, had a large family, two children only now living); Samuel, is living in Bloomfield; Mary A.; Mrs. Leech; Elizabeth, Mrs. Pliley, of Zanesville; Joseph, died at an early day and was the first person buried in the U. P. graveyard at Bloomfield; Joseph, who moved to Arkansas and there died. The mother of this family died in 1865. Both the Leech and Moorehead families came from good old pioneer stock, and of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Mary Leech is one of the oldest ladies in this county. She was born March 5, 1816, in Washington county, Penn. The old home is now owned by Mrs. Leech and her younger son, James T. He is a good farmer and business man, has ably managed the farm and built a handsome new house upon it. It is without doubt one of the best improved places in the township. James T. is an enterprising, progressive young man, takes a great interest in public matters, and in politics is a republican. His mother is a member of the United Presbyterian church, in which she has always interested herself.

Prominent among the well-known and highly respected citizens of Muskingum county, is Dr. Leroy S. Lenhart, Chandlersville, who owes his nativity to this county, his birth occurring on June 17, 1832. He was the third in order of birth of five children born to Joseph and Nancy (Vickers) Lenhart, the father of German and the mother of English descent. Her father built the first frame house in Zanesville, and was sheriff in that county for many years. Joseph Lenhart was a native of the Buckeye state. Dr. Leroy S. Lenhart received a liberal education in the schools of Morgan county, Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1856. He located in Salt Creek township, Muskingum county in 1860, where he has had a large practice for years. He is a self-made man, and what he has accomplished in the way of this world's goods is the result of his good managment and skill in his profession. He owns 200 acres of the best land in the county, and has an orchard ninety years old that still bears fruit. In politics he is a republican. Dr. Lenhart was married in 1858 to Miss Sophia Robertson, daughter of John and Hannah (Boggs) Robertson. To them have been born four children: Alice May (now Mrs. Jordan), Charles Milton, Elmer Leroy and Lillie. All living except Lillie. Mr. and Mrs. Lenhart are classed among the best citizens of the county, and have many warm friends.

James J. Lewis is a native-born citizen of Muskingum county, Ohio, and first saw the light of day in the year 1830. His childhood was spent in his native township of Salt creek, but at a later period he became a resident of Wayne township, where he made his home for twenty years. At the end of this time he removed to Morgan county, Ohio, where he became interested in the milling business on Wolf creek, doing both a grist and sawmilling business. In 1867 he sold out his milling interests and purchased at one time seventy acres, and at another ninety acres of land, which constitutes a portion of the farm on which he is now residing. Everything about his farm shows that he thoroughly understands his business, and as he has never entered the arena of political life, all his time has been devoted to the successful tilling of his land. Although repeatedly solicited to accept pub-

lic office he has invariably refused, the strife and turmoil of political life having no charms for him. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer infantry, and became first lieutenant of his company. His regiment was immediately ordered to the front and became a part of a Virginia command. At Martinsburg he was wounded by a bullet in one of his eyes, which eventually caused the loss of that member. He served over his time of enlistment (100 days), was honorably discharged and returned to his Ohio home. He was married in 1860 to Prudence D. Holcomb, and to them three children have been born: Carrie M., Cora A. and Addie E. Mr. Lewis, his wife and children are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and are active in all good works. Politically he is a republican, and supports the men and measures of that party on all important issues.

Jacob Lhane is a pioneer farmer of Muskingum county, Ohio, and although his life has been a rather uneventful one, it has been neither useless nor aimless. He has faithfully discharged his duties as they presented themselves; has ever discharged his obligations in the most upright manner, and his many worthy traits of heart and head have won him not only the respect but also the affection of all who know him. He was born in Franklin county, Penn., October 13, 1815, the eldest son and fourth child of ten children born to Jacob and Mary (Longdorf) Lhane, who were native Germans and came to America in their youthful days. They were married in Franklin county, Penn., and there reared their children. The father was a carpenter and farmer, and was a man whose record was honorable in every worthy particular. Jacob Lhane was left an orphan when about twelve years of age, and, for a number of years thereafter, experienced many hardships in endeavoring to provide himself with the necessaries of life. His youthful days were spent in the county of his birth in learning the details of farming, and there he was married, on September 13, 1829, to Miss Cass Rockwell, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1812, a daughter of William Rockwell, of Franklin county, Penn. In 1840 Mr. Lhane came with his family to Perry township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and here at once purchased a farm, which, after conducting a number of years, he disposed of, and for the past thirty-two years he has lived on his present fertile and admirably conducted farm of 115 acres, in the east part of Salem township. In time a family of ten children gathered about his board, but two are deceased: Samuel is a farmer, of this county; John is a farmer, of Missouri; William was killed by a falling tree in Perry township, in 1857; Jacob is at home; George is at home; Elliot, in Missouri, and Michael, at home, are twins; Mary is at home; Susan died in early childhood, and Sarah is the wife of Harry F. Finley, of this township. Mr. Lhane was left a widower in 1876, since which time his daughter, Mary, has kept house for him. He and his family worship in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he and his sons vote the democratic ticket, the principles of which party they warmly support. Mr. Lhane is a general farmer, and his place is indicative of thrift and energy, which attributes have been among his chief characteristics from boyhood up. He has lived a most blameless life, and his worst enemy, had he one, could say nothing derogatory to his character. He stands well in the esteem of all who are so fortunate as to number him among their acquaintances, and is honored and respected in a high degree by his own immediate family. His sons, Samuel and John, were soldiers in the late Civil war and saw some hard service.

Capt. E. Little is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and resides on a farm in Madison township, although his birth occurred in Washington township, two miles from the county court house in 1829, he being the youngest son and next to the youngest child born to Thomas and Alice (Barcroft) Little, who became the parents of the following children: Fannie, Mary, Edna, Sarah, Susan, Martha, Elizabeth, John, Ambrose, James, Elizabeth and the subject of this sketch. Thomas Little, the father, was born in New Jersey in 1780, and his death occurred in 1842, in this county, whither he moved in 1818, settling near the town of Dresden on a farm. He was married in the state of his birth, but reared his family principally in Muskingum county, and being in moderate circumstances, gave them all such advantages as the country at that day afforded. His wife was born the same year as himself but survived him six years, dying in this county. In his youth, Capt. E. Little attended school in district No. 5, also Denison university, and in 1859 was here united in marriage to Miss Ann Randall, daughter of Abel and Mary (Van Voorhies) Randall, her birth occurring in this county in 1837. She was one of five children, all of whom are living elsewhere except her brother, D. V. Randall, who lives at Frazeysburg. Two other brothers reside in Kansas and one in California. Mrs. Little's parents died in this county after a residence of many years, the father's death occurring in 1864 and the mother's in 1884, their advent in the county dating from 1812. Captain and Mrs. Little in time became the parents of the following children: M. Kate, Alexander R., Anna L., Alice B., and E. Grant. These children have been attendants of some of the best educational institutions in this section of the state. Capt. Little is a prosperous farmer, and is the owner of several

farms of as good land as the county affords. Large crops are annually raised on the cultivated portion, and most of the remainder is devoted to stockraising, in which branch of agriculture the Captain has been quite successful. In 1863 he entered the Ohio National guards and was elected captain of Company H, Eleventh regiment, Ohio National guards, which in May, 1864, entered the regular service for 100 days and was made the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio regiment. Capt. Little and his company were detached at Baltimore, and were detailed to guard the hospital and supplies at that point. He left the service in August, 1864. He is a member of the Cass post No. 415, of the G. A. R., at Dresden. Although Capt. Little was reared a democrat and his first vote was for Franklin Pierce, he changed his politics at the opening of the war and has since been a republican, on which ticket he was elected to the state legislature in the fall of 1863, and again in the fall of 1884. He introduced the Bohemian oats bill which eventually drove the dealer in that product out of the state of Ohio, and in various other ways he showed himself to be thoroughly alive to the interests of his state, and especially his section. His home is situated about two and one-half miles from Dresden.

William Littler, councilman, Frazeysburg, Ohio, is one of the quiet citizens of Muskingum county, and a man universally respected. He is of German-Scotch descent, his great-grandfather, John Littler, a German, having married a Scotch lady. The great-grandfather and mother came to America at a period antedating the Revolution, and the former would have enlisted had he not been prevented by sickness. His son, John Littler Jr., grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, and married a Miss Newman, of German extraction. To them were born these children: Nathan, Thomas, John, Martha, Catherine, Leah and Rachel. John Littler moved to Virginia, and settled on a farm in Hardee county, where he resided until eighty-three years of age. He was a very wealthy man for those days. His wife died at the age of seventy-four. He was a man of more than ordinary education, and was circuit judge for many years, also justice of the peace. He was colonel in the militia, and was known as Squire Littler all through that country. He was a member of the Methodist church, as were his ancestors for generations, being among the followers of John and Charles Wesley. He intended serving in the Mexican war, but his great weight, and sickness prevented him. His son, John Littler third, father of subject, was born on the old homestead in Virginia in 1813, received a common-school education, and became familiar with the duties of the farm at an early age. He was married in Virginia to Miss Harriet Fry, daughter of Samuel Fry, of Winchester, Va., and afterward followed his trade, that of saddle maker, becoming very wealthy at this. To Mr. and Mrs. Littler were born eight children: John (died at the age of two years), William, Miranda, Ann, John, Harriet, Thomas and Virginia, all born in Hardee county, Va., on the old homestead. Mr. Littler moved to Newark, Ohio, in 1848, and followed farming near the city until 1855, when he moved to Licking county, where he continued his former pursuit. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal, and his wife a member of the Presbyterian church. He held the position of steward, trustee, chorister and class-leader, and was prominent in all good work. He was a fine singer, and took a great interest in church matters. In politics he was democratic until his son returned from the war, when he became a republican. William Littler, subject of this sketch, was born August 14, 1837, and received a very limited education, merely learning to read and write at a writing school, which he attended several terms. He was about nine years of age when he came with his parents to Ohio. The family came by wagon, and young William walked most of the way. He followed farming until August 7, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer infantry, at Gridley, McLean county, Ill., for three years. He had left home the year before to make his own way in life, but on account of his father's failing health all his wages were sent home to help support the family. He served three years and nine days, was honorably discharged in 1865. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862; raid on Van Buren, December 26, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, June and July, 1863; Morganza Bend, September 5, 1863; Yazoo City, July 12, 1863; siege of Fort Morgan, Ala., December 22, 1864; siege of Spanish Fort in March and April, and capture of Fort Blakely April 9, 1865. This remarkable list of battles Mr. Littler participated in from first to last, and was under fire sixty-one days. He escaped without wounds, although his head was grazed by bullets, and his foot by a piece of shell. He was not in hospital, but was sunstruck at Morganza Bend, and remained upon the field of battle, unconscious, for forty-eight hours. This disabled him for about nine months, but he was sent home on recruiting service. He has never fully recovered from the effects of his sunstroke. He returned to Illinois, and was married in Muskingum county, Ohio, to Miss Margaret A. Spencer, daughter of Simeon and Mary Spencer. Mr. Spencer was born in America, but was of German descent. His grandfather was born in New Jersey, but the great-grandfather came from Germany. Edward Spencer, father of Simeon, was

one of the early settlers of Muskingum county, and the latter was born on the farm in Licking township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were the parents of four children, who lived to maturity: Margaret A., Sylvester M., William and Susan A. Mr. Spencer was a farmer, and passed all his days on the farm. He died in 1889, at the age of seventy-five. Both were members of the Methodist church. Mr. Spencer was class-leader, and a very religious man. He was well known among the pioneers as an industrious and honorable citizen. In politics ne was an old line whig, and afterward a republican. His son, Sylvester M., served four years in the Civil war, Company A, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was in all the battles of his regiment. He was orderly sergeant, and escaped unhurt. After marriage Mr. Littler settled on his farm in Gridley township, Ill., and remained there until 1889, when he came to Frazeysburg. He and Mrs. Littler are members of the Methodist church. He has held the offices of trustee and steward, and contributes liberally of his means to its support. In politics he affiliates with the republican party. While a resident of Illinois he was tax collector and school director. Since coming to Frazeysburg he has been elected to the town council, and is commander of Griffe post No. 331, G. A. R. He has accumulated a goodly property, and is one of the substantial men of the county. He is self-made, beginning with nothing, and has accumulated all his property by his own exertions. When his country needed his services he did not hesitate to risk his life in its defense, and his colonel, John McNulty, wrote of him that he was a brave and true soldier.

Z. D. Lovejoy, agent for the B. & O. R. R. at New Concord, and a popular druggist of that town, owes his nativity to Barnsville, Belmont county, Ohio, born on February 24, 1859. He comes of a prominent family of Maryland, and is third in order of birth of six children born to Perry G. and Eliza E. (Mount) Lovejoy, both natives of New Market, Md., and both born in the year 1832. The father was a prominent railroad man, and after his marriage moved to Belmont county. This was in about 1857 or 1858, and he resided there until the breaking out of Civil war, when he entered the army. He participated in a number of prominent engagements, in one of which he received a gunshot wound, which resulted in his death in 1865. To his marriage were born the following children, four sons and two daughters: Robert B., married, is engaged in the coal business in Steel, Belmont county, Ohio; John W., married, is engaged in the same business with his brother Robert, but in connection is also engaged in merchandising; Z. D. (subject); David M., married, is United States express agent at Chicago Junction, Ohio. The two daughters, one the eldest and the other the youngest of the family, are both deceased. Sarah E. married a Mr. Lovejoy, and at her death left six children, and Ellen G. died when sixteen years of age. The father and mother of these children were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and none were more highly esteemed and respected than they. Z. D. Lovejoy was left fatherless when but six years of age, and two years later he started out to fight his own way in life, first living out for board and clothes. After this he clerked for a time, then tilled the soil on a farm, mined a little, and when twenty-one years of age learned the railroad business, securing a position on the B. & O. R. R. the following December. Since that time he has been with that railroad company. He came to New Concord in March, 1883, and here he has made his home ever since. He embarked in the drug and book business in April, 1891, still continues this, and also holds his position as agent at the railroad depot. Mr. Lovejoy selected his life companion in the person of Miss Edith E. Austin, a native of Edgerton, Ohio, born on March 17, 1858, and their nuptials were celebrated at Edgerton, Williams county, Ohio, April 30, 1882. Her father, A. D. Austin, is a prominent attorney of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy's union has been blessed by the birth of four children: Claude A., born May 10, 1883; E. Pearl, born February 16, 1885; David Warren, born November 16, 1887, who died at the age of two years, and Bishop O., born August 26, 1889. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Lovejoy is a member of the I. O. O. F., and succeeded in establishing a lodge in New Concord in 1888. This now has forty-eight members. He has been officially connected with the lodge, was the first noble grand, and since that time he has held the prominent position of permanent secretary. He first connected himself with the lodge at Fort Defiance, in Defiance county, this state, in 1882, and has been an active member of the lodge ever since. He is also a member of other organizations. In politics he affiliates with the democratic party. Mr. Lovejoy is active in school and church work, and is a public spirited young man, assisting in every way in all enterprises of a worthy nature. He has been unusually successful as a business man, and has done much to advance the interests of the town in the last few years. He embarked in the hay business with S. H. Vandivort, under the firm name of Lovejoy & Vandivort, and they are now engaged in buying and baling hay for the eastern market. They do a rushing business, and are pushing, enterprising men. Mr. Lovejoy owns a good home in New Concord, and they also own the building in which their hay business is carried on.

William B. Lowry is a member of one of the oldest families in Muskingum county, Ohio, and of Irish descent. He was born on a farm near Roseville in 1839, and was one of the eleven children born to the union of Jaremiah and Susanna (Richardson) Lowry. The father was also born in the county, and was a son of Camdy Lowry and wife. Camdy Lowry came from Ireland to the United States at an early day. He reared a family of twelve children, Jaremiah being one of them, all deceased except Camdy, now living in Iowa. Jaremiah was born and reared in this county. Here he received his education and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed most of his life, but the latter part he entered the mercantile and stoneware business. He commenced the manufacture of stoneware about 1852, and was very successful in it. He was much interested in politics, and always voted the democratic ticket. In early life he married Susanna Richardson, and they had a family of eleven children, all living. The father died in 1877. The mother of this remarkable family was born near Roseville, a daughter of one of the pioneers of this county, who was a farmer and school-teacher. She was a member of the Christian church, and died in 1877 at the age of seventy years. The children were: Albert, Austin, Lyman, Milton, Ellen, William (subject), Catherine, Sarah, Walter, Adolph and Harriet. Of these, only five live in this county, the rest having moved West, three as far as California. The pottery business was started by the father about 1852, and he educated his boys to the business. William B. Lowry, in 1861, enlisted in Company A, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, under Capt. Edwards and Col. F. B. Pond. He enlisted as a private, and later became captain. Some of the battles in which he took part were Winchester, Port Republic, Black Water, Petersburg, Fort Wagner, and a number of skirmishes. He was captured, after being wounded, at Deep Bottom, Va., August 16, 1864, and first confined to Libby prison, and later at Saulsborough and Danville; he was a prisoner about six months, and was discharged February 22, 1865. Upon returning to Richmond, after it was held by the Union soldiers, he was given charge of a company to guard Libby prison, and held as prisoner the officer who had held him prisoner only a short time before, probably the only circumstance of the kind on record. He recovered from his wound, and was discharged at —— Point, Va., when he returned home. He settled at Roseville, and has since resided here. He had four brothers in the war; all served through the entire struggle and came home. They were Walter, Lyman, Milton and Adolph. William B. started in the stoneware business with his brother Walter, which they carried on for about six or eight years, when they dissolved, and since that time our subject has been in business alone, manufacturing stoneware since the past fifteen years, and making drain tile and flower pots, making and selling annually about $10,000 worth of goods. Mr. Lowry was married in 1867 to Mildred Caton, a native of this county, born in 1841, and the daughter of George W. and Mildred (Buckley) Caton, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have a family of four children: Silas F., is a man of family, living at Putnam; Annetta, is now Mrs. Samuel Moore (her husband is a teacher in the public school of Roseville; Edna is at home and Harry is still at school. The children are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Lowry is much interested in politics, and is a democrat. He is mayor of the town of Roseville. Socially, he is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the G. A. R. post No. 290, of Roseville, which he helped to organize, and is among the leading citizens of the community.

In endeavoring to trace the genealogy of Benson Loyd, Dresden, Ohio, we find that his paternal grandfather, Joseph Loyd, was a native of Pennsylvania and of Welsh descent; that he served in the Revolutionary war, lived to the great age of ninety-eight years, and died in Jefferson county, Ohio. The latter's son, and the father of our subject, Eli Loyd, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., and served under Gen. William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812. He was married in his native state to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, of Ohio county, W. Va., and nine children were the fruits of this union: Joseph, John C., Margaret, Sarah (died young), William W., Benson, Eli, Anna and Jesse, all of whom were born in Ohio county, W. Va. In December, 1828, Mr. Loyd came to Muskingum county, Ohio, settled in what is now Cass township, and there passed the remainder of his days. He owned 160 acres of land and was a substantial farmer, following that occupation until his death in June, 1857, when eighty-one years of age. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition and made no attempt to hold office. In politics he was a democrat. His son, Benson Loyd, was born in Ohio county, W. Va., on January 19, 1818, and was but a little over ten years of age when he came with his parents to the Ohio wilderness. He grew up in the rough school of pioneer days, and, although he had but limited educational advantages, he made the best of his opportunities, and became well posted on all subjects. In 1848 he married Miss Jemimah Cole, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Welsh) Cole, the father a native of Pennsylvania and one

of the first settlers of Muskingum township. Mr. Cole was the father of nineteen children, seventeen of whom lived to marry, and Mrs. Loyd was the youngest of this large family. Mr. Cole was a well-to-do farmer and was the owner of 400 acres of land. He was one of the first members of the Presbyterian church in this county, and died in full communion with the same when seventy-eight years of age. After marriage Benson Loyd settled with his wife in Cass township, and three years later moved to the home place in that township where they resided until 1873, having bought the place in 1857. In 1868 Mr. Loyd was elected sheriff and served in that capacity for four years, filling the position in such a capable and efficient manner that he was reëlected. He has also been township trustee for eleven years and township commissioner for two years. In politics he is a stanch democrat. Mr. Loyd has ever been interested in educational matters and was school director for nine years. Mrs. Loyd died March 19, 1872. She was a devout Presbyterian in her religious views, and Mr. Loyd is of the same belief. He assisted with his means in building the Presbyterian church in Dresden and has also been liberally disposed toward other churches, assisting in building the Presbyterian church in Muskingum township, the Baptist church in Dresden, and the Old School Baptist church in Shannon. To Mr. and Mrs. Loyd were born nine children: Hannah, Elmos J., Martha M., James C., Wilson, Willis H., Alphis, Phœbe A., and Lemert B. In August, 1873, Mr. Loyd settled on his present farm, consisting of 160 acres pleasantly situated near Dresden, and here he expects to pass the remainder of his days in ease and comfort. He is a representative citizen, has the confidence and respect of all, and has ever discharged the duties of the different official positions he has held, in a creditable and satisfactory manner. His daughter, Hannah, married Charles Gurrin, a farmer of Perry county, Ohio. Elmos J., is connected with the First National bank of St. Paul, Minn. James C., married Miss Ada Lewis, and is in the cattle business in Boise county, Idaho. Willis H. married Miss Anna Franks, and is train inspector at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Wilson is a resident and farmer of Illinois. The remainder of the family are at home.

John Wesley Ludman is the proprietor of a general mercantile establishment at Chandlersville, and keeps a select stock of goods valued at about $6,000. He keeps dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, gents' and ladies' furnishing goods, queensware, wall paper, groceries, etc., and it is a pleasure to know that in dealing at this store there is no probability of getting anything except as it is represented, and this is undoubtedly due to Mr. Ludman's good intention, for he prides himself on his honesty, and his good name is above reproach. He was born in Perry township, Muskingum county, Ohio, September 16, 1855, to Henry and Caroline Hyatt, being the eldest of their eight children, two died when infants. The father is a native of England, and in 1841 came to America, settling on a farm in Union township, of this county, but for the past thirty years has been a resident of Rich Hill township. The initiatory training of John Wesley Ludman was obtained in the common schools, and from 1874 to 1879, he followed the occupation of farming as a hired hand, thus following in the footsteps of his father. In 1880 he turned his attention to his present business at Moscow Mills, Morgan county, Ohio, where he remained one year, after which he came to his present location. In 1880 he was married to Miss Sybil Ann Phillis, daughter of Thomas W. Phillis, of Ohio, and to them a family of three children has been born: Pearl Henry, Alenza Blanche and Cora Maud. Mr. Ludman and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he is a liberal contributor. He is charitable and influential, and is in every respect a self made man. He has been the postmaster at Chandlerville since 1889, and is regarded as a capable man for the office.

John H. Lynn, of Nashport, Ohio, belongs to an old Virginia family, his father, George Lynn, having been born August 14, 1792, near Winchester, of that state. The paternal grandfather was a native Scotchman, and had three sons: George, Daniel and Henry. Daniel was an innkeeper of Winchester in early times. George was married at Reading, Penn., to Catherine Elizabeth Spotz, and after his marriage lived in Winchester, where he followed the calling of a baker. He afterward went to Wardensville, W. Va., and kept a tavern for many years. Here his wife died, and in 1845 he came to Nashport, Ohio, and began working for his son William, who had been engaged in the mercantile business with Levi Claypool for a number of years. Upon first coming to Ohio, William Lynn clerked for I. W. Baker, of Newark, but after becoming associated with Mr. Claypool he remained with him until he was elected treasurer of Muskingum county, when he removed to Zanesville about the opening of the Civil war. George Lynn was the father of eight children: William, Edward, Maria A., Daniel, John H., Julia, Susan and Isaac. The father of these children was elected constable of Hardy county, W. Va., when the duties of a constable were of far more importance than they are now, and his collections extended over the entire county. He was a man of integrity, and lived to the age of fifty-four years. John H. Lynn, his son, and whose name heads this

sketch, was born in Hardy county, now West Virginia, April 20, 1827, but his early educational advantages were very meager. He managed, however, to learn to read and write during the three months' attendance at a district school. He early learned to rely upon his own resources, and when a young man of nineteen, in 1846, came to Licking county, Ohio, and worked on a farm for his brother-in-law, Jesse O. Switzer, who had married his oldest sister, Ann. In 1848 he returned to Virginia, where he worked as a farm laborer for three years, and in February, 1851, he returned to Ohio, walking the entire distance of 300 miles in company with another man, carrying his effects in a handkerchief over his shoulder. He remained in Licking county until 1855, and on March 25, 1856, he took up his abode at Nashport, where he ran the still at Claypool's distillery for three years. Following this he farmed for one season, and in 1860, in company with Norton F. Claypool, he planted the first successful peach orchard in the county, and first established the fact, which is now so successfully carried out, that the southwest hillside is the best place for a peach orchard, as the buds do not so easily winter-kill. These ideas he obtained from an old West Virginian by the name of Wilson, who had a famous peach orchard on Sugar Knob, in Hardy county. Mr. Lynn and Mr. Claypool made a contract to plant the Claypool peach orchard, and in this enterprise they continued joint partners until 1880. The orchard contained 7,000 trees and was famous all the country round. Many thousand bushels were shipped from it, and was the means of establishing the present flourishing peach business in this section of the country. Mr. Lynn is the owner of 116 acres of land, on which is a fine peach orchard, and is making rapid progress in this business. He was married November 23, 1870, to Miss Malinda Victor, daughter of Philip and Rachel (Claypool) Victor, the former of whom was a son of Philip Victor, an old pioneer of the county and a soldier of the War of 1812. Philip Victor, the father of Mrs. Lynn, became the father of thirteen children: James, Marchal (or Marsh), Sarah, Melinda, Marietta, Zara, William H., John, Fred, Jane, Emma, Harriet and Julia. Of this large family all are living with the exception of Marietta. Mr. Victor died at the age of fifty-six years. He was a cooper and farmer and a hard-working and honest man. To Mr. and Mrs. Lynn the following children have been born: John H. November 26, 1871; Levi W., May 19, 1873; George, January 5, 1875; Annie R., March 18, 1877; Jesse V., January 4, 1880; Eddie E. and Ettie (twins), July 7, 1884. Ettie died at the age of three months. Mrs. Lynn is a member of the New School Baptist church, and although not a member, Mr. Lynn is a believer in the same doctrine. Politically, he is a republican. He is a practical farmer, a successful fruit grower, and an upright man. He is giving his children all the advantages his means will afford, and is a believer in educational progress. Although he has met with some business misfortunes, he now bids fair to become a wealthy citizen.

Andrew Lyons, farmer, High Hill, Ohio, is a native of the Buckeye state, born on December 24, 1824, and the reputation which heenjoys is not only that of a substantial and progressive farmer, but of an intelligent and thoroughly posted man on all public affairs. His parents, Thomas and Esther Lyons, were natives of the Emerald isle, but emigrated to the United States at an early period. The father came to Meigs township, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1822; was among the early settlers, and there his death occurred thirteen years later. Andrew Lyons received a very limited education in the common schools, never attending school more than eight months altogether, but being a close observer and a great reader, is thus better posted than a great many who have had much better opportunities. He began for himself, at the age of twenty-two, as an agriculturist, and this has continued to be his chosen occupation through life. In 1848 he bought 158 acres of land in section 8, Meigs township, and to this he added, from time to time, until he owned 282 acres of excellent land. He was married, on May 30, 1849, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Henry and Mary White, of Irish descent. Mrs. White died in 1870, and two years later, Mr. Lyons wedded Miss Mary McKonkey. He has held the office of trustee, and socially is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. In politics he is strictly democratic. He holds a membership in the Presbyterian church at High Hill.

John Hunt McCann, is one of the old settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio, and belongs to the oldest branch of the McCann family. [For early history of this family see sketch of Orville McCann.] Samuel McCann, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born April 2, 1780, on a farm within twelve miles of Belfast, Ireland, and was one of a family of five children. Archibald, Samuel, George, James and Sallie. He was the first of the family to come to America, but his three brothers afterward came at different times. His sister, Sallie, married in Ireland and there spent her days. George never married. He came to Ohio and died in Erie county at the age of seventy. Archibald settled on a farm in Muskingum county and was married to Mary Matthews, of Ireland by whom he became the father of nine children: David, Samuel, James, Jane, Sarah, Robert, George, Thomas and Archibald. Archibald McCann was well educated for that day and was one of the early and successful school teachers of the

county. He was a weaver by trade and lived to be seventy-five years of age, at which time he was drowned in the Muskingum river at Zanesville. His children were well educated and all became school teachers. David and Archibald became physicians in later years and the latter is the only one of the family now known to be living and is a medical practitioner of Antwerp, Ohio. Robert graduated at Kenyon college, Ohio, then left home and has never been heard from since. James, the brother of Samuel, and uncle of John Hunt McCann, came to America and settled near his brother, Samuel. He had married, in Ireland, Eliza Hamilton and by her became the father of seven children: James, Jane, Eleanor, Robert, John, Samuel, and Mary. James McCann Sr. finally moved to Illinois and settled on a farm in Macon county, where he died at the age of seventy-six years. His family were also well educated, and nearly all of them became school teachers. His sons, John and Robert, are business men of Zanesville. Samuel McCann Sr., father of our subject, was a weaver by trade and at the age of twenty years, in 1800, he came to America and directly to Ohio, entering a tract of 110 acres of land in Muskingum county. At this time Zanesville consisted of two or three log cabins and there was not a cabin or stick cut, so far as he knew, 100 miles north. His land was one mile southeast of where Shannon now stands and on it is now an old burying ground where about thirty of the old settlers sleep. John H. McCann is the only person now living who can locate and name their graves, which are kept up by the family. Samuel McCann was the first man to settle in Muskingum township, but in 1805 Levi Cooper came with his wife and five children, and in 1802 or 1803 Samuel Cole settled here and became the father of nineteen children. Settlers poured in rapidly after this and dense forests soon gave place to well-cultivated fields of grain. Samuel McCann, at the age of twenty, was alone in a dense wilderness of heavy timber in which black bear, wolves and panthers abounded, and game of all kinds native to the country roamed at will. Deer and wild turkey, were plentiful and a few buffaloes were to be found. After entering his land and locating his claim Mr. McCann went to Hagerstown, Md., and remained about two years, after which he returned to his land. He married Rebecca Cooper, daughter of Levi Cooper, the pioneer, and four children were born of this union: Archibald, Rebecca, James and Sarah. The mother of these children died May 6, 1824, after which Mr. McCann married Mary Hunt, daughter of Rev. Stephen Hunt, a pioneer Presbyterian minister, who lived many years at Irville. To his second union eight children were born, two dying in infancy and Elizabeth at the age of twelve years. The others were: John H., Mary A., Eleanor, Sophia, and Samuel A. Mr. McCann gradually cleared up a farm and built a log cabin in which he lived for many years. He then erected a hewed-log house (over seventyfive years ago), which is still standing and is the residence of his grandson, Samuel McCann, who married Ada Lane and has one son named Glen. In this house John Hunt McCann was born. The family reunion of 1892 will be held there. Samuel McCann was a good hunter, and kept his family well supplied with wild meat. He was a noted marksman and killed as many as twenty-four squirrel without missing a shot, and often carried off the palm at the old-time shooting matches. The Indians were plentiful, but were peaceful and friendly. Mr. McCann wove the clothing for his family from flax and wool, and his wife and children made them into garments. He depended upon himself for everything and the meal which they used at first was pounded in mortars. Later they went to Zanesville to mill and was often compelled to wait all night for his turn. By hard work and economy he became possessed of a competency and gave his two eldest sons 160 acres of land a piece, John H. 110 acres and Samuel 150 acres—the home place. To his daughters he gave money. He lived to the age of seventy-five years, dying September 12, 1855. Although not a member he supported the Presbyterian church of which his wife was a member. He was a democrat, politically, and was one of the county commissioners when the land was purchased where the county infirmary now stands. He held the position of justice of the peace and other township offices in early times. John Hunt McCann, his son, was born on the old homestead, February 6, 1825, and in the pioneer subscription schools he obtained his education. His teachers were Archibald McCann, his uncle, Robert McCormick (who was a fine penman and from whom John H. learned to write a clear and beautiful hand) and others. He also learned the details of farming and the use of tools in his youth and until he was twenty-seven years of age he remained at home. He then received 110 acres of land from his father, and April 10, 1851, married Elizabeth McGlade, who was born February 14, 1828, a daughter of William and Jane (McCann) McGlade, the former of whom was born in Virginia, September 14, 1800. His father was a Scotch-Irishman who came to this country from Ireland and settled in Virginia, where he married and remained until he was the father of four children, then came to Ohio and located at the salt works near Zanesville. He was a substantial farmer and his six youngest children were born here. He settled on land inherited from his

father, who had seven sons and gave them each eighty acres of land. William McGlade moved to Iowa in 1858 and settled on a farm in Delaware county, where he died in his eighty-sixth year and his wife in 1869 at the age of sixty-seven years. They were Covenanters in religious belief and during the war a strong abolitionist. For several years prior to his death he was blind. His children who grew to maturity were Elizabeth, Anna, Sarah, Jane, Mary, Maxwell, Martha, John H., and Eleanor. To John H. McCann and wife were born four children: Mary J., Emma E., Clara M. and John Arthur. Mr. McCann lived on his farm near the Muskingum river dam for four years, but in the fall of 1855 he came to Cass towhship. The winter of 1855–56 was the hardest ever known in the county. The weather was open and the ground unfrozen until New Year's day when it became suddenly cold and the thermometer registered twenty degrees below zero for about six weeks during which time the snow fell almost every day. The sleighing was excellent and lasted until the first week in April. During this winter Mr. McCann was engaged in getting out timber for his barn and other outbuildings. By hard work and good management he has added to his property until he now owns 400 acres of good land. He has held a number of minor offices in his township and proven himself a useful and progressive citizen. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, their children being members of that church also. Their daughter Emma E. married Sylvester Mears, a farmer of the county residing near Zanesville, by whom she has one child: John Lester. J. Arthur married Blanche McDonald and by her has two children: Floyd L. and one unnamed. Clara M. married Frank Prior, a farmer of Muskingum township, and Mary J. is still at home. Archibald McCann, half-brother of John H., was a Mason of high rank. The strong democratic proclivities of the family are indicated by the preservation, for many years, of a hickory cane cut by Archibald McCann at the grave of Andrew Jackson.

Orville A. and Robert Emmet McCann belong to one of the pioneer families of Muskingum county, that now numbers among the thousands, the members of which are noted for their thrift and for their honorable and upright conduct in every walk in life. Tradition says that John McCann, about the year 1600 emigrated from Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland, in County Down, which makes the family of Scotch-Irish origin. During the tribal period in Scotland the family was united with the tribe of O'Neils for mutual protection. Thomas McCann, the great-grandfather of the subjects of this sketch, was a citizen of Belfast, and the other members of the family who are known were Alexander, Robert, George, and a sister who married Gilbert Hamilton, an ancestor of the Hamiltons, of Frazeysburg. There was also a half brother of this old Belfast family from whom the McCann's of Dresden descended. Thomas McCann was the father of six children: John, who remained in Ireland; George settled near New York city; Alexander settled at Newberg, N. Y.; James, the grandfather of Orville A. and Robert E.; Nancy Greenfield, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Alexander who remained in Ireland. She had one son who came to America. James McCann, son of Thomas, was born in Ireland in 1763, and was there married in 1789 to Miss Elizabeth Sibbet, a daughter of Robert Sibbet, of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. McCann emigrated to America in 1794, bringing with them two sons, Thomas and Robert. Mr. McCann was a weaver by trade but first settled in Westmoreland county, Penn., on a farm. In 1815 the two sons, Thomas and Robert, then young men, came on foot through the wilderness to Ohio and with their axes began clearing a claim. They built a cabin and entered the land where Orville and Emmet McCann now live. They found a man by the name of John McCann settled on what is now the farm of Jacob Nethers, and although he was not related to them in any way, he gave up his farm to Thomas McCann and went away. The brothers returned to their home in Pennsylvania in the fall, reaching home on Christmas. The next spring James McCann and his entire family came to Ohio, by the Ohio river to Marietta, and settled on the land where the boys had built the cabin. James was the father of ten children: Thomas, Robert, Alexander, Nancy, Maxwell, Jane, George (who was drowned in Pennsylvania), George, another son, died young, Samuel and Sarah. Nearly all these children lived to be old people and their descendants now form a numerous and substantial people. James McCann gave the most of his attention to his trade, leaving the farm work to be done by his sons. He remained on the farm until the death of his wife, then went to live with his eldest son Thomas, in 1844, and died March 30, 1848, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church and he usually attended the Muskingum Presbyterian church, always walking the distance even when an old man. He was naturalized by the supreme court of the state of Ohio, at Zanesville, October 28, 1828. Samuel McCann, his son, and father of the gentlemen whose names head this sketch, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., March 10, 1807, and received a limited common-school education, the most of his education being obtained by self application. He was a man of fine mind, a great reader, and became well informed on all ordinary topics. He was brought

up in the wilderness, and his early days were spent in clearing land, and although this school was somewhat rough, it developed sterling traits of character which stood him in good stead throughout his long career. In January, 1833, he was married to Miss Caroline Irvine, the town of Irville being named in honor of her father, who was one of the pioneers of the county. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCann: James E., John Harvey, Isaac, William Allen, Margaret, Maxwell, Warren, Martin L., Mary (died in infancy), Orville A., Arthur and Robert Emmet. John Harvey and Maxwell McCann settled in Henry county, Mo.; William Allen and Martin Luther removed to the new state of Washington and settled near the Columbia river, and Warren located near the old homestead. After his marriage Mr. McCann remained on the old home farm and here all his children were born. The family first lived in the old log house built by James and his sons, but in 1844 a residence was erected, which in those days was considered very fine. Samuel McCann was always a democrat in politics, was universally respected and his judgment held in high esteem. He was one of the earliest justices of the peace, an office which he held to the satisfaction of the people for the long period of twenty-eight years. He dispensed justice in his township with an impartial hand, tried a great many cases and married many of the early settlers (at least 150 couples) for he was very popular among the young people in those days. He also filled the position of township clerk and township trustee and was a member of the fifty-first general assembly of the state. He possessed much natural ability, and was a thrifty farmer and was a gentleman of the old school. He lived to the age of eighty-four years and died July 30, 1890, his wife's death occurring October 17, 1874. He had inherited a remarkably strong constitution and during his long life was sick but little. He left seven living children, twenty-three grandchildren and one great-grandchild. His son, Orville A., was born June 7, 1853, received a common-school education and in his youth learned the details of farming. He married Miss Josephine Elder September 13, 1881, daughter of William and Sarah (McKee) Elder, and to them have been born four children: Carrie, Florence, John H. and William I. He resides on the old homestead and is well known as a man of integrity and intelligence, and is a good representative of the McCann family, the members of which have been a practical and sturdy race of people, noted for their longevity.

Dr. Henry McCreary, New Concord, Ohio, is one of the very foremost among the professional men of the county, and has won an enviable reputation as a practitioner of the "healing art." He possesses advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding his profession, and is gifted with a full share of the sterling characteristics of those of Ohio nativity. Born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on May 8, 1836, he was the youngest of seven children born to George and Sarah (Mills) McCreary, the former a native of County Downs, Ireland, and the mother of Wheeling, W. Va. George McCreary left his native country for this in 1812, settled in the East, and was married near Wheeling, W. Va. In 1822 he came to Guernsey county, Ohio, and located on a farm about four miles from New Concord. There he reared his family, consisting of five children, two having died when quite small. The others were named as follows: John, George, Jane, Elizabeth and Henry. The mother of these children died in 1847, and the father received his final summons in Guernsey county in 1872. Both were connected with the Associate Reformed church, and were classed among the best citizens of the community. He was quite a prominent man in the county in which he lived. In politics he was for many years a whig, but later he affiliated with the republican party. He was a very successful farmer. Dr. Henry McCreary's early life was passed on his father's farm, and he supplemented a common-school education, received in Guernsey county, Ohio, by a course in Muskingum college. Still later he graduated from the Starling Medical college, and then entered Jefferson Medical college, from which he also received a diploma. He first began practicing at Norwich, Muskingum county, and there remained for three years, or until 1869, when he established business in New Concord. He is numbered among the most prominent members of the medical fraternity in Muskingum county, and the success which has attended his efforts in healing the sick is shown by the extended territory over which he practices. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, and served three years in Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, commanded by Capt. H. D. Munson, of Zanesville. He enlisted as private and was promoted to corporal, serving one year in the field, after which, on account of ill health, he was promoted to hospital service, in which he continued the remainder of the time. Dr. McCreary selected as his companion in life Miss Samantha A. Stevenson, a native of Franklin county, Ohio, born in 1846, and their nuptials were celebrated in that county in 1875. She was the daughter of John and Mary Stevenson. She died January 22, 1877, and left one child, a son, George Boone, who is now attending college. The Doctor's second marriage was to Miss Martha M. Paden, a native of the Keystone state, born in 1857, and the daughter of William and Mary A. Paden. The fruits of this union were four children: Ralph

M., Mary, Grace G. and Helen H. Dr. McCreary and family hold membership in the United Presbyterian church, and take an active interest in all good work. The Doctor was trustee of Muskingum college for twenty-four years, treasurer twelve years, and secretary eleven years. He has ever been interested in educational matters, and served as professor of natural science in the college for a number of years. He is interested in all enterprises for the improvement and development of the county.

John McCloud, Norwich, Ohio. This old and much esteemed citizen of Muskingum county was originally from Virginia, his birth occurring in Frederick county on January 12, 1806, and he was the sixth of ten children born to Martin and Elsie (Self) McCloud, both natives of the Old Dominion, the father born in Frederick county in 1769, and the mother in 1772. The paternal grandfather was Mordikin McCloud, and the maternal William Self. Martin McCloud was married in his native county, and there six of his children were born: Samuel, Elizabeth, William, Duffy, Sarah and John. In 1809 he and family emigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled on what is now the Self farm, owned by William Self. He purchased 160 acres. He came overland with a wagon and five horses, and was several weeks on the road. After locating he took a ten-year lease, erected a log cabin, and resided there for some time. There four more children were born: James, Eliza, Mitchell and Presley. The father subsequently sold the first farm and bought a larger one, on which he lived until his death in 1857. He was associated with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he it was who established that church in the neighborhood. Although not an educated man, he was possessed of an unusual amount of good, sound sense, and was a prominent man in his day. At an early day, and before the war, when there was no physician in the county, he acted in that capacity, setting broken bones and prescribing for the sick. He held many offices of trust in the township and county, and was universally respected. He was at first a whig in his political views, but at the time of his death affiliated with the republican party. He was a prosperous farmer and owned 184 acres of well-improved land. Mrs. McCloud, who came with her parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1809, died on the same farm as her husband in Muskingum county, Union township, in 1852. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was deeply interested in church affairs. Their son, Samuel, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served twelve months. The children of this family are all deceased except Presley and John (subject), both of whom reside in Union township of this county. The latter was but three years of age when he was brought by his parents to this county, and here he attained his growth. At the age of twenty-two he started out for himself, and worked one year for $100, after which he went to Zanesville, where he worked in a mill for five years. Returning to the home place he worked that for some time, but subsequently clerked, and then became a partner with Mr. Jennings in a general store. He then again returned to the home place, which he cultivated for about five years. On March 11, 1845, he married Miss Harriet E. Lloyd, a native of Portsmouth, Va., born in 1818, and to them were born four children: Alfred M., at home; Mary E., widow of Milton Geyer; Louisa, at home, and Charles M. Mr. and Mrs. McCloud are residing on the farm, which they have made by honest industry, and which is located in the western part of Union township, near the line. It consists of 156 acres, and is managed by his two sons, who are engaged in stockraising, in connection with farming. Mr. McCloud and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has been trustee in the same. His sons are with the republican party. He has held a number of local offices, and has filled them in a creditable manner.

Presley McCloud was born in Muskingum county, Perry township, Ohio, November 15, 1817, in a house and on a farm now owned by Judge Mason, the house still standing. He was the youngest of ten children born to Martin and Elsie (Self) McCloud. He was but nine years of age when he came with his parents to Union township, and since that time he has lived in this township and in the same house a period of about sixty-four years. He attended the district schools of the county until about twenty years of age, and five years later, or in 1842, he married Miss Eliza A. Hunter, and settled on this farm. She was born in Union township, Muskingum county, July 7, 1824, and was one of a family of nine children born to the marriage of William Hunter, who came to this county in 1800. The latter was a native of Ireland, and was a young man when he made his advent into this county. He was married here to Miss Isabella Henderson, who was a native of Union township, but of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. McCloud passed thirty-nine years together, sharing each other's burdens and trials, and in June, 1881, Mrs. McCloud was called hence. She was a member of the Presbyterian church nearly all her life. They were the parents of five children: William H., a physician at Vermilion, Edgar county, Ill.; David, a farmer of Union township; Caroline, wife of Joseph Smallwood, resides in Newark, Ohio; Robert W., a farmer at home, and Anna B., married Howard W. Jones, of Columbus, Ohio. After the marriages of his two

daughters, who had kept house for him, Mr. McCloud took for his second wife Miss Lizzie Robertson, a native of Washington township, Muskingum county, born in 1827, and the daughter of M. B. Robertson. Mrs. McCloud died three years after her marriage, in 1889, and was an active member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McCloud also holds membership in that church, and is one of the well-known and respected citizens of the county. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for forty years, and is a third degree mason of Malta lodge 118, at Norwich. He has held office in the township for a number of years, and has been a deacon and treasurer in his church for thirty-five years. In politics he has affiliated with the democratic party all his life. Mr. McCloud's farm, consisting of 100 acres of good land, is situated one-fourth of a mile from Norwich, and is on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

James McClure is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born in Union township, on the very farm where he now resides, April 17, 1817. He was the youngest, but one, of a family of eight children born to the union of John and Mary (Fergeson) McClure. John McClure came to Ohio at a very early date, and settled in Belmont county, where he married, and in 1816 came to Union township and settled on the farm now owned by James. This farm then consisted of 160 acres, and here he lived until his death, in 1820. He was a very prosperous farmer, and in politics a whig. Mrs. McClure was born in Pennsylvania, and died in this county in 1864. Both Mr. and Mrs. McClure were members of the Union church, but before her death Mrs. McClure joined the United Presbyterian church. They were the parents of the following eight children: William (died some years ago); John (now living in Indiana); Nancy (now Mrs. Moore, of New Concord); Thomas (deceased); Margaret (deceased, was the wife of James McLoud, of Indiana); Mary (deceased, married George Sterall, of Rich Hill, or Blue Rock township); James (our subject), and Sarah (who married Robert Marshall, and is living in Guernsey county, Ohio. The early life of James McClure was spent on the farm where he now lives, and he was educated in the schools of this district. He started out for himself, at the age of twenty-one years, as a farmer, and has never lived anywhere except on the home farm. He was married, December 28, 1853, to Elizabeth McLand, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Burley) McLand. She was born June 14, 1824, and died May 1, 1886. She was the mother of seven children, five lived to maturity and four are yet living: Mary (died at at eleven years of age, Lizzie (who is at home), John S. (is in New Mexico), Thomas M (is working on the home place), Anna (is at home), and two died in infancy. The family are members of the United Presbyterian church, of New Concord, Ohio. Mr. McClure owns a 100-acre farm where he now resides, and an eighty-acre farm in Highland township. He has been unusually successful as a farmer, and is interested in educational and church matters, and, in fact all things for the improvement and advancement of the county. He can remember when the National road was built, and when New Concord was not thought of.

William McClure was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and was the eldest child of John and Mary (Fergeson) McClure. He moved to Muskingum county, with his parents when he was about six years of age, and here attended school. He was married in 1836, to Margaret Wileg, the daughter of John and Mary (Clark) Wileg. She was born in Pennsylvania and came to this county with her parents when very young. Both her parents died in Union township, this county, the father having followed farming for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. McClure were the parents of eight children: Mary, John (died at the age of twenty-two years), Robert, Nancy (died at the age of twenty-six years), Eliza (died at the age of twenty-four years), Maggie, Sarah and Martha, all married except Maggie, and all farming in Kansas. The entire family were members of the United Presbyterian church. He lived in Union township also in Highland, where he died in 1869, his wife dying in 1872. He was a republican in politics, took a great interest in all educational matters and was one of the very successful farmers of this county. His children have all been very prosperous.

Boggs McDonald, Zanesville, Ohio, is a descendant of one of the prominent families of Muskingum township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and is of Scotch descent, his grandfather, Archibald McDonald, having emigrated from Scotland to America at a period antedating the Revolutionary war in which he served as body guard for Gen. Washington. Archibald McDonald settled in Washington county, Penn., and was married to Miss Elizabeth Brownlee, of that county, becoming the father of seven children by this union: Elizabeth, Catherine, Peggy, Hammie, Christian, James and John. Mr. McDonald subsequently moved to Ohio county, W. Va., settled on a farm, and there died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He made a visit to Ohio to see his son prior to his death. His son, John McDonald, and the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1795, received but a limited education, and became familiar with the duties of the farm in early boyhood. By his marriage, which occurred in Ohio county, W. Va., to Miss Margery Boggs, there were born these children: William, Elizabeth (died when a young woman), Jane,

Margery, Christian, Boggs, Archibald, James and Margaret. On October 12, 1832, Mr. McDonald came to Muskingum county, Ohio, making the journey in an old-fashioned Virginia wagon drawn by four horses. He settled on the land now occupied by his son James, and bought 200 acres of Elias Ellis, paying $12 per acre for it. To this he added as years passed by until he finally owned 800 acres of excellent land. He also owned 800 acres in Dakota. He was industrious and frugal and thus accumulated a goodly estate. He served one month as a fifer in a light horse regiment during the War of 1812. Both himself and wife, were members of the Presbyterian church, and he was one of the founders of the Muskingum Presbyterian church in this township, also assisting liberally with his means to build three churches. He was one of the charter members of the church and served as elder many years. In politics he was at one time an old line whig, but in later years was a stanch republican and a strict union man during the war. One of his sons, James, served three years in a Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment, Company C, entering August, 1862, while attending college at Washington, Penn. He participated in the battles: Antietam; Stone River; Bristol, Tenn.; Holston River and many skirmishes. John McDonald was a well-known man in his township, and was one of the prominent and most worthy citizens of the same. His death occurred on January 21, 1879, when eighty-four years of age. His son, Boggs McDonald, the subject of this sketch, owes his nativity to Ohio county, W. Va., where his birth occurred on June 6, 1830, and was reared on his father's farm in that county, being but two years old when the latter located in Muskingum county, Ohio. He received but the common-school education of those days, and like his father and grandfather before him, chose agricultural pursuits as his occupation in life. He selected as his companion in life Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Wallace) Stevenson, the former born in County Armaugh, Ireland, in March, 1800, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Stevenson came with his parents to America in 1820. He was one of seven children: William, Mary, James, Archie, Eliza, Jane and Samuel, born to the marriage of Thomas Stevenson who was a farmer and who settled in Pennsylvania at an early date. About 1820 or 1825 the latter came to Muskingum county and settled in Union township. He and wife were members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. James Stevenson came with his parents to Union township when twenty-five years of age, and in 1824 married Miss Elizabeth Wallace, becoming the father of ten children: Thomas, Margaret, Mary Jane, Robert, William, Agnes, Elizabeth, Lora, John and Sarah. Mr. Stevenson resided in Union township until 1857, when he moved to Iowa and settled on a fine farm in Delaware county, about thirty-six miles from Dubuque. There he died in 1871, when seventy-one years of age. He and wife held membership in the Reformed Presbyterian church and he was deacon for many years. In politics he was a republican. His son, Rev. Thomas M. Stevenson, was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in Company E, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and raising a company of which he was made captain, being chaplain of the regiment at the same time. He was a man of excellent character and was noted for his sterling worth. Another son, Robert W. Stevenson, is a noted educator, having worked himself up from the common schools. He became superintendent of the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, which position he held for eighteen consecutive years. He is now superintendent of the public schools of Wichita, Kas., and is also secretary of the National Teachers' association. After marriage Mr. McDonald settled in Muskingum township and resided for two years near the old homestead, after which he moved to his present farm in the same township. To his marriage were born six children: James H., Flora B. (who died after marriage, when twenty-six years of age), Thomas E., Robert H., John H. and Harry S. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are connected with the Presbyterian church and Mr. McDonald has been elder for many years. In politics he is a stanch republican. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellowmen and has been township treasurer for four and a half years and trustee of the township for some time. He is well informed on all the current topics of the day and is a gentleman whose pleasant, genial manners, and honorable, upright conduct have won him many warm friends. His son, Thomas E., is a banker at Danbury, Neb., and is doing well. He married Miss Maud Patmore, and they have one child, Elizabeth J. Another son, Robert H., is in a hotel at Lincoln, Neb.; James H. is principal of the public schools of Negaunee, Mich. He is a graduate of the University of Wooster, Ohio, and is liberally educated. John H. has attended school at Dresden and wielded the ferule for several terms in Muskingum county. Harry S. is at home and attending school. He is a young man of excellent character.

E. McDonald, merchant, and postmaster of McDonald, Ohio, one of the successful and popular business men of Muskingum county, and a much esteemed and respected citizen, was born in Salt Creek township, Muskingum county, Ohio, July 26, 1846. His parents, John and Sarah (Mershon) McDonald, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and he was third in order of birth of four children. His paternal

grandfather was a native of Ireland but of Scotch descent. The latter crossed the ocean to America in 1806, settled in Pennsylvania, and there made his home until 1816, when he moved to Muskingum county, Ohio. There he followed agricultural pursuits and there his death occurred in 1872. E. McDonald, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools, and early became familiar with the duties of the farm, his father having been a successful tiller of the soil. When twenty-one years of age he started out for himself as a school teacher, and followed this profession for seven years, when he embarked in the mercantile business. This he has continued up to the present time, and has one of the best country stores in the county. He is an energetic and honorable business man, who has gained the entire confidence of his numerous customers in all parts of the country. He was married in 1871 to Miss Martha A. Cline, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Ewing) Cline, and four interesting children are the fruits of this union. Allie, Rosa, Howard, and Harley E. Mr. McDonald has held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years, and was elected again for a term of three years. He has discharged the duties incumbent upon that office in a creditable and very satisfactory manner. In politics he affiliates with the republican party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Sylvester McDonald is a member of one of the pioneer families of Jackson township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and is a son of George McDonald, who was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1799, his father, Greenberry McDonald, having been born in Scotland. The latter came with his father to America and Greenberry and his brother Edward fought in the American Revolution under Gen. Marion, and were called the "young Scotchmen." Edward is mentioned in the life of Gen. Marion as a brave and gallant soldier. He had a famous horse which he called "Selim" and which he captured from a tory. Greenberry married a Miss Drum of Virginia, and by her became the father of seven children; the following of whom reached mature years: Elizabeth Elsie, Mrs. Twadel, Mr. Spenser, Berry (who went to New Orleans at an early day and there died) and George, the father of the subject of this sketch. In 1811 Greenberry McDonald came to Ohio, bringing his family with him and settled on Licking river near the falls in Muskingum county, where he lived to the advanced age of ninety-five years. He was a shoemaker by trade, and in early manhood was very powerful and became noted for his feats of strength. George McDonald came with his parents to Ohio, and after the death of his mother, which occurred shortly after their arrival in this state, he began working for the farmers of Muskingum county. He received no education, but learned to read and write, and having a naturally good mind he could make mental calculations more quickly than most men could figure. He grew up in the rough school of pioneer life and gained character among the sturdy pioneers of his day. He married Nancy Lovett, born May 6, 1796, and the daughter of Daniel and Mary (James) Lovett, who came from Maryland in 1810 and settled in Jackson township of this county. The mother was of Welsh descent. Mr. Lovett and his wife became the parents of twelve children: John, Evan, Jonas, William, Daniel, Thomas, Nancy, Susan, Mary, Lydia, Hannah and Sarah. Daniel Lovett died a few years after he came to Ohio, and left a large family of children to be cared for by his widow. He died September 27, 1821, at the age of fifty-three years. His wife was born June 10, 1776, and died May 10, 1841. The father was a minister of the Baptist church and preached the gospel in both Maryland and Ohio. After his marriage George McDonald settled in Jefferson township, worked for some time on the Ohio canal, but in 1830 entered the farm on which Sylvester now lives, where he spent the rest of his days, dying when seventy-nine years old. His wife died January 16, 1884, in her eighty-eighth year. He was always hard working and industrious and became a substantial farmer. He was an active member of the Christian church, in which he was for many years treasurer and clerk, and he contributed liberally of his means to aid in its support. He built almost unaided Mount Zion church, and for many years assisted in sustaining its preachers. He was a democrat politically until the election of James Buchanan to the presidency, when he split on the slavery question. He died in 1878, having been a man of high character, and it may be said of him that his word was as good as his bond. He gave his children good educational advantages, and was a believer in the nobility of labor, and taught his children not to fear work. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, seven boys and one girl: Labon, Evan, William, Miles, John, Sylvester, Scott and Minerva. All lived to be grown. Sylvester McDonald was born in Cass township, this county, November 16, 1830, and when an infant of six weeks was brought by his parents to the homestead in Jackson township, where he still resides. He, like his father before him, early learned to work, and assisted in clearing off the timber from the old homestead. He received a common-school education, and on February 27, 1851, he married Emma Gist, daughter of David and Sarah (Collins) Gist, and their union resulted in the birth of thirteen children,

ten of whom lived to maturity: Minerva (died February 10, 1879); Martha (died April 2, 1877); Helen; Adolphus (died October 1, 1891); Lucy (died April 30, 1884); Labon; Elsie; Scott (died May 31, 1888); Alma, and Flora. Mrs. McDonald died May 4, 1881, and Mr. McDonald afterward married Miss Rebecca J. Drake, daughter of Thomas and Jerushie (Baughman) Drake. Mr. McDonald has always been interested in the cause of education, and for twenty-one years filled the office of school director. He is a member of Mount Zion Christian church, and has been treasurer of the same since the death of his father. From an early day the old McDonald homestead has been a home for the preachers, and its doors are always open to them. The law of hospitality has always been observed, and the stranger asking food or shelter has never been turned from the door. Mr. McDonald inherited from his parents a love of justice and good conduct, and has always lived a good and correct life. He has been one of the leaders of his township in the furtherance of all good causes, and stands deservedly high as an honorable citizen. He is a republican politically. His daughter, Helen, married Jacob Ashcroft of this township, by whom she has five children: Wheeler, Mansfield, Robert, Tony and Belle. Labon married Amanda Moran, is a teacher in the graded schools and is the father of two children: Roy and George G. Alma married Leonard Romine and has one child, Nina. Elsie married James Baird, a blacksmith, who works in the shops at Newark. Flora is at home unmarried.

Samuel McGinness is a successful farmer and stockraiser of Muskingum county, Ohio, but was born in Chester county, Penn., in 1821, to Johnson and Jane (McMullin) McGinness, natives of this country, but of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was an early settler of Pennsylvania, belonging to one of the pioneer families of the state, and was born in 1772. In 1798, in company with a brother, he passed through this section on his way to Kentucky, following the Zane trail from Pennsylvania. After remaining in Kentucky for a short time he returned to Pennsylvania, and was there married, in 1808. In 1828 he came to Muskingum county and settled on the farm on which the subject of this sketch is now residing, where he died, in October, 1840. His second marriage was consummated in 1825, Miss Deborah Curle becoming his wife, and both his marriages were celebrated in Pennsylvania. By his first wife he became the father of seven children, only two of whom are now living: The subject of this sketch, and his sister, Mrs. James Fountain, of Henry, Ill. His second marriage was blessed in the birth of two children: Elizabeth Holcomb, of Perry county, Ohio, and a son, who was killed at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., in 1863, after having served from the commencement of the war. Major Fountain, of Illinois, his nephew, was present when he received his death wound. Samuel McGinness came with his father to this state in 1828, building a cabin in the woods, and was educated in the old log schoolhouses of pioneer days. The settlers were compelled to go many miles to mill, and sawmills were very scarce indeed. Samuel McGinness was married, in 1848, to Miss Sophia Morris, who was born in Pennsylvania in December, 1823, and came to this county in 1832. Her father settled one mile north of where Mr. McGinness now resides. His name was Thomas Morris, and his wife was Mary Everall. Of a family of five children born to them four are now living: Thomas (who resides in Iowa); Sophia (wife of Mr. McGinness); Richard (died in Illinois); Elizabeth (wife of Levi Price, resides at Bradford, Ohio), and Charles (in the employ of the I. M. Ry., in Texas. In 1865 Mr. Morris and his family removed to Illinois and settled in Tazewell county, where the father died, in 1867, and his widow, in 1885, at the ripe old age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. McGinness are the parents of the following children: Charles J. (deceased); Mary E. (wife of J. L. Dozer); Lizzie A. (at home); William T. (married, and a resident of Kansas); Louis H. (of this county); Alfred (married, and a resident of a farm), and Edwin at home. In 1863 Mr. McGinness was drafted into the army, but was furloughed, and afterward joined a military company known as the one hundred days' men, but was again furloughed, and received his discharge at the close of the war. Mr. McGinness was an active republican up to 1885, since which time he has been a member of the prohibition party. His first presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay, in 1844; his last, as a republican, for James G. Blaine, in 1884, and for Fisk, in 1888. During this time he has never been an office seeker, and has only served as land appraiser. He is one of the leading farmers of his section, and is the owner of a fine farm within three miles of Zanesville, on which he raises corn, wheat, hay, etc., and also some fine stock. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Zanesville, and he has always been a patron of education. In 1888 he became a member of the present Pioneer and Historical society, and has been its treasurer since its organization. He was a charter member of the first Sabbath school in District No. 1, Wayne township, which was organized in a brick house in 1834, and which was also used as a schoolhouse. This school, both literary and Sabbath, has been continued ever since, and Mr. McGinness has been in constant attendance in the Sabbath-school department. He is also a member of the county alliance, and is president of the township alliance.

This is one of the pioneer families of Mus-

kingum county, and among the most highly respected. Squire Daniel McGinnis, Frazeysburg, Ohio, was born here October 20, 1830, and was the son of Samuel McGinnis and grandson of Daniel McGinnis and the great-grandson of Heinus McGinnis, who came from Ireland to America at a period antedating the Revolutionary war. He served as a soldier in that war, and was also in the French and Indian wars. He settled on a farm east of Blue Ridge, Penn., reared a large family and lived to be an old man. Daniel McGinnis, grandfather of subject, lived in Fayette county, Penn., married Miss Anna Lynch, who came from Scotland with her parents when thirteen years of age. The Lynch family was one of great prominence and wealth, and were noted manufacturers of edged tools. Her father, Robert Lynch, lived to be ninety years of age, and her mother, whose maiden name was Harriet McLeon, and who was also born in Scotland, lived to be quite old. To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McGinnis were born seven children: George W., Hannah, Samuel, Robert, Elizabeth, Mary and Annie. Mr. McGinnis was a comfortable farmer, and took great pains to educate his children. He was born December 25, 1753, and lived to the unusual age of ninety-three. He was in the War of 1812. His wife would have rounded out one hundred full years had she lived a few months longer. Thus it can be seen that the McGinnis family is noted for its longevity. Daniel McGinnis believed that an education combined with a good trade was better for his children than money, and he encouraged them to improve their minds, and bent all his energies in that direction. He was successful, and reared a very intelligent family. He had one son, Robert, who was constable or sheriff of Franklin township for twenty-four years. His son, Samuel McGinnis, father of subject, was reared to farm labor, and, like his brothers, had good educational advantages and learned a trade, that of a tanner. He worked at this for seven years when a young man, and traveled all over the United States. During this time he taught school in Muskingum county, Ohio. In 1827 he settled down, bought land in Jackson township, Muskingum county, and was engineer, leveling the banks of the canal until 1829. On December 29 of that year he married Miss Mary Lemert, daughter of Joshua Lemert, of Coshocton county, and Mary (Wright) Lemert, both of English descent. Joshua Lemert's father, William Lemert, lived in Fauquier county, Va.; and was a large slave owner. The Wright family was among the original settlers of Virginia. Joshua Lemert was the father of eight children: Elizabeth, Louis, Susan, William, Sarah, Lloyd, Mary and Nancy. In 1832 Mr. Lemert moved to Jackson township and settled on a farm. He lived to be nearly eighty-four years old, dying May 2, 1859. He was a prominent man and an extensive farmer and manufacturer. He was public spirited, and assisted in laying out many of the roads in Coshocton and Muskingum counties. He held the office of justice of the peace for some time. Samuel McGinnis became owner of about 400 acres of land, and resided on his farm, two miles north of Frazeysburg, until his death. He was one of the first school teachers in the county, and taught a subscription school in Jackson township in 1832. The schoolhouse was of logs, puncheon floor, and immense fireplace eight feet wide, and a stick chimney daubed with mud. There were thirty-five scholars, twenty of whom were grown men and women, some of them having families, but trying with honest effort to learn to read. It was the custom in those early days to bar the teacher out until he treated, and so one morning Mr. McGinnis found himself shut out and could not get in. Returning the next day, he flogged one of the big boys, who had been saucy, with a thorn bush. This severe treatment of one of their number brought on a compromise, and Mr. McGinnis agreed to treat. He brought apples from his own home, three gallons of cider and a gallon of whisky. This, mixed, was a powerful stimulant, but the school drank the most of it, some of them, it is said, showing all the signs of having had enough. The old pioneers of that day would not work without their whisky, but they seldom drank enough to intoxicate. Building cabin houses, rolling logs, railmaking, etc., was the business of the day. Samuel McGinnis died August 27, 1874, in his seventy-sixth year. Both he and wife were members of the Christian church. He filled both the offices of township clerk and treasurer, and was a very intelligent and capable business man. He could write deeds and legal business papers without forms, as he retained the forms in his mind. He was noted for his hospitality, and his house was seldom without guests. He was an excellent citizen, and is yet well remembered throughout this county. In politics he was a lifelong Jacksonian democrat. Daniel McGinnis, subject of this sketch, received a common education, and was taught the duties of the farm at an early age. On September 12, 1850, he married Miss Hannah Miller, daughter of David and Hannah (Scott) Miller, from Boyd's Mills, Fayette county, Penn. Mr. Miller's father came from Germany, and died four years after landing. The Scotts were among the original settlers of Virginia. Mr. Miller was the father of fourteen children, and was noted as an excellent farmer. After marriage Mr. McGinnis settled on a farm in Jackson township, and resided on this for fifteen years, after which he

moved to Delaware county, Iowa. Three years later he returned and settled in Jackson township, where he followed clerking and farming for twelve years, after which he came to Frazeysburg, and he has remained here since. He has been justice of the peace three terms, and is engaged in general business; in time of the war acting as clerk for E. L. Lemert. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis became the parents of thirteen children: Olivia P., Harmon K., Clarissa H., Bolton A., Van R., Beth A., Chance J., Samuel L., Etha R., Don O., Dio S. and Zales S. Mrs. McGinnis died in 1881. She was a devout Christian, a member of the Christian church, and was a woman of noble character. August 17, 1883, Mr. McGinnis married Miss Nancy L. Marshall, and by her became the father of three children: Rill D., Paul V. and one who died in infancy. In politics he is democratic. Mr. McGinnis has held a number of local offices—justice of the peace, township trustee, clerk, assessor and school director. He was for many years a clerk in Frazeysburg. Both he and wife hold membership in the Disciple church. He is a man of unusual intelligence, and stands high in the estimation of the people.

Squire Daniel D. McGinnis, Dresden, Ohio, is numbered among the prominent farmers of Cass township, and is one of the old and respected citizens. He was born March 16, 1822, in Fayette county, Penn., and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather, John McGinnis, came from Ireland to the United States when quite advanced in years. He had been connected with the Irish rebellion and was obliged to leave his country. Of the thirteen children born to his marriage nine were sons, and the only ones now remembered are: John, Hymus, Samuel, Daniel, Hannah, Elizabeth and Mary. A number of the children not named settled in Baltimore, Md. Mr. McGinnis lived to be eighty-four years of age, and died near Lancaster, where he was a large land owner. He was a Scotch Presbyterian in his religious belief. His son, Daniel McGinnis, grandfather of our subject, was born in Scotland, but went to County Tyrone, Ireland, when a boy, with his brothers, John, Hymus and Samuel, and his sisters, Hannah and Elizabeth, all of whom came to America before the father and settled in Philadelphia. There they remained but a few years, and then settled on land near Lancaster, Penn. There Daniel received a good common-school education, and learning to read and talk both German and English. At an early date he settled in Fayette county, Penn., when that country was an unbroken wilderness, and the Indians were plentiful and very troublesome. Daniel was an Indian fighter and had many desperate encounters with them. While working he always had his rifle near him, and often left his work to chase them when they were more troublesome than usual. The settlers, when attacked, or threatened with an attack, would seek shelter in a block house (called the Three Cabins Block House), and at one time they remained there all winter. They were attacked several times by the savages, but succeeded in repulsing them, and the Indians revenged themselves by driving off the stock and burning the cabins. In the spring the troops, under Col. Dunbar or Col. Mountz, came to their relief, and the Indians were driven from the country. Daniel McGinnis' sister, Hannah, was in the Block House, and being an unusually strong woman, could handle a rifle as well as a man, and took a prominent part in driving off the Indians in the attack on the Block House, rendering valuable assistance in that way. She was a fearless horseback rider, and could mount a horse bareback without assistance, springing from the ground. She was a noted frontier character and married Samuel Crozier. She could do a man's work, and her husband became a successful and prosperous farmer. After his death she carried on the farm with great vigor. Daniel McGinnis married Annie Lynch, daughter of Robert Lynch, and to them were born George, Samuel, Robert, Mary, Hannah and Elizabeth. Mr. McGinnis served in the War of 1812, as did also his brothers, Hymus and John. He was large and strong, and was an artilleryman. He was pushing the gun to get it in position to load, when a cannon from the enemy struck the gun carriage, demolished it and threw it upon Mr. McGinnis, who remained senseless until the next morning, when he was brought to consciousness by the rain in his face. He was in the hospital for some time, and for nearly a year he was disabled. He was crippled for life, did not again enter the service, and received a pension from the government. He became a farmer, was hardworking and industrious, and was the owner of 300 acres of land. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, was respected and esteemed by all, and lived to be ninety-four years of age, retaining his mental faculties to the last. His son, George McGinnis, father of subject, was a native of Fayette county, Penn., born on the old homestead on January 28, 1797. This property is still held by the McGinnises. George McGinnis' educational advantages were very good, for he had an excellent teacher, a Mr. Paxton, who was educated in Glasgow, Scotland, and who taught a subscription school near Daniel McGinnis' for twenty-one years in the same building. George McGinnis learned readily, and thus became a well educated man. He was married on January 5, 1821, in Fayette county, to Miss Mary Wood, who was born May 3, 1805, who was the daughter of Abinah and Susannah (Humphrey) Wood, the former an American

of English Irish descent. Mr. Wood was an only child, and served through the Revolutionary war, being in several of the prominent battles. He became a soldier at the early age of fourteen, and was away from his parents seven years. His father had been to Camden, and there learned that Washington was in need of men. Returning home during the night he and his wife talked the matter over, and decided that their boy would better go. How to provide clothing for him was the question, for he had but one suit of home-made linen. With the help of neighbor women they wove enough for a new suit, and made it the next day. Abinah, although but fourteen years of age, was a large, strong, bony youth, almost as strong as a man, and provided with his new suit and a linen knapsack, he started out the next day. On the way to the camp he met a neighbor boy of about the same age (Sam Bunton), and he was joined by the latter, who had nothing with him but the homespun suit he had on. Abinah gave him his new suit and they proceeded to camp. They served together seven years and became fast friends. Sam Bunton never married, but made his home with Mr. Wood until his death. When Abinah reached home, after seven years' service, he was not recognized by his mother, who had not heard from him during the entire time. He was a shipbuilder and carpenter by trade, and followed the same in Pittsburg, during the latter part of his life. He was comfortably well off, and lived to be ninety-six years of age, attending his business up to the last day of his life. He died suddenly after dinner, having worked during that forenoon. He had never lost a week from work. Mr. Wood was a member of the Methodist church, and was a class-leader in the same. Of the thirteen children born to this marriage several are settled in Pittsburg. After his marriage George McGinnis settled in Tyrone township, Fayette county, Penn., followed farming and boatbuilding, and here passed the closing scenes of his life, dying when seventy years of age. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife held membership in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, respectively. His children were: Daniel D., Abinah W., Susannah, Samuel H., Jonathan, Hannah, Burris, Elizabeth, Robert, Ellen, Mary J. and John. Mr. McGinnis was a man of moderate means, and his integrity and uprightness of character were never questioned. His son, and the subject of this sketch, Daniel D. McGinnis, secured a good common-school education in his native county, and learned the cooper's trade and boatbuilding. In 1844 he came to Ohio, resided at Frazeysburg one year, and was then married to Miss Maria Morgan, daughter of James and Susannah (Lovett) Morgan. Her father was one of the first settlers of Jackson township, locating there in 1805, and became one of the substantial farmers. He owned 600 acres of land in this county and 240 acres in Indiana, and gave his children all good farms. His death occurred when he was seventy-six years of age. He held a number of local offices, and was a prominent man. Of the eleven children born to his marriage the following lived to be grown: Eva L., Washington, Maria, Martha J., Mary E. and La Fayette. Mr. Morgan was a member of the Old School Baptist church, and a man of high moral character. He was a soldier, under Col. Cass, in the War of 1812, but as there were more men than were needed he received his discharge. After marriage Mr. McGinnis settled on the farm where he now lives, and now has 160 acres of excellent land. His marriage was blessed by the birth of five living children: James M., George W., Mary E., John S. and Tirzah. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis are active members of the Disciple church, and he has been elder for many years. In politics he is a strong democrat. Mr. McGinnis has held the office of justice of the peace for eighteen years, has been assessor of chattels two terms, township trustee three terms, township clerk sixteen years, and real estate assessor two terms. He is also interested in educational matters and served on the school board many years. When single he taught school for seven years in his native state and in Cass township, and was an able and successful educator. Squire McGinnis stands deservedly high as an honorable and respected man.

Thomas A. McGlade, farmer, Dresden, Ohio, comes of old Virginia stock, and inherited from his ancestors those sterling traits of character which have made him so successful. His grandfather, John McGlade, was a native of the Old Dominion, and early in the nineteenth century he moved to Ohio. He first settled near Dillon's Falls, resided there for a few years, and then moved to Muskingum township, settling on a farm now occupied by James McGlade, his youngest son. He owned 200 acres, all in the woods when he first settled on it, and this, with the help of his sons, he cleared and got under cultivation. By his marriage Mr. McGlade became the father of the following children: William, David, John, George, Thomas, James, Betsey, Jane and Elizabeth. Mr. McGlade was a useful and much esteemed pioneer settler, and lived to a good old age. He and wife were members of the Covenanter church. His son, John McGlade, and the father of Thomas A. McGlade, was also a native of Virginia, and was but a boy when he came with his father to Muskingum county. He learned the trade of a wheelwright, and worked at this in Zanesville for some time, assisting in building Drones'

mill at that place and another at Dillon's Falls. He married Miss Margaret Welsh, daughter of James Welsh, whose ancestors were pioneers of Muskingum county. Shortly after marriage Mr. McGlade located on the farm now occupied by his son, Thomas A., and there he passed the remainder of his days. He owned 167 acres of land, was a good, substantial farmer, and an honorable, upright citizen. His death occurred December 31, 1880, when seventy-three years of age. He was a democrat in politics, and held the office of township trustee for some time. His wife, who was a member of the Covenanter church, died in 1889, when seventy-three years of age. Thomas A. McGlade, son of this worthy couple, was born on the farm where he now lives, in Muskingum county, on December 15, 1841, and received his scholastic training in the common schools. He selected as his companion in life Miss Martha A. McCammon, daughter of James and Martha (Wylie) McCammon, and their nuptials were celebrated on August 7, 1868. Both families, the McCammons and the Wylies, were of Irish descent and early settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. McGlade's union was blessed by the birth of six children: Adella O., Wilbert J., M. Estella, Addison, Thomas E. (died in infancy), and Mattie H. Mrs. McGlade and her two daughters, Ora A. and Margaret E., are members of the Covenanter church. In politics Mr. McGlade is a strict democrat. He is a substantial farmer, an honest man and a good citizen.

James M. McHenry, attorney at law, whose name heads this sketch has that ease of manner and force of character which make the sons of the "Buckeye state" influential wherever they go. He is well read in his profession, has conducted many important cases to a successful issue in all the courts, and his continued rise is assured and well deserved. He was born in Meigs township, this county, November 27, 1861, to John and Lydia (Trainer) McHenry; the father's birth occurring in the same county, in 1837. He is now a resident of Harrison township, this county, and is successfully engaged in tilling the soil and in dealing in stock. His father, who also bore the name of John, was a Pennsylvanian by birth and first saw the light of day on January 19, 1800. In 1834 he came to Muskingum county, Ohio, and until his death in 1884 he was a resident of Meigs township. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born September 13, 1842, in Meigs township, this county, being a daughter of John and Lydia Trainer, who came to this county early in the thirties. James M. McHenry is the eldest of four children and was brought up to till the soil. His initiatory training was received in the common schools; when he was seventeen years of age he began teaching. At the end of one year he discontinued this occupation to enter Muskingum college, in which institution he remained until 1884, his vacations being spent in teaching in order to defray, in a measure, his expenses while obtaining an education. In 1885 he entered the law office of judge E. E. Evans as a student, and in October, 1887, was admitted to the bar, after which he at once formed a partnership with his preceptor under the firm name of Evans & McHenry. He is a general practitioner, and has saved many the expense of going into open court by adjusting their differences in a fair and wise manner. Although still young in years he has already a widespread reputation and gives every promise of becoming eminent in his profession. He is interested in local politics, is a democrat, and has been chairman of the democratic central committee of the county. Miss Louise S. Carter, who was born in this county, became his wife in January, 1889. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church. He is a member of Anchor lodge No. 283, of the F. & A. M. and Phœnix lodge No. 288, of the K. of P.

For many years, or since his location in this county, the reputation which William McIntire, High Hill, Ohio, has enjoyed, has been not only that of a substantial and progressive farmer, but of an intelligent and well posted man on all public affairs. He was born in Brooke county, W. Va., in September, 1819, and is a son of John and Charlotte (Leisure) McIntire, both of Scotch origin. William McIntire came to Ohio in the year 1822 with his parents. He remained at home until 1839, when he purchased eighty acres of land in Meigs township, Muskingum county, where he has since resided. To the original tract he added from time to time, as his means allowed, 240 acres, and is now the owner of 160 acres, all well cultivated and well improved. The other 160 acres of this land he deeded to his sons, Isaac and George H. He is wide awake and enterprising and by his able management has accumulated a comfortable competency. On January 13, 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Herron, daughter of John and Jane Herron, and the fruits of this union were seven children, all living but two: John (deceased), Isaac, Mercy J., William (deceased), Charlotte A., George H. and Albert P. Mr. McIntire has held many local positions and has filled all in a very satisfactory and capable manner. He was trustee for a number of years and discharged the duties incumbent upon the office of justice of the peace for eighteen years. In politics he advocates the principles of the democratic party.

Prof. John D. H. McKinley, Dresden, Ohio, a distant relative of the distinguished and greatest protectionist of this or any other age, was born in Washington county, Md., in 1850, and is a son of

Nelson and Mary A. (Hart) McKinley. He came to the Buckeye state in 1867, and attended Kenyon college at Gambier from which institution he was graduated in 1872. From that date until 1873 he was principal of Harcourt Place school, Gambier, and from 1873 to 1875 he read law at Franklin, Penn. From 1875 until 1882 he was again principal of Harcourt Place school. Prof. McKinley came to Muskingum county in 1882 and here he has since made his home. In 1883 he embarked in the real estate business in Columbus, Ohio, and this he continues at the present time. Since 1884 he has been professor of Latin and mathematics in Miss Phelps' English and Classical school for young ladies of Columbus. In 1880 he married Miss Fannie E. Cox, of near Dresden, Ohio, and their union has been blessed by the birth of two interesting children: Mary A. and Emma E. Prof. McKinley is a prominent educator, a man of excellent business acumen, and one of the county's foremost citizens in all enterprises of a laudable nature. In politics he advocates the principles of the republican party.

A very prominent representative of the business men of New Concord is to be found in William W. McKinney, who by his honorable and upright conduct has won many firm friends in both commercial and social circles. Mr. McKinney has been engaged in business since 1865, and deals exclusively in hardware and groceries, carrying a large stock and doing an extensive business. He was born in New Concord, Ohio, in 1849, and was the eldest of six children born to Joseph and Margaret (Dennis) McKinney. Joseph McKinney was also a native of this township and county, and was born within a mile of New Concord, June 10, 1827. He grew to manhood in that town, and followed merchandising and blacksmithing up to 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and ranked as sergeant of that company. He was in service about two years and three months, and was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, and numerous skirmishes. He was captured at Stone River and confined in Libby prison for a month, when he was exchanged. He then joined his regiment, and took part in the battle of Liberty Gap, Tenn., where he lost his right leg on June 24, 1863. This ended his military career. Returning to New Concord he resumed mercandising and was appointed postmaster, holding that position for eighteen years prior to his death, which occurred in 1883. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was class-leader in the same for many years. He was active in politics, and advocated the principles of the republican party. In all educational matters he was deeply interested, and he was a member of the board of trustees of the Muskingum college, being an active member of the same when the college was building. About 1847 he was married in his native town to Miss Margaret Dennis, a native of Trenton, N. J., born in the year 1829. To this union were born five children, who are named in the order of their births, as follows: William W. (subject), Zimenia (wife of John W. Hedges, of North Vernon, Ind.), Frank (a resident of Zanesville), Joseph H. (a resident of Cambridge), and Maggie (wife of James Hedges, and now resides in Muskingum county, Ohio). The mother of these children died in January, 1874. She was a worthy and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church. After her death, or in 1876, Mr. McKinney married Mrs. Sarah A. Bailey, and to them was born one child, Louis, who is now in New Concord. Joseph McKinney was one of eight children born to Joseph Sr. and Elizabeth (Storer) McKinney, the former one of the early settlers of New Concord, and the first postmaster of that town. He was originally from the Keystone state. William W. McKinney is a native of New Concord, Ohio, where he was born in 1849. After completing his school days, and when but twelve and a half years of age, he entered the Union army as a drummer boy in 1861, serving with credit and distinction in Company A, Fifteenth regiment, O. V. V. I., and acted in that capacity for two years. He was then promoted to orderly for Maj.-Gen. T. J. Wood, commanding Third division, Fourth Army Corps, serving until the winter of 1864, when he received his honorable discharge, and returning to civil life after an experience of over three years, which was full of incidents, and if drawn by the pencil of the painter would present thrilling features of war and carnage, of march and camp life. Mr. McKinney was the youngest soldier from Ohio. Some of the prominent engagements in which he participated were: Shiloh, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, and the Atlanta campaign. Although young in years Mr. McKinney served his country faithfully and creditably, and was ever ready for duty. He received his discharge at Chattanooga, Tenn. Returning to New Concord he embarked in merchandising with his father, and remained with him until the latter's death in 1883, In 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss M. M. Spear, a native of New Concord, born in 1849, and the daughter of Alexander and Mary Spear, who were among the oldest settlers of this part of the county. Mrs. McKinney died in June, 1882, leaving a daughter, Rose M., who is attending school. In 1884 Mr. McKinney took for his second wife Miss Anna M. Lindsey, a native of Cumberland, Guernsey county, Ohio, born in 1855, and the daughter of James Lindsey. The result of this union was the birth of one child, a son, Otho L.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinney are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he has been treasurer of the same for the last ten years. He has also been treasurer of the town for the same length of time, and treasurer of the school district. Mr. McKinney is one of the county's most esteemed and honored citizens, and has held a number of local offices of trust. In politics he casts his vote with the republican party.

Thomas McLees was born, November 12, 1823, in a log cabin on what is now known as Blossom farm, Blue Rock township, Muskingum county, Ohio. His father, Joseph McLees, was born, October 24, 1778, in County Antrim, Ireland. Thomas McLees, the father of Joseph McLees, died about 1799 in Ireland, and his wife, Sarah Hunter McLees, came to the United States, in 1801, with four children—two sons and two daughters: Thomas, Joseph, Agnes and Mary, and landed at Newcastle, Del. One son, William, had preceded them, and Samuel and Rachel died in Ireland. Thomas and William never married; Agnes married Gabriel Blair, and Mary married Thomas Snyder. The parents were natives of the Highlands of Scotland, but married in Ireland and there reared their entire family, the youngest, Agnes and Mary, being twenty-one and nineteen years of age, respectively, when they came to this country. Joseph McLees was twenty-three years of age when he came to this country with his mother. He lived in Delaware two years, and then removed to Westmoreland county, Penn., where he remained fifteen years, then coming to Muskingum county, Ohio, he settled in Blue Rock township, on what is now known as Blossom farm. Government land was then selling at $2 per acre, payable in four annual payments, without interest, but before the last payment was due the price had dropped to $1.25 per acre. At that time, March 15, 1818, there was not a stick amiss, and the brush had to be cut to allow the wagon to pass. He cut a trail almost to the top of the hill, there halted, and commenced to clear the ground and build a cabin, 16x18 feet, of round logs. A great hole was cut out for a fire place and another in the side, for a door, a quilt answering the purpose of the door. A large poplar puncheon served as a table. A split rail and holes bored in the walls served as bed posts, forming a bed, 4x6 feet, in the corner of the house, and another in another corner, made in the same style. The mother kept house for her two sons, Joseph and William. Later, William bought a quarter section of land in Blue Rock township, where he built a cabin and lived there seven or eight years all alone, dying in 1827. The mother died in 1826, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, and they both were buried on Blossom farm. Thomas had died in Delaware, soon after coming to this country. The McLees and Hunters were Presbyterians as far back as is known, and the grandfather of Thomas McLees, of Scotland, used to wear his sword to church to defend himself. They were known as Mountain men, and on Grandmother Hunter's side of the family were large, broad-shouldered, muscular men who never gave nor took an insult. The following will illustrate the same: Uncle John Hunter, as he was called, was at a fair given on Lamas day, when he saw a prize fighter abusing an old man. He immediately stepped up to the bully and said: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself, to abuse an old man." At this the man became very angry and struck at him; but Uncle John was too quick for him, and felled him to the ground. This settled the fight. The same trait of character follows in the entire family. They love fair play and always sympathize with the abused one. When Joseph McLees moved to this township, in 1818, neighbors were very few: Benjamin Lee was one mile east; John Gibbons Sr., two miles north; Andrew Dixon, three miles west; and David Mitchell and Archibald Bowls four miles southeast, and Hyatts and Carlins, in Morgan county, five or six miles away. It was quite common in those days for neighbors to go six miles to assist in building a cabin, and as they generally came at sunrise, it was without their breakfast. Half their time was taken up assisting their neighbors. March 15, 1821, Joseph McLees, the father of Thomas, married Miss Hannah Morrison, youngest daughter of Capt. Samuel Morrison, of Washington county, Penn. Capt. Morrison was in the volunteer service of his native state, Pennsylvania, in the War of 1812–14. He reared a family of nine children—five sons and four daughters, and their ancestors were also natives of the Highlands of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. McLees reared a family of two sons and six daughters: Thomas (our subject), John Morrison, Sarah Hunter, Mary L., Margaret M., Agnes, Hannah and Rachel, all living except Margaret M., who died in October, 1863. The father died December 26, 1848, and the mother in September, 1863. The early settlers of this county had many privations, and often the mother has spoken of the time when she picked and burned brush at night, which they used for light. Still they were light hearted, worked with a will, and were very successful.

Thomas McLees received a common-school education in the subscription schools of that day. The salary of the school teachers at that time was about $10 per month; $1.50 a scholar, and twenty to twenty-four scholars was considered a good school. The branches taught in these schools were reading, writing and arithmetic as far as the rule of three, and a school term three months. The first schoolhouse was built on the land owned by Frederick Wion. Thomas McLees first attended

school at the Blue Rock Baptist church in 1832, six weeks being the length of a term, and his teacher was Jeremiah Argo. Later he attended the school on Starrett's farm. John Darr was the teacher; he received $100 per year for his services and boarded around among the scholars, remaining a week at each place. This was in 1833 and 1834. A new schoolhouse was built on lands owned by John Grandstaff, about one-half mile from the old one. Thomas McLees stopped school at the age of seventeen years, and in his studies was always at the head of his class, mathematics being his favorite study. When twenty-three years of age, in 1846, he removed to Perry county, Ohio, and lived there four years, taught three terms of school, and in 1850, after the death of his father, returned to his native home and bought Blossom farm. Here he lived and owned the same until 1891, when he sold it to his son, James R. S. This farm has been owned by McLees for over seventy-four years. August 27, 1844, Thomas McLees married Miss Elizabeth Starrett, and nine children blessed this union—five sons and four daughters—seven living at the present time, June 1, 1892. In June, 1855, Mr. McLees was a delegate to the American convention which met at Cleveland and nominated S. P. Chase for governor and Thomas H. Ford, lieutenant governor. In February, 1856, he was duly elected delegate to the national council and nominating convention which met in the city of Philadelphia and nominated Fillmore and Donelson. He, with fifty-seven others — anti-slavery Americans—left the convention and on May 31, 1856, helped lay the foundation of the present republican party. Mr. McLees shaved his face smooth and made a promise that he would not shave again until Fremont was elected. Fremont was never elected, neither has he shaved. Mr. McLees has been known as an outspoken anti-slavery man, and served in the Morgan raid five days under Capt. N. F. Claypool. He was mustered out, received his pay, and entered the O. N. G., Ninety-first battalion. On May 2, 1864, he and his two sons reported at Zanesville, Ohio. He and the eldest son, Josiah, were mustered into the service of the United States army, in Company I, One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment, Capt. Henry S. Finley, under Gen. Franz Seigel. This regiment was placed in the First brigade First division of Gen. Hunter's army of West Virginia. On the night of July 3, 1864, they retreated from Martinsburg, W. Va., marched through the Potomac river and lay on the banks of the canal in wet clothes. On July 5 they went on to Maryland Heights at 11 o'clock P. M., Gen. Early in his raid following, and the fight began July 6. On July 7, 1864, Josiah McLees was in line of battle between Sharpsburg road and the Potomac river, and at 10 A. M. was mortally wounded, dying July 20. On September 7, 1864, Thomas McLees was mustered out of service. April, 1866, he was elected assessor, and assessed the property in Blue Rock, made his returns in twenty-six days, and was reëlected for the office in 1867 and 1868. In 1886 he was elected school treasurer, took the books out of chaos, held the office six years in succession, settled annually, and returned the books in good shape to his successor. In 1866 he was the first commander of the G. A. R. organized in Blue Rock township; was a charter member in Hazlett post No. 81, Zanesville, Ohio. In 1887 Mr. McLees withdrew and joined Dan Brown post No. 380, Duncan's Falls, Ohio, has held the office of commander, was twice delegate to department, also elected surgeon, and is at this time chaplain. He is also a member of P. O. S. of A., and has been admitted in Sons of Veteran camp, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. McLees was raised a Henry Clay whig, first voted for Zachary Taylor for president in 1848, and has never missed a spring or fall election. Mr. McLees has been twice married. With his first wife he lived over twenty-four years, and with the second twenty-one years. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church forty-eight years, and by the grace of God, expects to live and die in that church. Mr. McLees bought a house in the Eighth ward, Zanesville, Ohio, and expects to make this his permanent residence. He is one of the prominent citizens of the county, progressive, enterprising and energetic.

Divver McMillen was once one of the prominent tillers of the soil in Perry township, Muskingum county, for many years, but he has been a resident of the town of Norwich for the past ten years. He was born in Highland township, two miles north of Norwich, on July 22, 1825, and was the eldest son and fifth child born to James and Elizabeth (Pringle) McMillen, and the grandson of James and Jane (Bell) McMillen, natives of Washington county, Penn. The McMillen family is of Scotch descent, the great-grandfather being a native of that country. The latter emigrated to the United States in the early part of the eighteenth century, settled in Washington county, Penn., and reared a large family of children. He died in the Keystone state. His son, James Sr., grandfather of subject, was born in that county in 1758, and was married to Miss Jane Bell, who bore him nine children: Andrew, George, James, Isaac, Divver, William (who died young), William, Theodosia and Mary. The father of these children died in Wayne township, Muskingum county, in 1821, and his wife received her final summons in that township in 1847. They settled in that township about 1810, and Mr. McMillen cultivated the soil and there reared his family. Of the children

Isaac, Divver, William and James settled in this county. The latter was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1794, but when six years of age came to Ohio with his parents. He was married in 1817 to Miss Elizabeth Pringle and to them fourteen children were born: Theodosia, who died at the age of fifty-four years and left ten children; Margaret died at the age of sixty-nine years and left five children; Jane died when forty-six years of age; Elizabeth resides in Iowa and is the mother of one child; Divver (subject); Penina, who died at the age of six years; Job married and reared five children. He was a farmer and died in Jackson county, Ohio, in 1878; William is a farmer in Union township and the father of four children; Martha resides in Hardin county, this state, and is the mother of five children; Susan resides in Hardin county and has two children; George W. is also a resident of Hardin county and the father of six children. He served three years in the late unpleasantness between the North and the South; Jefferson was a soldier in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry and was killed at ——— in 1863. He entered as a private and on the day he was shot mustered his command as first lieutenant; Mary died at the age of ten years, and John, who is now residing in Perry township, this county, and is the father of six children. He was in the 100 days' service. George W., who was mentioned before, was an inmate of Andersonville and Libby prisons for nine months and suffered much during that time. The father of these children, James McMillen, was married in Wayne township, and the farm he first cultivated is the site of the thriving town of Norwich. He moved to Highland township in 1825 and settled on a farm owned by his wife. There he remained for fifty-one years. He died in March, 1876. He was a prosperous farmer and accumulated a handsome property. He was a member of the M. E. church and although at first a whig in politics, he at last affiliated with the republican party. His wife, Elizabeth (Pringle) McMillen, was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1798, and was the daughter of Henry and Mary (Trumbo) Pringle. Her parents came to this county in 1810 and settled in Wayne township, near Zanesville, where they made their home for many years. The father died in 1823 at the age of fifty-two years. He was a wheelwright by trade but also carried on farming. In his religious views he was an Old School Baptist and for many years was a minister of the Salt Creek Baptist church of the county. His wife died in Wayne township when eighty-seven years of age. She was the mother of ten children, viz.: Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Belinda, William, Penina, Ada Ida, Jedediah, George W. and John. None are now living. Mrs. McMillen, who was the second of these children, died May 1, 1875. She held membership in the M. E. church and was deeply interested in religious matters. James McMillen and wife both died in Highland township after a companionship of fifty-eight years. Divver McMillen received his education in the subscription schools of his day and from 1847 to 1863 wielded the ferule in the schools of that township. He was first married in 1851 to Miss Sarah J. Hogan, a native of Perry township, Muskingum county, Ohio, born December 2, 1829, and the daughter of Richard H. and Frances (Decker) Hogan. The Hogan family came originally from Loudoun county, Va., and were early settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. McMillen seven children were born five now living: Clotilda, Frances, Alice, George O. and Job W. The three eldest married. Clotilda married John Wilson and became the mother of two children: Etta J. and Elmer D. She and family now reside in Highland township. Frances married J. M. Goodhart, of Zanesville, and they have one child, Homer. Alice, married James Radcliff and is now residing in Perry township. They have three children: Flora, George and Walter. George and Job are at home. Mr. McMillen's first wife died at the age of thirty-eight years in 1868. She was a kind wife and mother and a worthy member of the M. E. church. June 19, 1869, Mr. McMillen wedded Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, a native of Washington county, Penn., born March 15, 1838, and the daughter of William and Eliza (Boyd) Stevenson, both natives of the same county. The father died in Pennsylvania over thirty years ago but the mother is still living and is eighty-eight years of age. Mrs. McMillen was one of seven children, three daughters and four sons: Boyd, Margaret, William, Elizabeth, Samuel, Agnes and Alfred. Mr. McMillen's second marriage resulted in the birth of two children: Bell and Hattie C., both at home. Mr. McMillen lost his second wife in September, 1890. She was also interested in religious work and was an affectionate mother and wife. After his first marriage Mr. McMillen resided in Jackson, Ohio, for thirteen years and then moved to Perry township, this county, where he bought a farm of 160 acres which is still owned by him. He is a democrat, is interested in politics and has held the office of trustee of the township, Mr. McMillen is a self-made man and has, in addition to his farm in the country, a fine residence in Norwich. He spent about sixteen years of his life as an educator and has taken much pains with the schooling of his children.

Among the many agriculturists of prominence in Muskingum county, Ohio, William McNaught, Frazeysburg, takes a leading place. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his great grandfather having emi-

grated from Scotland to Ireland when he married. William McNaught's father, Johnson McNaught, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and followed the life of a farmer. He married in his native country Miss Mary A. Stevenson, and their children, ten in number, were born on the Emerald Isle. They were named as follows: Sallie (died in Ireland in infancy), Eliza J., Isabel, Alexander (died in Ireland then three years of age), William, Johnson, Samuel, Daniel, Thomas (died in America at the age of twelve), and one who died in infancy in Ireland. In 1846 Mr. Johnson McNaught came to America, and the next year sent for his family. He settled in Coshocton county, Ohio, resided there fifteen years, and then moved to the farm now occupied by Samuel McNaught, his son. There he passed the remainder of his days, dying at the age of seventy-two. He held membership in the Presbyterian church, and was a liberal contributor to the same. In politics a stanch republican; he was a strong union man during the Civil war, and sent three of his sons to fight in defense of their country: William (subject), Johnson and Samuel. Johnson was in the famous Ninety-seventh regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, Company F, and was in all the battles of that regiment until he was killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge. Samuel enlisted May 19, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served three months. Johnson McNaught (father of our subject) was an industrious, law-abiding citizen, and brought up his children to be honorable, upright citizens. William McNaught was born in County Donegal, Ireland, September 30, 1836, was educated in his native country until eleven years of age, and then came with his mother to America. He at once began assisting his father on the farm, and on September 3, 1863, was united in marriage to Miss Mary N. Baker, who was born April 5, 1845, and who was the daughter of William H. and Sarah A. (Walker) Baker. William Baker was a native of New Jersey, and came to Muskingum county, Ohio, when twenty-one years of age, settling in Dresden. He was a blacksmith by trade. He was married in Dresden, and became the father of five children: Helen, Mary M., Anna A., Albert A. and Jerome W. Mr. Baker was for some time engaged in merchandising in Dresden, and served as constable. He died at the age of sixty years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a man of high character. He was well educated, but was naturally intelligent. His father was killed in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Baker's wife, Sarah A. (Walker) Baker, was a descendant of John Barron, on the maternal side. Mr. Barron was an old pioneer from Ireland, and settled in Jackson township, Muskingum county, Ohio, on the farm now occupied by Sylvester McDonald, at a very early day. When a young man he taught school in a log house on this farm, and this house has since served as a residence and a sheep house, and now stands on the farm of William McNaught. John Barron moved to Dresden and there died at the age of ninety-seven. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church many years. To Mr. and Mrs. McNaught were born thirteen children: Anna M. (died at ten years), William J., Carrie B., Fannie, Maggie (died at the age of three years), Helen E. (died at the age of one year), Elmer, Lizzie D., Blanche, Samuel P., Jerome E., Myrtle and Otto (died in infancy). After marriage Mr. McNaught settled in Coshocton county, and on September 30, 1864, enlisted in Company F, Seventy-eighth regiment, Volunteer infantry, and was in the battles of Atlanta, Buford and ———, S. C. He was severely injured by falling off a bridge January, 1864, and was in the hospital at Buford, S. C., for a short time. After this he was at Fort Schuyler eight weeks and then joined his regiment at Goldsboro, N. C., fighting until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865, and was present and marched in the grand review. Upon returning home he bought the farm where he now lives. He and Mrs. McNaught are worthy and exemplary members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. McNaught has been an elder for fifteen years. In politics he affiliates with the republican party. His daughter Carrie married Rev. James A. Leggett, a Presbyterian minister now filling the pulpit at Kingston, Ind. Mr. McNaught has ever been a hard-working man, but has been disabled for years from injuries received during the war. He is strictly temperate, and is honorable and upright. He erected a fine residence, but this was destroyed by fire, and he has since built another, a comfortable two-story residence. He has been ably assisted by his capable and faithful wife in rearing the large family, and they have given their children the best educational advantages.

William McVey, dealer in furniture and household decorations, New Concord, Ohio. Mr. McVey was born in Rich Hill township, Muskingum county, Ohio, August 1, 1837, and was the eldest living child born to George and Jane (Given) McVey, both natives of Washington county, Penn., born in 1805 and 1807, respectively. Our subject's paternal grandparents, Enoch and Elizabeth (Lyons) McVey, were also natives of the Keystone state, born in Mifflin county. George McVey's early life was spent on a farm in Pennsylvania, and when eleven years of age he came with his parents to Muskingum county and settled with them in Rich Hill township. In 1826 he built a flatboat and made a trip to New Orleans, taking a load of

flour for general trading. In 1834 he married Miss Given, and reared eight children, only five reaching mature years: William, Jane E. (residing in Kansas), Rachel M. (now Mrs. McCutcheon), Rev. Hugh G. (a minister of the United Presbyterian church at New Wilmington, Penn.,) and David E. (married, is a farmer and dealer in windmills at Sterling, Kas.). George McVey was a wide-awake and enterprising farmer, and accumulated a good property. He was a self-made man and a public spirited citizen. His death occurred on the farm where he had resided for fifty years, April 19, 1885, when eighty-one years of age. He held membership in the United Presbyterian church for over fifty years, and was an active worker in educational and religious enterprises. In early life he was a democrat, but later he became a republican, and was one of the ardent supporters of that party. He held a number of offices of trust in his county, and was well and favorably known all over the same. Mrs. McVey was also a member of the United Presbyterian church the greater part of her life, and died in Rich Hill township, this county, about 1874. She was the daughter of David and Jane (Langan) Given, who settled in Muskingum county about 1815. About 1825 two of her brothers were struck by lightning and killed while flaying wheat in a barn. Her parents died in this township, the mother when about ninety-eight or ninety-nine years of age. William McVey's boyhood days were passed on the farm where he first saw the light of day, and he remained under the parental roof until twenty-five years of age. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company H., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer infantry, Second brigade, Third division, Sixth Army Corps, under Gen. Grant, and participated in a great many engagements, the following being the most important: Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Petersburg. He was in twenty-six battles and served three years, and during that time was only absent on a twenty-days' furlough. He was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Washington City, and then returned to Rich Hill township, where, on May 17, 1866, he was married to Miss Rachel J. Pollock, daughter of Samuel and Louisa (Miller) Pollock, and a native of Muskingum county, born November 21, 1843. Her parents are still living, and have been married over fifty years, having celebrated their golden wedding not long ago. Mrs. McVey was now the eldest of eleven children, eight of whom are now living, and named in the order of their births as follows: Abraham M. (who was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania), Mary E., Allie, Maggie, Henry, Wilson S., Chalmers, Addie, and two who died while young. Mr. and Mrs. McVey's union was blessed by the birth of five children, three of whom are now living: Myrta J., born May 21, 1872, is attending college; Frank G., born July, 1875, is attending high school, and Mary L., born November 21, 1879, is also in school. Mr. McVey and family are members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder and an earnest worker. He is a republican in politics, and of late his sympathies have been with the prohibition party. Mr. McVey followed farming after the war until 1869, when he moved to Chandlerville and engaged in the drug business for about three years. From there he went to Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, and was in the general merchandising business until 1884, when he came to New Concord, where he has since been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. Mr. McVey has held a number of official positions in the towns in which he has resided, and was treasurer of Guernsey county fair for a number of years.

The Dresden Seamless Hosiery Company, C. H. Magness & Co., proprietors. Works corner Main and Chestnut streets. This is one of the largest, ablest and most equitably conducted industrial institutions of this county and promises to give conspicuity to this place as a manufacturing and business center. It dates its establishment here to February of the present year (1892), and the members of the firm are Joseph B. Mercer, C. H. Magness, and Harry J. Mercer, all live, energetic, business men. All have heretofore been associated with the business interests of Zanesville, and bring into requisition the amplest financial and executive ability for the most advantageous prosecution of this important industry. They have secured an excellent plant with ample buildings, and have introduced the newest improved machinery, propelled by one fifteen horse-power engine and boiler, and furnish employment to an average of forty to fifty hands in the various departments of the business. These works are devoted to the manufacture of the best grades of men's woolen half hose, and women's misses' and children's hose, made from the best of yarns, and which, in reliability of construction and stability of color, will bear favorable comparison with any contemporaneous establishment in the Union. This institution is one which reflects credit upon the place, both in its products and the efficiency of its management, and is prepared to supply the trade upon as favorable terms as any similar house in the United States, when true equality is taken into consideration. Traveling salesmen represent this house in various sections of the Union. Joseph B. Mercer was born in Zanesville, Ohio, January 11, 1857, and is a son of Hiram and Alice (Ailes) Mercer. He received a good high-school education in Zanesville, and

subsequently was engaged in office work for the Zanesville Woolen Mills for eight years. In 1881 he became a partner in the Zanesville Hose Manufacturing Company, which employed about 250 hands all the time, and he remained connected with this until 1887. In 1890 Mr. Mercer accepted his present position as manager of the Dresden Hosiery company. He was married in 1886 to Miss Anna Starr, a native of Muskingum county, and the daughter of Moses Starr, who resides in Cambridge, Ohio. In politics he is a republican and socially he affiliates with the K. of P. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Charles H. Magness was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, July 1, 1863, and is a son of Fielding and Caroline (Wells) Magness, both now residing with their son Charles. The later received a good practical education in the common schools and when twenty years of age began clerking in a store for Sturtevant & Martin. with whom he continued for six years. After this he clerked for Thomas Coulton for one year. In 1886 he married Miss Stella Parsons, of Zanesville, and the daughter of Henry Parsons. He is a member of the K. of P., and in politics is a stanch republican. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Harry J. Mercer was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 28, 1864, and is a son of Hiram and Alice (Ailes) Mercer. He was well educated in the common schools, and when sixteen years of age commenced working in the Zanesville Woolen Mills, where he continued for about nine months. He then worked for the Hose Manufacturing company, and subsequently in the carpet store of W. H. Rutledge. After this he became shipping clerk in the hose factory at Zanesville, and remained thus engaged until 1890, when the present firm was organized with Mr. Mercer as a partner. He is also a member of the K. of P., and in politics is a republican.

John H. Mangold, superintendent of the Muskingum County Infirmary, is a native of this county, born in Zanesville, April 17, 1842, and is a son of Adam and Susan (Long) Mangold, both natives of Germany. The parents left their native country for this in 1841, and Mr. Mangold worked at his trade as cooper in Zanesville for a few years, subsequently purchasing a farm near that city, where his death occurred on August 7, 1881, aged sixty-eight years. He was a good citizen and was honored and respected by all. His wife died in May, 1855, in Muskingum county. In 1857 he married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Thomas, who died in September, 1872. One child was born to them, Caroline, the wife of Samuel Hall. John H. Mangold, the eldest child and only son of a family of four children, is, with one sister, the only one now living. He began for himself at the age of fifteen years and was partly reared by a Mr. Alexander Armstrong, a prominent and influential farmer of this county. On August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry as a private and was promoted to corporal, October 6, 1862, and sergeant, February 1, 1865. He participated in the following engagements: Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Bloody Angle, Cold Harbor, and siege of Petersburg. He was shot in the right shoulder and sent back to One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, being off duty until December of the same year. At Winchester, June 15, 1863, he was taken prisoner, sent to Libby prison, from there two days later to Belle Island, and about twenty-eight days later still, to Castle Thunder. He was there two days and a night when he was paroled. After being discharged he returned to Muskingum county, where he followed the butchering business, which he had learned prior to entering the army. He followed that until 1874, when he purchased a farm near Sonora, this county, where he resided until March, 1889, when he was appointed to fill the position he now occupies. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Border, the daughter of Samuel and Margaret Border, who was born near Sonora, this county, and they are the parents of the following children: Lula G. (wife of Charles E. Reed), Martha A. (wife of W. S. Dunn), Blanche A., Charles C., William B., Harry A., Eli F., Norwood F. and Mary E. Mr. Mangold was elected one of the three county infirmary directors in 1882 and served three years. He is an influential citizen and was a member of the school board for a number of years in Washington township. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always affiliated with the republican party. He superintends the entire business of the County infirmary, which is no small task, requiring a man of judgment and experience to conduct it properly, and he is well qualified to fill that position. He and Mrs. Mangold are members of the German Lutheran church, which Mr. Mangold joined when fifteen years of age. He owns 128 acres in Washington and 51 acres in Perry townships, all in one tract located six miles of Zanesville. In 1866 Mr. Mangold joined the Masonic fraternity at Zanesville, and is junior deacon of Amity lodge No. 5. About 1870 he was initiated in Moxahala lodge No. 144, I. O. O. F., is also a member of the G. A. R. post No. 412, and on November 25, 1889, he became a member of Phœnix lodge No. 388, K. of P.

J. S. Marcellus, horticulturist and mine operator, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., August 19, 1831, and settled in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1836. He was the seventh of eight children born to John and Sarah (McNeal) Marcellus, the

former of whom descended from a family of French Huguenots, who were driven from France on account of their religious belief. The father was born in Trenton, N. J., December 4, 1795, but in 1825 he removed to the state of New York and, although a carpenter and farmer by occupation, he there engaged in getting out timber for ship building purposes. He died at the age of forty-five years, his death occurring on October 2, 1841. His wife, who was of Irish descent, was born in Berks county, Penn., September 7, 1789, and was married on December 18,, 1818. This lady had four brothers and four sisters, but the brothers all died before reaching the age of twenty-eight years, but the sisters all lived to be over eighty years of age. The mother came to Ohio in 1836, and after being left a widow with a large family to support, she was married, in 1845, to Jonathan Stockdale, who was called from life in 1858. He was descended from a Quaker family and was himself a member of the Friends church. His death occurred at the age of forty-five years. The mother's last days were spent at the home of her son near Zanesville, and there she peacefully breathed her last on August 20, 1889, at the age of eighty-nine years. Of her children, Levi, at an early age took charge of the home affairs, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself. He was born in Berks county, Penn., in 1820, and came to Ohio with the family in 1836. He was married, in this state, to Miss Elizabeth Culk by whom he became the father of six sons and five daughters, seven of whom are still living. In 1855 he emigrated to McLean county, Ill., and settled near Le Roy, but soon after moved to Downs, where his wife died. In 1859 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Blue, who bore him two daughters. He made his home in Illinois until 1867, when he removed to Kansas, his wife dying in that state in 1874. Two years later he took for his third wife, Elizabeth A. Hand. During the last year of the Civil war he served in Company B., One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois infantry. He lived until September 5, 1884, when he died at the age of sixty-four years. The brothers and sisters of Levi Marcellus were as follows: Joseph was born May 5, 1828, and died January 22, 1829; Mary was born September 7, 1826, and died September 4, 1845; Julia was born June 17, 1834; and died September 5, 1845; Theodore was born December 3, 1829, and died July 30, 1850, in Cleveland, Ohio, of cholera (he owned and operated a line of packet boats on White Water canal and carried the United States mail and passengers); Helen died in infancy; and the mother's second union resulted in the birth of one child, Sarah J.. who was born in 1847 and died in infancy. J. S. Marcellus, another brother and the subject of this sketch, commenced life for himself as a farm hand by working for $3 per month. At the age of fourteen years he became an employe of J. Simons, a merchant and crockery dealer, as errand boy, and afterward became his clerk. He remained with this gentleman until he was twenty-three years of age, during which time he became very much attached to his employer, who took the place of a father to him. After leaving Mr. Simons' employ he engaged in the photographic and advertising business, which he followed for seven years. He then returned home and has since lived on the home farm. He has taken several extensive trips through the East and West, but is very well pleased with the state of Ohio and besides the home farm, which comprises seventy acres, he owns a like amount near Emporia, Lyon county, Kas. On May 15, 1859, he was married to Miss Louisa Wilkins, a native of Morgantown, W. Va., where she was born in 1833, the elder of two children born to John and Rebecca (Berkshire) Wilkins, the former of whom was an Irishman by descent and a native of Pennsylvania. His father was the founder of the family in America. The mother was a native of West Virginia, her ancestors settling in the state at an early day. The other daughter is Mattie C., the wife of H. S. Goshen, now residing at Salem, Ohio, by whom she has a family of five children. Politically Mr. Marcellus has always been a republican and has always been interested in politics. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a member of the Horticultural society of Zanesville. He has been a member of the republican executive committee for the past twelve years, he served as assessor for a number of years and has also been township enumerator.

Charles Marquand, Marquand, Muskingum county, Ohio, belongs to one of the oldest families in Monroe township, and the first settlers on Wills creek. Charles Marquand, the founder of the family in America and the original pioneer on Wills creek, was born about 1763 on the Isle of Guernsey. He was of French descent and could speak that language. He married there Rachel Lovett and they were the parents of six children, all of whom lived to be grown, and all born on the Isle of Guernsey. They were: Rachel, Sophia, Charles, Peter, John and Solomon. Charles Marquand was a carpenter by trade. He came to America, settled in Georgetown, D. C., and here worked at his trade and owned property, Some of his building he owned and rented until his death. After a residence here of some years, he moved to the wilderness of Ohio settled where the town of Cambridge now stands, but soon after

moved to Wills creek when there was not a stick cut in the wilds of that stream. He built a log house on the land upon which his grandson, Charles, now lives, in a field near the road. The spot is now marked by an ancient apple tree planted by the hand of the old pioneer. He cleared a farm by perseverance and energy, accumulated property, and at his death owned 625 acres in the county. He ran salt works at an early day on Wills creek, built a gristmill and sawmill and ran a carding mill and fulling mill. These were the first mills in this part of the county. Mr. Marquand also owned a store and did a large mercantile business. He built a large two-story brick house in 1836–37, which was the only brick house in this part of the county. He was a lover of liberty and freedom and opposed to all secret societies. He was a man of honor and integrity of character and lived to the great age of ninety-three years, dying March, 1856. Solomon Marquand, son of the above mentioned gentleman and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the Isle of Guernsey. His principal business was working in his father's mill and store. December, 1833, he married Eliza Hanks, daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine (Shively) Hanks. Jeremiah Hanks was of Virginian ancestry and a farmer of Irish and Dutch descent. The Shivelys were of Swiss and Welsh descent. The Hanks moved to Ohio in 1817 and settled in Highland township, this county. Mr. Hanks was a comfortable pioneer farmer, reared a family of twelve children and was in the War of 1812. He lived to the age of seventy-seven years and was a member of the Methodist church and an honest and respected citizen. To Solomon Marquand and wife were born two children: Charles and John W. Mr. Marquand was a member of the Methodist church and died April 2, 1841, only six years after his marriage, cut down in the prime of life by that dread disease, consumption. Charles Marquand, his son and the subject of this sketch, was born May 26, 1837, and received a common-school education. Like his father before him, he learned to work on the farm. He married at the age of twenty-three years, in December, 1851, Elizabeth Sutton, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Slack) Sutton. Samuel Sutton was from New Jersey, coming to Ohio when a young man. He was a prosperous farmer and old pioneer settler of Adams township, and was deacon for many years in the Baptist church and a man honored by all. He was the father of ten children, all lived to be grown: Joseph, Philip, John, George, Thomas, Elizabeth, Ann, William, Samuel and Margaret. He lived to be nearly eighty-seven years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marquand were born six children: Henry C., Walter E., Minor S., George E., Ella M. and Annie B. Mr. Marquand lived on the old homestead nearly all his life and is well known for his sterling traits of character. In politics he is a republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Marquand are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Marquand is steward and trustee. He and his brother, John, own all the land that the pioneer Charles Marquand possessed, and it is a goodly heritage. Mr. Marquand stands in his community as a man of high character. Of the children Henry C. married Margaret Sturtz, and they have one child. He is a miller at the old Marquand mill. Walter E. married Louise Trottman, and they have one child. He is a farmer on the home farm. The rest of the children are at home, with the exception of George, who is attending school at Cambridge, Ohio. Mr. Marquand is giving all his children good educational advantages.

J. W. and O. L. Martin are men who have steadily and surely made their way to the front in the profession of law, and possess, in a more than ordinary degree, the natural attributes essential to a successful career at the bar and in public. They were both born in Perry township, Muskingum county, Ohio; were reared to the duties of farm life, and were educated in the public schools near their home. Being desirous of supplementing this education in some higher institution of learning, J. W. Martin entered the university of Rochester, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1870, after which he studied law with G. L. Phillips, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and continued alone until 1886, when his brother, O. L. Martin, became his partner. The latter has thoroughly fitted himself for a professional life by completing a course of study in Chautauqua college, at Chautauqua, N. Y., having previously taken a normal-school course. Following this he was admitted as an attorney in all the government departments, but was not admitted to general practice. Since then he has turned his attention entirely to pension and notary work, and he and his brother enjoy a large and lucrative practice and are reckoned among the leading and most prominent members of the Zanesville bar. They are logical reasoners, safe counselors, are careful in the preparation of their cases, and have the ability to present them in a concise, but logical and forcible manner. They are earnest and conscientious advocates, and their success has been achieved by the improvement of opportunities, by untiring diligence, and by close study and correct judgment of men and motives. O. L. Martin was born in 1860, is a member and clerk of the First Baptist church and the Y. M. C. A., and is director and recording secretary in the the latter. He was married, in 1888, to Miss Hes-

ter L. Perry, daughter of William T. Perry, of the Seventh ward, of Zanesville. J. W. Martin was born in 1842, and until the Civil war broke out worked on his father's farm and attended school. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer infantry in the 100 days' service, at the expiration of which time he enlisted in the Sixty-sixth regiment and served until the war closed. He was married to Miss Emeline J. McCashland, by whom he has two children, a son and daughter. He is a member of the G. A. R. post. George Martin, the father of these gentlemen, was born in Jefferson county, Va., came to this county, about 1839, as an agent for a threshing-machine company, and brought the first thresher to Muskingum county. He followed farming all his life, until 1884, when he ceased its active pursuits. and is now quite aged. His wife has attained to the age of seventy years, and has not a grey hair in her head. She is the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living: J. W.; Mrs. Lizzie Brown, of Bay Shore, Long Island; Evan H., an Episcopal minister of Buffalo, N. Y.; Arney C., a Lutheran minister; Mattie J. Hawn; Charles S. and O. L. The sons in this family are all professional men, except Charles S., who remained on the farm until the spring of 1891, since which he has been following the occupation of a carpenter.

Judge William Thomson Mason, Norwich, Ohio, is one of our old settlers. He is of old colonial stock of English descent. His grandfather was Peter Mason, who was long a resident of Hanover county, Va., and passed his later days in Orange county, Va. His son, James Mason, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Orange county, Va., and married Eliza Mason, a second cousin, of Hanover county, Va. Mr. Mason first settled in Orange county and lived there ten years, then settled in Spottsylvania county where he passed the remainder of his life, dying at the age of thirty-five years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was the father of three children; one died an infant, the others were, W. T. and James. His widow married Jefferson Almond, a farmer of Spottsylvania county, Va., and by this union became the mother of three children;—Oscar, George and Susan J. Mrs. Mason lived to the age of eighty one years. W. T. Mason, our subject, was born October 17, 1816, in Orange county, Va., on his grandfather, Peter Mason's farm. He received a common-school education, attending school about four years in Virginia, and three years in this county. His father died when he was but ten years of age, and he after this time took care of himself. When sixteen years of age, November 1, 1832, he came to Muskingum county, Ohio, with some relatives, who came by wagon. He worked by the day at farm work, receiving 31 cents and 37½ cents per day. He taught school and finally bought eighty acres in Meigs township, paying $10 per acre. He remained single until twenty-seven years of age, his home being kept by some maiden aunts, sisters of his father. He was elected and held all the offices of his township—treasurer, clerk, township trustee, justice of the peace and constable. He held the office of justice of the peace for nine years in Meigs township and was then, in 1857, elected probate judge in Muskingum county. In 1843 Mr. Mason married Mary Thornburgh, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Cunningham) Thornburgh. Mr. Thornburgh was from Pennsylvania and was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in several battles and taken prisoner. He was by profession a land surveyer and a school teacher. He was the father of four children: Mary, Ann, and two died young. Mr. Thornburgh was a respected pioneer citizen. After marriage, Mr. Mason lived on his farm in Meigs township. To Mr. and Mrs. Mason were born six children: Susan E., Eliza E., Thomas E. (died an infant), Maria L. (deceased), Mary S. (died an infant), and William J. In 1857 Mr. Mason, being elected probate judge, moved to Zanesville and resided there six years and then bought the farm on which he now resides consisting of 320 acres. Judge Mason is a man of character and honor and was a very popular man in his active days, standing high in the estimation of the people in his community. The farm now occupied by Judge Mason was originally entered by a man by the name of Brown and afterward sold to Mr. McCloud and then to Moses Morehead, who built a large old fashioned tavern ten miles east of Zanesville on the National road. W. J. Mason, son of Judge Mason, was born December 12, 1850, in Meigs township, on his father's farm. He received a common-school education, attended public school at Zanesville and later Muskingum college, New Concord, Ohio. He graduated from the Commercial college, at Zanesville, Ohio, and taught school four years in Salem, Perry and Union townships. He married in 1874, Maria Hadden, daughter of Samuel M. Hadden [see sketch.] They have three children: Ethel L., Anna L., and William H. After marriage Mr. Mason settled on the home farm in 1876, engaged in mercantile business in Sonora, continuing until 1878, when he was burned out. He then returned to the home farm where he now resides. He, like his father, is a popular man politically. He is a democrat and has held the office of clerk, treasurer and school director in his township. Socially he is a Mason and a member of the Malta lodge No. 118, and has held all the offices in the gift of the lodge. He is also a member of the Zanesville lodge of Elks No. 114. In 1890 Mr. Mason was a member of the State Decennial Board of Equalization, representing the

Fifteenth and Sixteenth districts, and served with credit to himself and benefit to his district. He received the nomination three times in succession by his party for clerk of the county court. He is an active and public spirited young man and takes an interest in all matters pertaining to the good of the county. He has been president (except two years), since 1884, of the Eastern Muskingum Agricultural association of Norwich. The Mason family descend from the prominent Virginia colonial family of that time, the first who came from England being Colonel George Mason, coming about the year 1651. [See "Mason" in American Cyclopedia, Vol. XI.] Judge Mason's mother was the granddaughter of Thomson Mason of the old Virginia family. Thomson Mason was the younger brother of George Mason, who was a prominent member of the convention to form the constitution of the United States. Thomson Mason was a direct descendant of Colonel George Mason, a member of the English parliament in the reign of Charles I, and after his defeat in Worcester in 1651, escaped to Virginia, losing all his possessions in England.

William J. Massey, a popular attorney at Zanesville, Ohio, is among those who contribute strength to the Ohio bar. He is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, born May 18, 1850, and a son of John and Mary (Crawford) Massey. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm working in the summer and attending country school in the winter. At the age of eighteen, he began teaching school, and continued to teach in the winter season, and farm in the summer, until 1874, when, having met with an accident, which partially disabled him, he concluded to prepare himself for a professional life. In the fall of 1874, he entered Muskingum college, graduating therefrom in 1877. Immediately after graduating, he accepted the position of principal of the Roseville schools in Muskingum county, which position he held until the summer of 1880, when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the public schools in New Concord, Ohio. He remained at the head of the New Concord schools four years, winning for himself an enviable reputation as a teacher, being considered one of the most progressive and successful in the county. While living in New Concord, he served three terms as mayor of the town. While engaged in school work, what time he could spare from other duties, was devoted to the study of law, and in the fall of 1884 he was admitted to the Ohio bar, and at once opened an office in Zanesville where he has since continued in the practice of his chosen profession, meeting with the best success. He is well versed in law, a forcible and fluent speaker, an able practitioner and a safe counselor. Mr. Massey has been twice married, first on March, 6, 1872 in his native county to Miss Mary E. McKittrick, also a native of Morgan county, and a lady he had known from childhood. Two interesting children blessed this union, Bertie Belle and Bayard Burns. His wife died August, 27, 1886. On March 5, 1889, he married Miss Ardelia Clark, a native of Zanesville, youngest daughter of Samuel Clark, a pioneer lumber merchant of that city. The second marriage has resulted in the birth of two children, Myra Clark and Anna Ardelia. Mr. and Mrs. Massey are members of the First Presbyterian church of Zanesville. In politics he is a republican.

If the old country had not contributed to the population of the new, Ohio would not have reached its present high state of development. Germany has furnished her full quota of excellent men, and among them is Matthias Mast, a resident of Nashport, Licking township, Ohio, honored and respected by all his acquaintances. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 22, 1820, and his parents, George and Mary (Mayers) Mast, were also natives of that country. The father was a wagon maker by trade, and was a man much esteemed in his country. He was quite well-to-do for his station in life in Germany, and was a member of the council of the village in which he lived —Thumlingen—for fifteen years. He was a Lutheran in his religious belief, and died in 1865, when sixty-five years of age. He was the father of the following children: Matthias, Catherine, Adam, Hester, George and Mary. The eldest child, Matthias Mast, was educated in the common schools of his native land, and when fourteen years of age began working on the farm. On March 22, 1842, when twenty-two years of age, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Eberhart, daughter of Jacob Eberhart, a farmer of his native province. The fruits of this union were two sons: George and John, now prominent farmers of Missouri. Mrs. Mast died in Wurtemberg about 1846, and two years later Mr. Mast married Christina Mayers, daughter of John Mayers, of that country. To this union were born four children: Christina, who died in 1886; Matthias, Catherine and Mary. Mr. Mast remained on the home farm which he had purchased of his father, until 1855, when he came to America, and settled in Nashport, where he had a brother and sister, George and Hester, living. On arriving at Nashport Mr. Mast immediately began working for N. F. Claypool, in his distillery and remained thus engaged for eight years. He is a man of excellent business acumen and his services are ever in demand. In 1858 Mr. Mast bought the land where he now lives. All this property was accumulated by hard work, industry and economy, and now consists of 140 acres of good land. In 1887 Mrs. Mast died. When Mr. Mast first came to Nashport, he established a

Lutheran church and assisted in employing a preacher. When they could get no preacher Mr. Mast conducted the services himself, in the German language. He is still a devout Lutheran. In politics he is a democrat. All his children have been well educated in the common schools, and Mr. Mast has ever been interested in educational matters, having held the office of director many times. His son George married Melinda Eichorn, and is the father of ten children. He is a prosperous farmer of Livingston county, Mo., and the owner of 480 acres; John married Mary Grouse and has three children. He is also in Livingston county, Mo., and is the owner of 300 acres of land; Christina married William Vanwey, a farmer, and both are now deceased. They left one child Calvin; Catherine married John Dickey, a farmer, and the owner of 180 acres, and they have four children. Matthias married Julia Bonnifield, a farmer on the home place and they have six children; Mary received a good education at Zanesville and in normal schools, and has been teaching since 1879. She has taught both district and village schools, and is an experienced and able instructor. Mr. Mast is a substantial, honored citizen, and his word has never been questioned. He is a self-made man and what he has accumulated is the result of his own honest labor.

Dr. Samuel C. Mendenhall, of Frazeysburg, Muskingum county, Ohio, is a representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of Jackson township, the members of which in successive generations have been respected and honored by all who have known them. His father, Richard Chancy Mendenhall, was born in Jefferson county, Va., December 8, 1792, and was a son of Samuel Mendenhall, who was of English descent, and a native of Pennsylvania. One of the latter's ancestors, accompanied by two of his brothers, came from England to America in the early settlement of Pennsylvania by the Quakers under William Penn, 1682, or soon after. The Mendenhall family were Quakers, and Samuel Mendenhall lost his membership in the Friends church on account of the services he performed when about nineteen years of age, in assisting Gen. Washington's army to haul cannon to the battle field of Germantown. He became a farmer and located in Jefferson county, Va., where he accumulated property worth $80,000. He married a widow, Mrs. Hannah Park (*nee* Griswold), who was also of Quaker stock, and they became the parents of eight children: Hannah, Lydia, Esther, Jane, Martha, Samuel, Richard C. and Thomas. In 1814 Mr. Mendenhall came to Muskingum county, Ohio, and bought 1,300 acres in the south-central part of Jackson township, and his sons, Richard and Thomas, settled on this purchase. The father returned to the old homstead afterward; but in 1819 he came back to Jackson township again and built a gristmill on the Wakatomaka creek, which was the first in the north part of old Muskingum county. Thomas Mendenhall, then a young man, operated this mill. Having made this improvement Mr. Mendenhall again turned his face toward his old homestead. These trips he made back and forth on horseback, for a distance of about 500 miles, through an almost unbroken wilderness, the northern portion of it over the Zane trace. He died July 5, 1822. He was by trade a cooper, and he began life with no capital save energy and a determination to make his way to success. Naturally industrious and energetic and possessed of good practical business ability, he made, by dint of hard work and the exercise of frugality, quite a fortune for those days. Upright and honorable in all his dealings, he was well fitted by nature to endure the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and to found a family in a new state. His son, Richard C. Mendenhall, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead in Virginia, and received but a limited common-school education. He was reared to the life of a farmer and was married in Jefferson county, Va., to Miss Sarah Allemong, of German descent, who bore him six children: Ruth A., Samuel C., Hannah, Jane E., Richard P. and John H. On May 1, 1816, Mr. Mendenhall arrived in Jackson township, Muskingum county, Ohio, bringing with him his wife and two old acquaintances with their families. One of his companions was Joshua Bennett, who brought his wife (a sister to Mr. Mendenhall) and three children. This little party was six weeks coming through the wilderness from Virginia to Muskingum county; they had two covered wagons, each provided with a four-horse team, besides several riding horses. Mrs. Mendenhall rode horseback most of the way. They slept in their wagons at night, when they were not kept awake by the howling and snarling of wild beasts in the forests which surrounded their camping places. This journey was made between the middle of March and the date of their arrival above mentioned. They were obliged to cut their way through the unbroken woods, a distance of five miles from Irville to their new home, where they found a deserted cabin in which they lived until they found time to build a comfortable house of hewed logs. They cleared land, put in a small crop of corn, and this was the beginning of their pioneer life in this county. Mr. Mendenhall and his family lived in their log house until 1844. There all his children were born, and there his daughter, Ruth, was married to Jefferson Arnold, in 1839. In 1844 he built a brick house and resided in that until his death. In politics he was

a whig until the organization of the republican party, after which he affiliated with that. He was a leading member of the Methodist church, and in this he performed the duties of class-leader, steward and trustee. He was the pioneer temperance man of this county, was among the first to take his stand against whisky in the harvest field, at raisings and log-rollings, and was active in all good work. His death, which occurred on March 9, 1871, when seventy-eight years of age, was universally regretted. He was a man of sterling worth, a friend of the poor and oppressed and a stern lover of justice, being a leading spirit in his community. It will be seen that the Mendenhalls were among the founders of Jackson township, concerned alike in the progress of its early settlement and in the development of its later interests and industries, which entitles them to the honor due the pioneers, who bravely made their way into the wilderness and, amid its hardships and privations, laid a sure foundation for the comforts and prosperity of to-day. It is from such sterling stock that Dr. Samuel C. Mendenhall descends. He was one of the leading physicians of the town of Frazeysburg for many years, and a surgeon in the United States army during the war. He was born on the old Mendenhall homestead in Jackson township, Muskingum county, Ohio, September 11, 1824, and was self educated. At the early age of fifteen years he began teaching in the country schools, continued this three years and then, when eighteen years of age, began teaching in the schools in the vicinity of Zanesville, where he remained for ten years, four years of the time being principal of the high schools of that city. Subsequently he attended the Starling Medical college of Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he graduated, in 1850, at the head of a class of fifty-four. He began practicing his chosen profession near Bloomfield, Morrow county, Ohio, in that year, and eight years later he settled in Frazeysburg, Ohio, where he became a successful medical practitioner. When the Rebellion broke out he cheerfully gave up his home and medical practice and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventy-eighth regiment Ohio Volunteer infantry, in December, 1861. While engaged in active duty he had a severe attack of fever, partial paralysis resulted, and in May, 1862, he resigned his commission and returned home. Recovering his health to some extent he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventy-sixth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and left home February 23, 1863, serving until the close of the war, being mustered out with his regiment in July, 1865. Being assistant surgeon he was directly in the battles to immediately attend to the wounded, and was frequently under fire. He was present at the capture of Fort Donelson, battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, was with Gen. Grant when he commanded the western army, battle of Jackson, Miss., Missionary Ridge; with Sherman at the siege of Atlanta, Resaca and Ringgold, at which place one-third of his regiment was shot down. Seven gallant color-bearers fell, one after the other, bearing the same flag. After this Dr. Mendenhall was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and was also present at the grand review at Washington, his regiment leading the column. His rank in the service was that of captain. After the war Dr. Mendenhall returned to his practice in Frazeysburg, and this he continued until his death, which occurred on September 20, 1887, when sixty-three years of age. He was a skillful and careful surgeon and physician, and a man of excellent moral character. He ranked high in his profession, and as a citizen was honored and revered. Dr. Mendenhall was twice married, first to Miss Martha Reed, daughter of Arthur and Martha (Irvin) Reed, their nuptials being celebrated on December 3, 1851. Mr. Reed was a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Zanesville, settling with his wife in that city in 1809. He was a saddler by trade and resided in Zanesville the remainder of his days. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was one of the early justices of the peace in Zanesville. He was an old line whig in politics and a man of excellent character. He died in 1851, when sixty-five years of age. He was the father of eight children, who lived to be grown: Irvin, Hugh, John A., Sallie A., Jane, Margaret, Mary and Martha. Dr. Mendenhall became the father of four children: Arthur, Annie M., Charles G. and Sallie F., all residents of this county. His first wife died March 12, 1873, and June 24, 1874, Dr. Mendenhall married the widow of David Edwards, formerly of Nashport, *nee* Catherine E. Drone, who was born January 11, 1827, and who was the daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (White) Drone. Mr. Drone was a descendant of an old colonial family of Virginia, many members of which served in the Revolution. He settled near Zanesville in 1829, followed farming, and after a number of years moved to a farm near Nashport. There his death occurred when fifty-one years of age. He was well known and highly respected by all. He was the father of ten children: Susan A., George W., Catherine E., Henry J., Lycurgus, Mary, John W., Jane, Alice and Oliver P. The different members of this family are scattered throughout the West and are people of character and reliability. Socially Dr. Mendenhall was a member of the Masonic order and was secretary of the lodge at Frazeysburg. He was a life long member of the Methodist church and has filled the offices of class-

leader, steward and trustee. He was a stanch republican in politics, and was a member of the G. A. R. post in Frazeysburg. He was extensively known, for his practice extended far and wide and was attended with unusual success. Dr. Mendenhall went down to the grave loved and lamented, leaving to his children the peerless legacy of an unspotted name. Large of heart and free of hand, comforting the afflicted, laying not up treasures for himself, but giving freely to all those he knew in sickness and in want, and he knew many. He was one of the foremost men in building up Frazeysburg, and erected at least nine residences. He was permanently disabled in the war, and in his latter days a grateful country gave him a pension for his services. His widow now resides in Frazeysburg, where she has a pleasant residence, whose hospitable walls also afford a pleasant home to a son and daughter of Dr. Mendenhall's. Mrs. Mendenhall is held in high esteem for her many excellent qualities of mind and heart, and is a most worthy and estimable lady. She is a member of the Methodist church.

Myrtilla J. Middleton is the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Ansley) Middleton, born in Calcutta, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1844. Her father was a native of England, and emigrated to the United States about 1840. Here he was married, in 1842, to Mary Ansley [see sketch of William H. Thompson], of Columbiana county. The mother died there in 1855, at the age of fifty-two years. She was a member of the Seceder church. Myrtilla J. was reared and educated at the seminary in Beaver county, Penn., and also at Brownsville, Penn., giving most of her attention to music. She taught music, for a time, at the seminary at Clarksburg, Va., and later returned to Brownsville. From there she went to Hopkinsville, Ky., and taught music in Fulton county, Ky., at the Rosewell institute, also in Licking and in Muskingum counties, Ohio. She has devoted her life to the education of others, giving them the benefit of her superior intelligence and talent. Miss Middleton is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is very much interested in religious matters, giving much of her time to that work. She has resided in Muskingum county about ten years, having spent some of her time in the South.

Charles C. Minner, farmer and stockraiser, Dresden, Ohio. Mr. Minner's parents, Fredrick and Rosanna Minner, were natives of Germany and were married in that country. About 1830 they came to the United States, settled in Pennsylvania, and there resided for three or four years. From there they moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, settled in Zanesville, where they remained for a short time and then moved to a farm two and a half miles from that city. There they resided for fifteen years. About 1855 the father moved to Madison township and settled on the place where Charles Collins now resides. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1870, he was the owner of 210 acres of land, which is now divided among his elder sons. He was a Lutheran minister, preaching in Zanesville, Dresden and other charges in the county, and continued his ministerial duties up to within a few years of his death. He was a great reader, a deep reasoner, and devoted much of his time to his church. His wife died in 1850. The fruits of this union were eight children, who are named in the order of their births as follows: Amanda, Louisa, Fredrick, Matilda, Charles C., William, Edward and Jacob. After the death of his first wife Mr. Minner was married to Miss Teckley Boling, a native of Germany, who came to this country and settled in Philadelphia. To this union were born three living children: Agean, Louis and Oscar. Mr. Minner was a democrat in politics, and a man universally respected. Charles C. Minner was born in Falls township, Muskingum county, Ohio, April 12, 1842, and received his education in this county. When nineteen years of age he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, under command of William Ball, and served three years, participating in some of the principal engagements during that time, among them: Wilderness, Winchester, Mine Run, Brandy Station, Petersburg, and, in fact, all the battles of the eastern army. He enlisted as a private, but in 1864 he was promoted to sergeant. He received his discharge May 22, 1865. Mr. Minner was wounded in the left thigh by a minie-ball, and is still troubled by the wound. He remained on the field a day, after receiving the wound, and was then taken prisoner and one month later was taken to Lynchburg, where he was held three weeks. From there he was conveyed to Danville, where he remained two and a half months, and was then released. Returning to his command, he served until the close of the war. After the war he tilled the soil as a farm hand, and on January 10, 1867, he was married to Miss Anna King, who was born in 1847, and who was the daughter of James King. Mr. and Mrs. Minner's union has been blessed by the birth of seven children: Edward, Emma (now Mrs. Charles E. Batey, residing in Indiana), Fredrick, Altona, Chalmer, Eura and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Minner are members of the Primitive Methodist church. In politics Mr. Minner is a republican, and he has held a number of township offices. He is interested in educational and religious enterprises, and takes an active part in all attempts to improve the county. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Dresden. Mr. Minner has a good farm of 120 acres, five miles from Dresden, and is engaged

principally in raising stock. He has a fine resi-residence, and everything about the place indicates a progressive and substantial owner.

Henry A. Montgomery, farmer, Perryton, Ohio. Among the prominent pioneer families of Ohio, the Montgomery family takes a prominent place, and the members of the same have ever been people of substantial worth and uprightness. The remote ancestors of this family were members of the famous Highland clan of Montgomery. William Montgomery, the grandfather of Henry A., emigrated from Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland, County Tyrone, when a young man. He was married here and became the father of one son, John. The mother of this child died and he subsequently married a Miss Lynn, who bore him four children: Samuel, Henry, Margaret and William, all of whom were born in the Emerald Isle. In 1803 William Montgomery emigrated to America and settled, first, near Stanton, Va. In 1810 he came to Ohio and made his home with his son, William, until his death which occurred when seventy-two years of age, and a short time after he came to Ohio. His son, William, father of the subject of this sketch was born about 1794, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Miss Margaret Grimes, of Pocahontas county, W. Va., and their union was blessed by the birth of eight children: Samuel, Charles, William C., Henry A., John F., Nancy, Emily C. and Amanda, all born in Licking county, Ohio. Mr. Montgomery became quite wealthy as a farmer, owned 400 acres of good land, and was universally liked. He died at the age of fifty-six years in Madison township, Licking county. His brother, Samuel, was a clergyman in the Methodist church and was stationed at Baltimore, Md., when a young man twenty-three years of age. He then went as a missionary to Quebec, but later returned to Virginia, and finally, in 1820, came to Licking county, Ohio. His death occurred in Madison township, that county, at the age of eighty years. He was a prominent Methodist minister in his day. Henry Montgomery, the remaining brother, was born in Ireland and was fourteen years of age when he came to America with his parents. He came to the Buckeye state in 1810, settled in Perry township, Licking county, and there resided until he reached the goodly age of eighty-two. He was a substantial farmer and was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding the office of steward, class-leader and clerk. He was a well-known pioneer citizen, and held the office of magistrate for some time. He reared a family of ten children. The sister, Margaret, married in Virginia, Joseph Irvin, and about 1815 they moved to Madison county, Ohio, settled on a farm and reared a family of six children. Three brothers of the original family, Henry, William and John, came to Licking county, Ohio, together, became substantial farmers, and there passed the remainder of their days. Henry A. Montgomery, son of William Montgomery, the second, and the subject of this sketch, was born April 24, 1824, and was fairly educated in the old log schoolhouse of pioneer days. At an early age he began assisting to clear the land of the heavy timber, and when a young man of twenty-one he embarked in merchandising at Elizabethtown, Licking county, and followed this for five years. After this he followed farming, and January 12, 1847, he married Miss Mary E. Lemert, daughter of Beverly and Margaret (Fleming) Lemert. The Lemerts were an old pioneer family and one well respected. Beverly Lemert was born in Fauquier county, Va., December 13, 1798, but came to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled in Dresden, where he was one of the first merchants. His father, Lewis Lemert, was a merchant of Fauquier county, Va., and there resided all his life. After his death the widow came with five children, two of her children, Laban, and Thaddeus, having located in Ohio two years previous and followed merchandising in Dresden. The children that came with the mother were: Beverly, Leroy, Ferdinand, Minerva Abner. Beverly Lemert remained in Dresde many years, and in 1827 bought the farm now occupied by Henry A. Montgomery and which was in part entered by Laban Lemert. Mr. Lemert remained here a few months and then went to Irville, where he engaged in merchandising and where he remained about five years. He then returned to his farm and there passed the remainder of his days. He accumulated a handsome competence and enjoyed the respect of the people. He was county commissioner and township trustee for some time, also an elder in the Disciple church. He was the father of eight children: Mary, Elizabeth, John, Thomas, Nathan, Julia, Edward, and Harriet. Mrs. Lemert is still living and is in her eighty-third year. Their son, John, was first lieutenant in Company A, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and enlisted for three years. He was serving his second year when he was shot through the thigh at the battle of Ringgold, Ga. He was acting as major of his regiment at the time he received his wound. He was taken across the mountains in an ambulance to Chickamauga, a distance of twenty miles, and there died of his wound. He first enlisted as a private, was promoted to sergeant, then first lieutenant. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, etc. Nathan enlisted while attending school at Granville, Ohio, in Company B, Seventeenth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served three months. He then reënlisted in Fre-

mont's guards, which were classed in a Missiouri regiment. He died of typhoid fever in a hospital at St. Louis, Mo., November 11, 1861, at the age of nineteen years and two months, and was buried with military honors at Perrytown. His remains were subsequently brought home by his mother. Thomas enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, May 2, 1864, in the 100 days' service, and was on guard duty on Baltimore and Ohio railroad at North Mount, near Martinsburg, Va., and was captured by the confederates. He was taken to Andersonville July 4, 1864, and died from starvation and exposure September 14, 1864. Edward, the remaining son, was also in the war, enlisting at the age of sixteen, while attending Hiram college. He served three years, was in many battles, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Champion's Hill. Later he was exchanged and sent to Columbus, Ohio, where he was returned to his regiment and served out his time. He is now living on his farm in Iowa. Thus it may be seen that all the Lemert brothers were patriots and gallant soldiers. Their mother, now a venerable lady, was loyal to her country and instilled into the hearts of her sons fidelity to the government. At one time every male member of her family was fighting in defense of the Union. The Lemert family descended from good old colonial stock and have been patriots, pioneers and soldiers for many generations. Lewis Lemert, grandfather of Mrs. Montgomery, was a contemporary of Gen. Washington, was personally acquainted with him, and was his trusted agent, having his power as attorney to attend to his estate in Fauquier county, Va. Lewis Lemert possessed a goodly property and was an honest citizen of that county. The following is a copy of a curious document in the handwriting of Gen. Washington, now in the possession of the Lemert family and handed down as a precious heirloom. It is a power of attorney from Gen. Washington to Lewis Lemert to collect rents in Fauquier county, Va., and reads as follows: "I hereby empower Mr. Lewis Lemert to receive such rents as are due to me on the tract on which he himself lives, and which lies partly in the county of Fauquier and partly in Loudoun. I give him the same power with respect to my other tract on Goose creek near Mr. Robert Ashby's, and I authorize him to make distress for the annual or transfer rents which are reserved to me by the leases, and this he is in a more especial manner to do from such persons as are about to move from off the land. He will see by the leases (for I have it not in my power at this moment to make out the accounts, for each man individually) for many years they have been subject to the payment of rent, and he will make no allowances save such as appear by receipt from myself, Mr. Lewis Lemert, or any public officer, by way of deduction without any further authority from me. He is not to detain any money which he receives under this power, in his hands longer than can well be avoided, but shall transmit the same to me with an account of the same from whom and when received, as soon as possible. For his trouble in all these acts and doings, and in full compensation for all his expenses, I hereby agree to allow him five per cent for all moneys which he shall actually pay into my hands or any other person by my order. This power to remain in force until revoked by me. Given under my hand at Mount Vernon, this 10th day of April, 1784.—Go. Washington."

Margaret (Fleming) Lemert, mother of Mrs. Henry A. Montgomery, was born August 31, 1809, in Muskingum county, Licking township, and was the daughter of Col. Nathan Fleming, an old pioneer of that county who was born in Marion county, W. Va., in 1783, and married there Miss Mary, daughter of John Wood, a farmer. Col. and Mrs. Fleming were the parents of five children: Margaret, James, Albert, John and Daniel. Soon after marriage Col. Fleming came to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled at Irville in the fall of 1804. He cleared land, resided here for a short time and then selling out located one-half mile east of the town, where he resided for many years. He engaged in mercantile pursuits with Beverly Lemert, under the firm of Fleming & Lemert, but Mr. Lemert retired in a few years and Col. Fleming continued the business. He was colonel in the old militia, and was at one time trustee of his township. He was a stirring business man and accumulated a large property. At one time he was engaged in shipping produce to New Orleans and went himself on the boats. He was one of the very earliest settlers and was a highly respected citizen. December, 20, 1827, Margaret Fleming married Beverly Lemert. The Fleming family is one of the largest and most remarkable in the United States. The name Fleming is traced back as far as the eleventh century. It is said that "William the Conqueror," king of Normandy, invaded England with a powerful army composed principally of Flemings inhabitants of Flanders, and that his wife was a Flemish princess. Tradition also says that in Scotland there is a place called the "Fleming Way" and that a strange family settled near the place and were called by common consent, "The Flemings," and they finally adopted the name. The American branch is distinctly related to the ancient Scotch-Irish family bearing that name, and William Fleming was the founder of this branch. He was driven from Scotland to the north of Ireland by religious persecu-

tion, and with three brothers, emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century, settling in Delaware. It is believed that these four brothers emigrated from Ireland in 1680, 212 years ago, and took up land under William Penn, in what is now called Delaware. It appears from the records that the land on which they settled was in what is now Mispillion Hundred, Kent county, and embraced a tract of country three miles square. The four families settled near together, probably for self protection, and all were, as far as known, of Presbyterian faith. These brothers founded the American branch of the family, cultivated large estates, and grew wealthy. It was not until 1754 that the first authentic record appears on the court books in the shape of the will of Robert Fleming, who died that year. The next record is that of a son of one of the original four brothers. George Fleming's daughters and their descendants lived and died in the old Fleming homestead, which is still standing in Delaware and occupied by lineal descendants of the original Flemings. Upon the estate is built the town of Farmington, which is named after Farmington, W. Va., a village which was founded by the Fleming family, who emigrated to Deleware, as hereafter shown. The next will is that of William Fleming, who died July 1, 1766. William Fleming Jr., died June 7, 1784, and left a widow and five sons to survive him, from some of whom have descended the Flemings of West Virginia, and other western localities, and whose name is legion. The names of four of these sons were: Nathan, Boaz, Benaiah, and Benoni, and their mother's maiden name, Jane Frame. William Fleming Jr., was married the second time, his wife being Ann Hudson, and to them was born one son, Thomas Fleming. Benaiah Fleming remained on the old homestead, but the others emigrated to West Virginia, and settled in the vicinity of Fairmount. From the four sons who settled about Fairmount, W. Va., have descended a host of people in that section of the state, Col. Nathan Fleming, grandfather of Mrs. Montgomery, being a descendant. The entire Fleming family of the United States held a reunion August, 19, 1891, at Fairmount, W. Va. It brought together hundreds of representatives from all parts of the Union. Delegates were present from twenty-five states to the number of more than 1,000, the largest delegation being from Indiana and arrived on a special train of five cars, there being 300 people. The lawyer, the merchant, the teacher, the journalist, the laborer, the man of affluence and the man of moderate circumstances, were all represented. The family numbered among them governors, mayors, legislators, and all professions and occupations, and was one of the most remarkable reunions ever recorded. One of the most interesting features of the day was the display of the record of the Fleming family, which represented an immense amount of work, by Mrs. Annie (Sweeney) Fleming, wife of Mayor Fleming, of Wheeling, W. Va. Thus the Montgomery family have commingled their blood with some of the best families in our country and their descendants may well be proud of the sterling ancestry from which they sprang. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Montgomery have been born seven children: Edward E., Alice E., Henry C., Ida M., John A., Thaddeus L. and Nellie L. In 1858 Mr. Montgomery moved to the Lemert homestead, where he has since resided. He and wife are members of the Methodist church. During the Civil war he served as first lieutenant in Company H. One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer infantry, served one hundred days and was stationed at Baltimore. Socially he is a Mason, a member of Frazeysburg lodge. He is a practical farmer, owns 600 acres of land, and has a tasteful residence before which slopes one of the finest lawns in the county. On this lawn are trees planted by his own hand. Their daughter, Alice E., married James E. Bradfield, October 9, 1876, a farmer of Lyon county, Kas., and they have three children: Harvey, Lewis and Harriet. Mr. Bradfield served three years in the Civil war, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was in several battles, among them the Wilderness, where he barely escaped with his life. Mr. Montgomery's son, Edward E., is a prominent physician and surgeon of Philadelphia and married Helen Buckley. They have two children: Susan and Mary, the latter dying in infancy. Henry C. married Lillian Zollers, November 9, 1880, and they have one child, Henry Z. John married Addie Lewis. He is a farmer of Macon, Ill., and the father of one child, Edward L. Ida married Dr. A. F. Chase, of Philadelphia, who is a successful physician. Thaddeus is a resident of Newark, Ohio, and connected with the Franklin Bank. Nellie L. is a young lady at home. The Montgomery family has been uniformlly successful, and can justly attribute much of their success to the good Scotch-Irish ancestry from which they sprang. Their ancestors were men of excellent morals, strong constitutions and intelligent minds, and such traits of character descend in families from generation to generation and much that we are, we owe to our ancestors, and our training in childhood.

Rev. Joseph G. Moore (deceased). On the 17th of August 1864, there died one of those great and noble characters whose life's work was to minister to the spiritual wants of his fellow-man. Joseph G. Moore was of sturdy Virginia stock and his father, Jonathan Moore, who was originally from

Loudoun county, Va., was one of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio, settling there as early as 1820 or 1825. The latter, with his wife and two children, first located in Coshocton county, Pike township, but a few years later moved to Jackson township, Muskingum county, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a stanch republican in his political views, and was a strong Union man during the war. He lived to be seventy-five years of age and died in full communion with the Baptist church. Mr. Moore was a man of excellent character, thoroughly upright and honorable, and his career in life was above reproach. He was married in Loudoun county, Va., to Miss Nancy Keys, who bore him four children: Francis M., James T., John M. and Joseph G. The Keys family was originally from Virginia, and Mrs. Moore had an uncle in the Revolutionary war. Joseph G. Moore, the youngest child of the above mentioned family, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Coshocton county, Pike township, November 11, 1831, and moved to Jackson township when a small boy, where he spent the remainder of his life, and supplemented the usual common-school education by attending the academy at Martinsburg. He was an excellent scholar, studious and persevering, and he made the best of his opportunities. He began teaching at the age of nineteen and continued this work until he entered the army. He was one of the foremost educators in Muskingum and Coshocton counties, and although an excellent disciplinarian, he was greatly beloved by his pupils. On the 6th of December, 1855, he married Miss Elizabeth McKee, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Ashcraft) McKee. Mr. McKee was born in County Donegal, Ireland and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was fairly educated and taught school for some time. When seventeen years of age he came to America, and was here married to Miss Elizabeth Ashcraft, daughter of Daniel Ashcraft, and they became the parents of twelve children: Daniel, Sarah A., John, James, Rachel, Egbert, Elizabeth, Jane, John R., William, and two who died in infancy. Mr. McKee had three brothers and two sisters: Thomas, Gilbert, James, Jane and Isabelle. He owned a good farm in Pike township, Coshocton county, 640 acres, and on this he received his final summons, his death occurring when nearly ninety years of age. He was hardworking and industrious, and became one of the wealthy citizens. In politics he was a democrat. Mrs. McKee died at the age of sixty years. After marriage Rev. Joseph G. Moore settled in Muskingum county, Jackson township, and in May, 1864, he volunteered in the service of his country. He was elected chaplain of Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was on guard duty. After serving about two months he was attacked with typhoid fever and died five weeks later, his death occurring on the day that his enlistment expired, August 17, 1864. His faithful and devoted wife, learning of his severe illness, hastened to his bedside and carefully nursed him to the end. She bore this cross with the patience and resignation of a true Christian. Mr. Moore was a man of great natural talent and ability which he exhibited in his chosen calling, and as an orator he was gifted and eloquent. In his death the church lost one of its most earnest advocates and Mrs. Moore a loving and devoted husband. To Rev. and Mrs. Moore were born four children: Sarah J., Flora, Mary E. and Pactrick H. Sarah J. married a farmer of Jackson township, and they have four children: Flora, married Josiah Oden, also a farmer of Jackson township, and died when twenty-nine years of age leaving one child. Mary E., married B. A. McGinnis, a traveling salesman, and they have one child, Patrick H., married to Miss Pauline Dunn, and is engaged in farming in Jackson township. They have one child. Mrs. Moore is pleasantly situated with her son-in-law, B. A. McGinnis, and is a lady of more than ordinary ability. She is president of the W. C. T. U. of Frazeysburg.

Mrs. Nancy Moore was the wife of Robert Moore (deceased). He was born in this county in 1813, and was a son of James and Margaret (McNeal) Moore, the parents of seven children: Thomas Mary, James, Nancy, John, Margaret and Robert. James Moore and wife were both natives of County Antrim, Ireland, and of Scotch descent. Coming to this country they first settled in Pennsylvania, and at an early day they came to Muskingum county, Ohio, settling on a farm where they both died. They were among the prosperous pioneer farmers of the county. Their children are all deceased, Robert being the last of the family. Robert was reared in this county, and here attended the subscription schools. He married Nancy McClure in 1843, and settled near Claysville, Guernsey county, Ohio, on a farm which he continued to cultivate up to within three years of his death, the last three years of his life living in New Concord. He was a very prosperous farmer and owned good property. He was a lifelong church member, and entered the United Presbyterian church when that was former here. In politics he was a democrat, was a man interested in the affairs of the county, and held many offices of trust in neighborhood. When he died in 1876 Muskingum county, Ohio, lost one of its most representative and intelligent men. Mrs. Moore, his wife, was a daughter of John and Mary (Ferguson) McClure. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of John and Nancy (Hutchison) McClure. The McClures are of Scotch-Irish de-

scent, and probably came to this country at an early date. John Jr. was one of three children: John Jr., Sarah (who married a Mr. Moore) and James. He grew to maturity and married in his native state, when he emigrated to Ohio, entered a farm here and became very well-to do. His wife was the daughter of William Ferguson, and died in this county in 1864, he having died in 1820, at the age of fifty years. Mrs. Moore was the third of eight children: William, John (deceased), Nancy, Thomas, Margaret, Mary, James and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were married in 1834, and lived on a farm in Guernsey county for thirty-six years. Mrs. Moore attends the United Presbyterian church, of which she has been a member for the past forty or fifty years. She is a cultured and refined lady, and an active worker for the church.

S. R. Moore is a native of Champaign county Ohio, born January 8, 1840, and the son of David W. and Hannah (Heckman) Moore, natives of the Keystone state. The Moore and Heckman families were of Scotch and German origin respectively and were early emigrants to America. The paternal grandfather, Elijah Moore, was a native of Pennsylvania also, and one of the defenders of Baltimore. He was a successful farmer and followed that occupation in his native state until his death. His marriage resulted in the birth of a large family of children of whom there were seven sons, David W. (father of subject) being the eldest. The latter attained his growth in Pennsylvania, assisted on the farm and came to Ohio in the spring of 1839, locating in Champaign county. He made the journey in a one-horse wagon and brought his wife and her mother. There he resided until his death which occurred in the summer of 1851. He was the father of five children—four sons and a daughter, three sons and a daughter yet surviving: Samuel R., E. Hunter, James H., William J. (deceased) and Mrs. John Duncan. S. R. Moore was reared and educated in the common schools of his native county and early became familiar with the routine of farm life. On April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry and served four months. On August 8, 1862 he re-enlisted in Company G, Ninety-fifth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served faithfully for three years. He was in the battle of Richmond, Ky., and was captured August 30, 1862, but was paroled shortly afterward; at the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Spanish Fort, battle of Nashville and a number of smart skirmishes. He returned to his old home at the close of the war, but in October, 1865, came to Zanesville, where he commenced gardening and growing small fruit, subsequently branching out into a large nursery. He deals principally in fruit and shade trees, and has had the experience of many years in this business, being classed as a practical and successful nurseryman. He has been secretary of the Muskingum County Horticultural society for a number of years, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lafayette lodge No. 79, and has been secretary of the same for five years. He is also a member of the Hazlet post No. 81, G. A. R. and past officer. He was junior and senior vice-commander of the post and served one term in each. Mr. Moore was married on June 8, 1871, to Miss Clara McCarty, a native of Zanesville, by whom he has two children: Lida E. and Daniel D. The family belong to the ——— church.

William H. Moore, a prominent business man of Norwich, Ohio, and an esteemed resident of the same, was born September 19, 1851. He is a son of Robert M. and Anna (Cherry) Moore, and the grandson of John and Hannah (Paxton) Moore. The grandfather was twice married, first to Sarah Minteer, who died in Virginia and who bore him one child, William Moore (deceased), and then to our subject's grandmother, the latter union resulting in the birth of these children: Mary Ann, Paxton, Sarah, Elizabeth, John, Cynthia and Robert M. In 1816 Mr. and Mrs. Moore emigrated to Muskingum county and settled in Union township, near Norwich, on a farm now owned by Vincent Flegal. There they passed the closing scenes of their lives. John Moore was a prominent man in the whig party and took a deep interest in all political matters. He and family were members of the United Presbyterian church. His son, Robert M. Moore, was born in Augusta county, Va., April 2, 1808, and when but eight years of age, came with his parents to Muskingum county. His early life was spent on the farm opened up in Union township, by his father, and he attended the district schools of the neighborhood. After reaching mature years he began farming for himself (for he and his brother had conducted his father's farm, the latter following his trade, that of stone mason), and subsequently bought the estate from the other heirs. On February 11, 1835, he married Miss Anna Cherry, a native of Cherry Valley, Mount Pleasant township, Washington county, Penn., and the daughter of Moses and Jane (Atchinson) Cherry, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Phildelphia, Penn. Mrs. Cherry was the daughter of Matthew and Jane (Reed) Atchinson. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore were born seven children: John, residing in Bloomfield, Muskingum county, is a traveling salesman; Moses (deceased); Mary Jane (deceased); Adaline (died when about thirty years of age); Martha J., at home; Anna E., at home and William H. Robert M. Moore is now a resident of Norwich and has retired from the active duties of life, having reached his eighty-fourth year. He has ever been prominently identified with the prog-

ress and development of the county, and is one of its honest, whole-souled citizens. In politics he has advocated the principles of the republican party for many years, although formerly a whig, and he takes much interest still in the political issues of the day. He has been engaged in a number of business enterprises, but has made farming his life's occupation. A worthy member of the United Presbyterian church, he gives liberally of his means to further all laudable enterprises, and is particularly interested in church affairs. Mrs. Moore is also an active member of the United Presbyterian church. Of the seven children born to this worthy couple only four are now living. Their son, William H. Moore, remained on the home farm until thirteen years of age; he then moved to the village of Norwich, there attending school until he was twenty years of age, when he went on the railroad and continued on the same for about fifteen years. He started as brakeman and reached the position of conductor on the B. & O. and on the P. & L. E. He left the road about 1886 and settled in Norwich, since which time he has been salesman in the store of Caldwell & Wilson of that town. Socially he is a member of the K. of P. lodge and a member of the B. of L. F. Like his father, Mr. Moore is a stanch republican and takes an active interest in politics. He is treasurer of the Eastern Muskingum Fair association, and is clerk of the Norwich Union School board. At present he is clerk of the city council, and clerk of Union township. He is a public spirited young man and is interested in all movements of a worthy nature.

William Morgan, of Frazeysburg, Ohio, is one of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county. His grandfather, Morgan Morgan, was born in Maryland and was married to Amanda Cailer, by whom he became the father of six children: Thomas, James, Levi, Richard, Amanda and Sallie. Mr. Morgan came with his family to Ohio and settled near Shannon, spending the remainder of his days on a farm, although he was a weaver by trade. He lived to be an old man, and for many years was an earnest member of the Baptist church. Thomas J. Morgan, his son, was born in Maryland in 1801, received the advantages of the common schools, and when a boy came with his parents to Ohio, where he was brought up to farm life. Upon reaching manhood he was married to Miss Keziah Wilson, daughter of Samuel Wilson, an old settler of Muskingum county, who came from England and lived near Shannon. To Thomas J. Morgan and his wife the following children were born: William, Isaac, Sarah, Harriet and Lavina. After his marriage Mr. Morgan settled in the woods near Frazeysburg where he bought and entered about 160 acres of land in 1828, which land he succeeded in clearing of heavy timber after many years of hard labor. Here he resided until his death in February, 1883, at the age of seventy-three years, at which time he was an earnest member of the Baptist church. He was very hard-working, industrious and conscientious, and all who knew him spoke a good word in his praise. William Morgan, his son, whose name heads this sketch, was born August 28, 1828, and in early life received a common-school education. His early life was spent in attending the common schools near his home and in assisting his father on the home place, and after reaching manhood he married Miss Ann Lloyd, a daughter of Eli Lloyd an old resident of Wheeling, W. Va., who settled near Dresden in an early day. He was the father of these children: Joseph, John, Margaret, William, Benson, Eli, Ann and Jesse. After his marriage Mr. Morgan remained on the home place for five years and then moved to near Dresden, where he purchased eighty acres of land and remained eleven years. In 1868 he came to his present farm, which is an admirably kept and valuable one. He is well known for industry and integrity and stands high as a citizen. He is a Baptist in his religious views but his wife is a member of the Christian church. He has always been interested in the public schools of his section and in the welfare of his county, and for seven years ably filled the position of county supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are the parents of three children: Thomas (who is married to Clara Kidd of this county), Wilson (who married Lizzie Paxton and is now farming in Illinois), and Rezin L. Morgan is still home on the place with his father.

Col. H. D. Munson was born in Litchfield county, Conn., January 8, 1816, a son of Horace and Harriet (Gilbert) Munson, also natives of the Nutmeg state, and of English descent. The grandparents on both sides, Medad Munson and Asa Gilbert, were Revolutionary soldiers, and by occupation were farmers. They died in Connecticut when quite advanced in years. The father of the subject of this sketch was also a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in Connecticut. He was the father of one son and three daughters, only two of which family are now living—Col. H. D., and Mrs. Nancy Mariams, a resident of New Haven county, Conn. Col. H. D. Munson was reared in Litchfield county, Conn., and was educated principally in that county. In 1836 he came West and located at Alton. At an early age he manifested a decided taste for music, and while at Alton he was a teacher of music, and also taught in Monticello Female seminary. He remained in that vicinity for several years, and in Jacksonville and Springfield, Ill., and in 1846 came to Zanesville, Ohio, as a teacher in the Putnam Female seminary, where

he remained for four years. Succeeding this he taught music in the neighboring cities for one season, and in 1851 opened a music store on a small scale, which he conducted in connection with his teaching, and business increased so rapidly that in a short time he was enabled to largely increase his stock, and conducted it successfully until the opening of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, which company he assisted in raising. He left home on February 11, 1862, as captain of his company, and served in this capacity until his resignation, February 22, 1863, on account of sickness. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and after convalescing was made lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment, and served on detached service in Baltimore, Md. By virtue of rank he was made president of military commission, and remained at Baltimore until the expiration of the 100 days' service, and was mustered out at Zanesville in 1864. During his absence his business was conducted by a man with whom he had made arrangements before leaving for the front, and after being mustered out he again took charge of his store and gradually increased his business to its present admirable proportions. He carries the largest stock of musical instruments in the city, and the firm is now known as H. D. Munson & Sons, his sons—Charles E. and H. D. Jr., being admitted as members of the firm in 1875. They are now doing an immense business, and give constant employment to several men. Too much can not be said in Mr. Munson's praise, for he came to the city a perfect stranger and without capital, save an abundant amount of pluck and perseverance, and although the people ridiculed the idea of his making money out of such an enterprise, he knew no such word as fail, and time has proven the wisdom of his judgment. He had no credit, and was forced to begin on a very small capital, but by judicious management has now one of the finest establishments in his line in the state. He has been a member of the board of education for six years, and has been for four years a member of the city council. He is president of the Muskingum County Historical society, and is a trustee of the same. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R., Hazlett post No. 81, in both of which he has been an active member. He was married in 1836 to Miss Mary Griggs, a native of Brimfield, Mass., by whom he became the father of eight children, seven of whom are living: Julia, Col. Gilbert D., William O. (who was in the Third Ohio regiment during the war), Arthur F. (also in the army, in the Seventy-eighth Ohio), George (deceased), H. D. Jr., Charles E. and Mary (wife of N. H. Moore, of this city). Col. Munson and his wife are members of the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon, and he is in every respect a worthy citizen and an upright man.

Washington Neff. Among the countless industries and enterprises of the United States there is none more important than the milling business, the occupation to which Mr. Neff gives his attention with such desirable results. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 1, 1845, near Duncan's Falls, to Samuel B. and Eunice (Reese) Neff, the father a native of Virginia, and a German by descent, and the mother a native of Putman, Ohio. Samuel B. Neff followed the occupation of farming throughout life, and is now a resident of Salt Creek township. Of four children born to himself and wife, Washington was next to the oldest, and during his attendance in the common schools he made the most of his opportunities and was better fitted than the ordinary to take upon himself the duties of life. At the age of twenty-five years he left his home to engage in the milling business, and this occupation has received his attention ever since. In 1889 he began working in the milling business at Chandlerville, and owing to the superior article which he manufactures his connection has become wide and is continually increasing. In addition to this business he also operates a sawmill, which is proving a profitable source of revenue. In 1878 he was married to Miss Maria Miller, daughter of John Miller, a native of Ohio, and from this union sprang four children, three of whom are living: Carrie M., Elvin Roland and Henry Millard. Mabel Swift died in early childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Neff worship in the Baptist church, and in politics Mr. Neff is a republican. He is a man whose career has been a most honorable and useful one, and in the esteem of all he holds a prominent place.

Dr. O. M. Norman, a prominent practicing physician of Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio, was born in Rappahannock county, Va., a short distance from the battlefield of Bull Run, in 1831. He was the eldest child of Joseph and Mary A. (Hackley) Norman. The father was a native of the same county where he was raised, and followed farming until 1836, when he settled on a farm in Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio. The Norman family was very prominent in Virginia, and were of English and German descent. Joseph married a few years before he came to Ohio. He followed farming in Newton township for some time, sold out and moved to Perry township, where his wife died. He married again and moved to Park county, Indiana, in 1850, and here his death occurred in 1860. By his second wife he had four children. He had been a lifelong member of the Baptist church. His wife, Mary A. Hackley, was

the daughter of Joseph Hackley, a prominent planter of Rappahannock county, Va., and a large slave owner. He owned at one time seventy-five slaves and was a very wealthy man. The family are of English descent, and direct descendants of Lord Baltimore, the first governor of Virginia, whose name was Calvert, and Joseph Hackley's grandmother was a Calvert. Mary A., the mother of the Doctor, was a native of Rappahannock county, Va., born in 1811 or 1812, her death occurring in Perry county, this state, in 1845. She was the mother of six children: Dr. Oswald M., Joseph a farmer of Indiana, Oscar H. in the furniture business in Augusta, Ga., Amanda, now Mrs. Achre, living at Fultonham, Perry county, Rufus (deceased), and one died when young. The Doctor was but five years of age when his parents moved to this county. He attended the district school and later the Columbia college, and graduated from Cincinnati Medical college in 1858. He commenced his practice at Fultonham and about fifteen years ago located at Roseville, and since that time has been the most prominent medical man in this part of the county. He has always been a democrat in politics, and was a candidate for representative of the county. He takes a great interest in public matters, and was mayor of Roseville, and has held several other offices. He is a member of the County Medical association, and also of the State Medical society. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic order and Odd Fellows, and has been for at least thirty years. In 1851 the Doctor married Jane M. Wilson, of Fultonham, a daughter of John and Harriet Wilson. They had two children: Dewitt C. who is the proprietor of a drug store in Roseville, and Anna, the widow of James Taylor. She is living at home. The Doctor lost his wife in 1890, and he married again, Anna L. Baughman, a native of this county, and the daughter of Samuel and Ruth Baughman. The father is a prominent farmer of the county. Dr. Norman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Lutheran church. The Doctor takes a great interest in educational matters, and is president of the school board of Roseville. He has accumulated a good property, and is one of the public-spirited men of the county.

Benjamin Zane Norris, of Frazeysburg, Jackson township, Muskingum county, Ohio, is one of the oldest settlers and most reliable citizens in this part of the county. He was born about two miles north of Zanesville, Ohio, in this county, April 17, 1817, at a point then called Joe's run, but now known as Bailey's mill. His father, Isaac Norris, was a well known representative of an old American family of English descent. He emigrated with his household from Maryland, and was a pioneer farmer in this county. Before this, however, he had married Charity Conley, of Maryland, who bore him eight children: James D., John, Thomas, Elias, Mary A., Benjamin Z., Isaac and Charity, all of whom are natives of Ohio, Mr. Norris having come to the wilderness here directly after his marriage. He first settled two miles north of Zanesville, on Joe's run, and after some years removed to the Gen. Van Horn farm below the Putnam hill. There his youngest daughter died, and not long afterward his wife died also. She was a Christian woman of the most noble character, and was a strict member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Norris lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years, and died a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his early days he was a school teacher, and in that capacity he became one of the pioneer educators of Muskingum county. For his time he was liberally educated, and possessed an exceedingly wide range of general and practical information. In his political opinions he was democratic, and at that comparatively early day, when to be constable meant more than it does at this time, he filled the office of constable for his township, in the performance of the duties of which he was brought in almost daily contact with the leading men of the county. A good and upright citizen, of great liberality and generosity, he always espoused the cause of right, as he understood it, and lent a helping hand to his neighbor in trouble, and he was one of that historic few who as pioneers cleared away the wilderness and battled against the dangers of life on the frontier, and, enduring all of its privations and discomforts, brought about the development of the present day by paving the way for those who should come after them. Benjamin Z. Norris was reared in his father's forest home, and well remembers the Indians who came and went in that neighborhood during his early life. The cabin in which the family lived was built of rough logs, with a puncheon floor, split clapboards constituting its door, and a stick chimney, daubed with clay, serving as the means of escape for the smoke from its primitive fireplace. In this humble dwelling most of his brothers and sisters were born, and here in a dense and almost limitless forest he passed his boyhood days. He attended school in a small log building, and, at the wish of his mother, attached himself to a Sunday school, whose sessions were held in Squire Boyd's barn. Later he attended a country school for about a year altogether, and thus his educational advantages may be summed up. He grew to manhood amid all of the rough experiences of a life on the frontier, but these were useful in forming a rugged, upright character. In 1840, when he was twenty-four years of age, he married Miss Martha J. Wimmer, a daughter of John and Lydia (Mendenhall) Wimmer, and they

are the parents of four children: Anna J., Lucy C., George W. and William J., all of them now living. After his marriage Mr. Norris settled on his brother John's farm, about one mile from his present residence in Jackson township, but remained there only a few weeks, when he moved into a small house on his present farm, which was then the property of his wife's father. About five years afterward, Mr. and Mrs. Wimmer having died, Mr. and Mrs. Norris removed to their old home on the same farm, where they have since lived. In his religious views Mr. Norris is a Methodist, of which church his wife is a devout member. In politics he is a democrat, and his influence in local affairs has been by no means slight. Among the few official positions which he has been prevailed upon to accept may be mentioned that of township trustee and that of a member of the board of supervisors of Muskingum county. He has taken an active interest in the cause of education, and has done as much as any other one man in his part of the county to build up and maintain schools. For eighteen years he has served as school director, and officially and otherwise he has done everything in his power toward the betterment of the educational facilities of his township. All his life long he has been industrious in the extreme, and he has always been known as a hard-working, persevering man. His life has been honorable and full of self sacrifice, and has resulted in the good of the community in which he has so long lived. For a large portion of such success as he has attained he renders thanks to his good wife, who by her advice and encouragement, has done much to assist him in all things. He sees no reason to complain of the lack of that prosperity which is the legitimate reward of a life of honest endeavor, as he has accumulated about $50,000, and, being of the wise opinion that it is better for a man to dispose of his own property while he lives than to leave it to be divided among the lawyers at his death, he has apportioned much of it among his children. Possessing a naturally strong constitution, which he has never impaired by over indulgence of any kind, he is hale and vigorous at the age of seventy-five, retaining the practical common sense, and the bright and intelligent mind of a man of one-half his years. His life of probity and honest purpose should be emulated by the youth of the present generation. John Wimmer, the father of Mrs. Norris, was of German descent. His father came from Germany and settled in Charlestown, W. Va., and there married Catherine Diffenbough, a young lady of property and high social standing, who bore him six children: Adam, William, John, Mary, Margaret and Elizabeth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wimmer died in Charlestown, W. Va. John Wimmer was born in 1788, and married Lydia Mendenhall, of Charlestown, W. Va., who was of English descent. They became the parents of eight children: Richard C., Samuel, Thomas G., Lydia, Esther, Martha, Jane and Hannah. Mr. Wimmer came to Muskingum county in 1825, and settled on Wakatomaka creek, at the point known as Mendenhall's Mill, and after six years removed to the farm now occupied by Mr. Norris, upon which, in 1841, fifty years ago, he built the old house in which Mr. and Mrs. Norris now live. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was both class-leader and steward, and it may well be said of him that he was a man of industry, and a man of noble character, whose word was literally as good as his bond. Samuel Mendenhall, the grandfather of Mrs. Norris, came from Virginia, and bought 1,300 acres of land in this county. He built Mendenhall's mill, and at his death left 160 acres of land to each of his children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Norris are descended from good stock, and their offspring may well be honestly proud of the sterling ancestry from which they sprang. Their daughter, Lucy C. Norris, married Isaac Franks, of Columbus, Ohio, and they have five children: Annie M., Edward C., Clara B., Myrtie A. and Clark F. Hannah J. Norris married Clark Bell, a merchant of Frazeysburg; John W. Norris married Louisa J. Bennett, and has four children: Adelbert B., Zane C., Laura T. and Mattie B. William J. Norris married Matilda Moore, and has one child, a son, Benjamin F. Norris.

M. J. O'Niel, councilman, Frazeysburg, Ohio, is a descendant of good Irish stock, his father, John O'Niel, having been born in Killmare, Ireland, in 1821. The elder O'Niel came to America in 1847, and in 1851 settled in Hanover township, Licking county, Ohio. He married Miss Margaret Shea, and to them were born nine children: Michael J,, Mary, Hannah, Kate, Lizzie (died in infancy), Nelly, Etta, Josephine and John. Mr. O'Niel was a steady, hard-working man, and for over forty years was engaged with the Pan Handle railroad, his labors only ending with his death. He was honest, upright, and faithfully discharged all his duties. He came to this country to make a home for his family and accomplished his object, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances at his death. In politics he was a stanch democrat and always appreciated his privilege as an American citizen. He was a member of the Catholic church and was a kind husband and an affectionate father. His death occurred in 1890 at the age of sixty-nine years. His son Michael J. O'Niel, subject of this sketch, was born in Hanover township, Licking county, Ohio, July 25, 1853, and at an early age learned the trade of telegraph operator, working on the Pan Handle railroad for twenty-two

years. He received a common-school education and on June 14, 1868, he began work at Hanover Station, Licking county, being at that time but fifteen years of age. He soon gained and maintained a record for reliability, expertness and attention. He was station agent and operator at Adams Mills, Muskingum county, for ten years, and at Frazeysburg for four years and a half. In 1875 he married Miss Emily M. Davidson, daughter of Hiram and Mary (Boyd) Davidson. The Davidsons were early settlers at Zanesville. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Niel have been born two children: Charles B., and Blanche, who died when but a babe. Mr. O'Niel has been a resident of Frazeysburg for nine years and is one of the substantial men of the county, possessing considerable property, mostly real estate. In politics he is a republican. Socially he is an Odd Fellow and has been secretary and warden of his lodge. He holds membership in the Catholic church. Mr. O'Niel is a self-made man, having started with nothing, and has accumulated all his property by the sweat of his brow. As a citizen and neighbor he is well liked, and for the last six years he has held the position of councilman of Frazeysburg. It may be said of Mr. O'Niel that his promises are always fulfilled and his word is as good as his bond. He comes of a sterling race of people and to-day the Irish-Americans fill many important offices and are among the most prominent citizens.

Eli Osler, farmer and stockraiser, New Concord, Ohio, was the eldest son born to Edward and Lydia (McGee) Osler, and the grandson of William Osler, who was a native of Baltimore county, Md., in which county he died when over one hundred years of age. He was a farmer by occupation. Edward Osler was also a native of Baltimore county, Md., born 1781, and in 1814 he came to Highland township, this county. He was married in Maryland, and his first wife, who was a Miss Bond, died there. After coming to Highland township he settled on a farm of 160 acres taken from the government and although a soldier in the War of 1812, he received no pension, drawing only his land warrant. He made his home in that township until his death in 1862. His second marriage occurred in Baltimore county, Md., in 1815, to Miss Lydia McGee, a native of that county. The fruits of this union were nine children: Charity, married William Starrett, of Highland township; Ann, married George McCaughey, who died in Zanesville in 1889; Eli (subject) Providence, who died in childhood, Providence, who is living in Adamsville; Zachariah, a resident of Highland township; Dorcus, died in 1880; James, who is living on the homestead of his father, and Rachel was the wife of William Armstrong, of Salem township [see sketch], and died in 1890. The parents of these children were lifelong members of the Baptist church and were deeply interested and took a prominent part in all church work as well as all other enterprises for the advancement of the county. The father followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood and was fairly successful. He was at one time a whig in politics but later he became a republican. He and wife experienced many hardships when they first settled in this county, but they had the true pioneer spirit and became useful and well-respected citizens. Eli Osler was born on a farm in Highland township, Muskingum county, August 22, 1819, and except a few years when he worked at the carpenter's trade, he has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He was married in 1849 to Miss Nancy Caughey, a native of Washington county, Penn., born June 15, 1827, and the daughter of William and Jane (Stewart) Caughey. Her parents came to Ohio in 1828, settled in Highland township, and there Mrs. Osler was reared. She was one of the following children: Jane, who died in 1840; Rebecca, who is Mrs. Martin of Highland township; Mary A., who died in 1840; Nancy; Nathaniel, died in 1840; William, a farmer of Kansas; Sarah, wife of James Osler of Highland township, and Eliza, who died in 1840. The four children who died in 1840 had scarlet fever, and passed away in a few days of each other. The father died in 1868 and the mother in 1876, aged respectively, eighty and ninety-one years. Both held membership in the United Presbyterian church, and he was a republican in politics. The father was a public-spirited citizen and one of the thrifty, industrious farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Osler are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he has held official positions in the same for the past twenty-five years. In 1841 he began working for himself and in 1850 he bought a farm of eighty acres in Highland township. Later he sold this and then bought 160 acres near New Concord, and this farm is one of the best improved and most valuable in this part of the county. He has been successful as a tiller of the soil and in connection with farming he annually raises sheep and cattle in large numbers. The family have nearly 500 acres in this county. To his marriage were born five children: Martin L. was born in 1851 and is now residing in the West where he was married; S. C. was born in 1855, and married Miss Anna Cornell of Columbus, (they have one child, Charles;) William E., born in 1857, married Miss Anna Scott of Bloomfield, and has three children; Harrold S., Jessie A., and Hester; Frank, was born in 1861 and is now an attorney of Cincinnati where he has resided for the past two years; he attended law school in that city, and is now a successful exponent of the law; and Lydia J., who was born in 1865 and is now at home. Mr. and Mrs. Osler have taken a great deal of pains to educate their children,

and their daughter has made a speciality of music, studying with some of the best instructors of music, Mr. Osler and his four sons are members of the republican party.

James Osler is one of the leading pioneer farmers of Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and was born on the farm upon which he now resides, in 1827. He was the youngest but one of the nine children born to the union of Edward and Lydia (McGee) Osler, old settlers of Carroll county, Md. Edward was one of a large family, and remained home until he was thirty-two years of age. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He received a limited education, and emigrated to this county about 1814, nettling on a farm south of New Concord. He entered the farm upon which our subject now lives, about 1815 or 1816, and took up 160 acres. Before coming to Ohio he married Lydia McGee, of his native state, and they were the parents of nine children. They were members of the Baptist church, and in politics he was a whig. He was devoted to his home and endeavored to give all his children good educations. He died in 1862. His wife was born in Carroll county, Md. Their children are named as follows: Charity (now Mrs. Starrett, living on the Bloomfield road, north of New Concord); Ann (married George McCaughey, of Zanesville. She died, Christmas, 1890, leaving a family. The children are all grown and married: Ely [see sketch], Zachariah (lives in Highland township, a man of family), Providence (died in childhood), Providence (living at Adamsville, Salem township), Doricus (died at the age of thirty years), James (our subject), and Rachel (was the wife of William Armstrong, deceased, and died New Year's day, 1890). The mother of this family was a member of the Baptist church, one of the noblest of women, loved and respected by all, and an earnest worker in all church matters. She died in February, 1877. James Osler's early life was spent on a farm, attending school in winter and working on the farm in summer. At the age of thirty years he became the owner of the farm that he had up to that time managed. He was married, in June, 1857, to Sarah Caughey, who was born in Highland township in 1832, and was the daughter of William and Jane (Stewart) Caughey. William Caughey was of Irish descent, born in Washington county, Penn., and came to this county about 1830, settling in this part of the township. Mrs. Osler was one of eight children: Jane, Rebecca, Mary A., Nancy, Nathan, William, Sarah and Eliza. Mary A., Jane, Eliza and Nathan all died in one week, of scarlet fever, in 1840. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian church. In politics the father was a whig, a good farmer, and died in 1867, his wife dying in 1878. James Osler attended Muskingum college and taught there five or six years, and was classed among the educators of that county. In 1854 he took charge of the farm, and since that time has been farming and devoted his entire time and attention to that pursuit. To himself and wife were born four children: John (a railroad man, of Kansas); Edward (at home, attending his father's farm); Andrew B. (resides at home, is a school teacher, and considered one of the finest educators in the county. He has been teaching five years); Margaret A. (at home, and attending school). Mrs. Osler is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and is a lady active in church work. Mr. Osler is a republican in politics, is a man of cool judgment, and has held many offices of trust in the county. He was on the school board, and gives much of his time and means to the support of the schools. He is a successful farmer and good business man, and owns a nicely improved farm of 115 acres. His postoffice is Sago, his residence being one and one half miles from the town. He was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in May, 1864, and served 100 days. He was in the battle of Harper's Ferry.

S. C. Osler is a prominent and successful young farmer of Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and the owner of 280 acres of well improved land. He is the second child of Eli Osler, and was born March 2, 1855. Since his second year he has lived on the old home farm and attended school in the Jamieson school district. At the age of twenty-five years he started for himself and took charge of the farm upon which he now resides. In 1884 he went to Kansas and located at Valley Center, Sedgwick county, where he remained one year when he returned home and turned his attention to farming and stockraising. In 1889 he married Anna Cornell, a daughter of John W. and Margery (McBride) Cornell. The father was a son of William and Permelia (Inks) Cornell, who came from Washington county, Penn., and settled in Franklin county near Columbiana, when the country was new, and when Columbiana had only one log cabin. This farm is still owned by some of the family. William Cornell died some years ago and his wife died in 1882, at the age of nearly ninety years. They reared a family of nine children: Sarah, Lucinda, Mary, Jacob, William, Jane, Levi, John and Anna. Levi and Jane are deceased, and all resided in Ohio except Mary, who lived in Iowa. John W. Cornell, their son, was born in 1827 and is still living in Franklin county, near the home place, a farmer, and in politics a republican. Mrs. Cornell was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1837, the daughter of William and Margery McBride. She was eleven years of age when her parents came to this county and settled in Highland township about 1849. The parents spent the remainder of

their lives in this county. The father was killed in 1862 and his wife died in 1886. They were the parents of eight children: Jane, Sarah, Mary, Eliza, Alexander, Margery, Rachel and Nancy. Of these two are deceased, Sarah and Nancy. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell were married in this township and went to live in Franklin county. They were the parents of these children: Ola (the wife of Charles Evans, and living in Franklin county), Jennie, Anna (the wife of S. C. Osler), William, Frank and Charles. Mrs. Cornell is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Osler was born in Franklin county, in July 8, 1865, attended the district schools and was married in 1889, as before stated, to the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Osler are members of the United Presbyterian church and attend at Bloomfield. They have only one child, Charles C., born January 7, 1890. Mr. Osler is a republican in politics and interested in all church and school work, giving his time and attention to the same.

Among the prominent young farmers of Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio, must be mentioned William E. Osler, who was born on the farm on which he now resides, December 20, 1857, and was the third child of Ely and Nancy (Caughey) Osler. He attended the Jamison district schools of this neighborhood and later worked on the farm. In 1884 he married Anna A. Scott, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Scott, of this township. Mr. Osler is a republican in politics and holds a memmership in the U. P. church, of Bloomfield. In 1889 he engaged in the management of a 160-acre farm of which he is the owner, he has made it one of the best in the county, does general farming and stock-raising, raising sheep principally. Mrs. Osler was born in this township October 10, 1864, and was here reared and educated. Her parents moved from Washington county, Penn., and lived here nine years, when they moved to Highland township. They are the parents of four children: Anna, Hester, Maggie and Mary, all living. Hester married Mr. Farrar and is living in Pennsylvania, and Maggie married Dr. Lamm, of Bloomfield. Mr. and Mrs. Osler are the parents of four bright children: Herald, Jessie, Hester, and Bertha the baby. They are members of the U. P. church.

Anderson Judkins Parker, M. D., No. 44 Fourth street, Zanesville, Ohio, is one of the rising physicians of this part of the state. He was born at Chesterfield, Ohio, in 1856, a son of Dr. Isaac Parker, who located there in 1845. After a thorough academic course he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. N. Wright of his native place. He graduated from Miami Medical college, of Cincinnati, in 1881, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession at Chesterfield, there he was successful and prominent until, desiring a wider field, he came to Zanesville. January 1888. Here he found favor in a marked degree, his practice now being three times as extensive as it was two years ago. Having need of assistance, in April, 1890, he took as a partner Dr. C. M. Rambo, a graduate of Starling Medical college, Columbus. For some years Dr. Parker was a leading and active member of the Muskingum Valley District Medical society, and is now a member of the Morgan County Medical society, of the Zanesville Medical society, the Cincinnati Medical society and also the Hildreth Medical society. He is surgeon for the Zanesville Street Railway company, for the B. Z. & C. R. R., also on the medical staff of the Zanesville City hospital and has served as physician to the county jail, surgeon to the county infirmary and the Z. & O. R. R. R. That his reputation has extended far beyond the borders of the county is attested by the fact that he was recently elected a member of the Cincinnati City Medical society. Dr. Parker is of the third generation of physicians in his family, his grandfather and father having been physicians of good standing. He has a young son through whom he expects to hand down the mantle of his fathers to generations yet to come. Dr. Parker is an accomplished physician as his rapidly growing practice testifies. He takes great interest in educational matters and for a number of years was president of the school board of Chesterfield. That he has a bright future before him, professionally and otherwise, those who know him best are most eager to assert. He was married in 1876, to Miss Mintie Patterson, of Chesterfield. Dr. Rambo his partner is a native of Hopewell township, this county, and was educated at the State Normal school, Valparaiso, Ind., and at Ohio university, Athens, Ohio.

Samuel Parks, farmer, Frazeysburg, a descendant of one of the old and very prominent families of Muskingum county, Ohio, is now one of the wealthy and esteemed citizens of that county. His father, William Parks, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in County Donegal, Ireland, August 25, 1795. He was one of three sons—James, David and William, born to Samuel Parks, and was early initiated into the duties of farm life. He was educated in the common schools, and when grown married Miss Jane Stevenson, daughter of Allen and Elizabeth Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson was also of Scotch-Irish descent, and he and wife passed their entire days in Ireland. After his marriage Mr. Parks came to America (1821) and landed at St. Johns, New Brunswick. From there they went to Baltimore, and after a year there went to New York, settling at Harlem, where he managed a farm for Harmon Le Roy for seven years. Mr. Le Roy was a wealthy French trader.

In 1829 Mr. Parks came to Ohio and settled in Jackson township, on the farm now owned by his son, Samuel, and here reared his family of ten children; William, John, Samuel (who died in infancy), Eliza J., Isabella, James, Samuel, Margaret, Mary, and one who died in infancy. William and John died at the ages of nine and five respectively. Eliza J. married James Still, of Muskingum township, this county. James was a soldier in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and died in the hospital at Baltimore, leaving a wife and six children. Dr. Parks, of Frazeysburg, is his son. Margaret died at the age of twenty-two. Mary married R. H. Kilpatrick, a farmer, and they live in Licking county, Ohio. When William Parks settled on his farm it was almost a wilderness, but by hard work he cleared it up and built a comfortable log house, the immense stone chimney of which is still standing, with its vast fireplace, built over fifty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Parks were devout covenanters, held strictly to this faith and brought up their family in this belief. Mr. Parks was a man of strong mind and excellent judgment, and was respected and esteemed by all acquainted with him. The substantial buildings erected on his farm are still standing. He lived to be eighty-seven years of age, and died February 10, 1883. He was one of those pioneers who were among the foremost in building up the county, in fact one of the real founders of the state of Ohio and the man who made possible the pleasant homes of to-day. Samuel Parks (our subject) was born October 2, 1835, and supplemented a common-school education by attending school at West Bedford, Ohio, and Oberlin college, thus receiving a good education, although he did not complete his collegiate studies. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school in his own school district, afterward taught one year in Illinois, and then followed his profession in Texas for two years. He subsequently traveled extensively in the Lone Star state, and in 1858 began teaching near San Antonio. Returning to Ohio he taught school during the winter months and worked on the farm in the summer. He was one of the early educators of Muskingum county, teaching most of the time for twenty years, and wielded a wide influence for good in educational matters. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and Miss Isabella Parks, his sister, who lives with him, is a strict Covenanter. He has been township trustee, served his district as school director for many terms, and has held other local positions. He now owns a valuable farm and has excellent buildings, etc. He is a man of liberal views, owns a large library of choice books, and is an extensive reader. He is progressive in his views, and is classed among the well-informed men of the parish. In politics he affiliates with the republican party. His sister, Miss Isabella, who keeps house for him, is an accomplished and very pleasant lady.

Nowhere within the limits of Muskingum county, Ohio, can be found a man more highly respected, or for conscientious discharge of duty in every relation of life, more worthy of respect and esteem, than Rev. David Paul who has been pastor of the United Presbyterian church at New Concord since 1876. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, five miles north of St. Clairsville, April 22, 1827, and was the third in a family of six children born to Andrew and Nancy (Walace) Paul. Andrew Paul remained in his native country, Ireland, until eighteen years of age, after which he came to this country and settled in Belmont county, where he engaged in work with David Walace, afterward marrying his eldest daughter. He followed farming as his occupation in life and was a good citizen. He was a member of the Associate Reformed church. Of his children only three are now living, and David is the only one in this state. Mr. Paul moved his family from Belmont to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1839, and there his estimable wife died the same year. He subsequently moved to Iowa, where he passed the closing scenes of his life, his death occurring in 1860. His children were named in the order of their births as follows: Margaret (who died at the age of sixteen years), Julia A. (who is residing in Pawnee City, Neb.), David Paul (subject), Mary (who died when twelve years of age), Eliza J. (who died in this county after reaching womanhood), and William W. (who resides at Clarence, Iowa). Mr. Andrew Paul was a whig in early days, but his last votes were cast with the republican party. His wife was a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and was the daughter of David and———(Carson) Walace. The early life of David Paul was spent in Belmont county, and when about twelve years of age he came with his parents to Guernsey county. He was trained to the arduous duties of the farm and remained on the same until 1846, when he entered the freshman class of Muskingum college, having kept up his studies under the instruction of Rev. Hugh Forsythe of Fairview, Guernsey county, Ohio, while working on his father's farm. Mr. Paul has plowed many and many a day with his book fastened on the handles of his plow. He remained four years in Muskingum college and was graduated in 1850. The following year he started to study theology at Oxford, Ohio, and was professor of languages in Geneva Hall for one year. After this he spent one winter at Allegheny city and on June 9, 1852, was licensed to preach, and ordained December 13, of the following year, being installed

pastor of the S. R. church at Cannonsburg, Penn., when he remained until 1855. He then received a call and acted as pastor at Mansfield, Ohio, from April, 1857, until 1865. He was president of Muskingum college from the last date until June, 1879. During that time he was pastor of Norwich church from August 19, 1869, until January, 1872, and at East Union from 1872 until 1876. On September 19, 1876, he was installed pastor of the church at New Concord, and since his resignation of the presidency of Muskingum college has given his entire attention to church work. He is greatly interested in religious and educational matters, and has probably done more to further the interests of the same in Muskingum county than any other man. He is a man of superior natural mental endowments, is eminently capable of filling any position, and is an intelligent and devoted Christian. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Paul was married October 11, 1853, to Miss Sarah J. Russell, a native of Washington county, Penn. She was the daughter of Reuben and Mary (Harper) Russell, born in 1834. She was the eldest of eight children —seven daughters and a son. Mr. and Mrs. Paul's union was blessed by the birth of seven children: Mary A. (died at the age of sixteen years), Ella (the wife of W. R. Harper of the Chicago university), Lizzie J. (died when but one year old), William W. (a traveling man), Anna L. (died at the age of one year), Blanche R. (also died when about a year old), and Jessie L. (at home, attending school). Mr. Paul lost his devoted wife April 30, 1891.

Among the highly respected and much esteemed citizens of the community in which he lives is Andrew Pletcher, farmer, Deavertown, Ohio, a native of Morgan county, born November 3, 1820. He is the son of Samuel Pletcher and the grandson of Henry Pletcher. The former was born in Loudoun county, Va., and when when about twenty-one years of age he came with his father to Ohio, driving a six horse team all the way from his native state. They settled in York township, Morgan county, where the father tilled the soil for many years. Samuel P. was educated in the German language in Virginia, and when twenty-two years of age he married Miss Anna M. Smith, who was a native of the Keystone state, but who came to Morgan Ohio, with her parents a number of years previous to her marriage. Mr. Pletcher's father gave him 160 acres of land in Morgan county after his marriage, and on this he resided until his death, on the 26th of February, 1882, when eighty-seven years of age. His wife died June 29, 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years. Both were members of the Lutheran church and able supporters of the same. Andrew Pletcher, subject of this sketch, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, November 3, 1820, and, like many of the old pioneers, received his education in the log schoolhouse, with split logs for seats, and greased paper for window glass. He being the eldest child at home, much of the hard work and responsibility of taking care of a large family fell upon his shoulders. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, and on the 17th of November, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Thomas, a native of Loudoun county, Va., born December 6, 1819. Mrs. Pletcher came to Morgan county, Ohio, with her parents, who located on the farm now owned by Mr. Pletcher. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pletcher rented land in different parts of Morgan county, but later they bought sixty acres in Brush Creek township, on which he resided for nine years. Then selling out he bought his present property, consisting of 144 acres, and is now classed among the thrifty and industrious men of the county. He has, at different times, held a number of the township offices and filled them in a very satisfactory manner. Politically he was formerly an old line whig, and to this day he supports its principles by voting the republican ticket. He was at one time a member of the Lutheran, but of late years he has held membership in the United Brethren church of Morgan county. During the war he did not serve but was held as a reserve by the government. His eldest son, William, was out in the 100 days' service. His children, eight in number, were named in the order of their births as follows: William W., Mary E., Hiram A. Susanna C., Levia L., John A., Phœbe A. and Sarah J. Mary and Sarah are deceased. Mrs. Pletcher died on the 15th of Feburary, 1884.

Henry Pletcher Sr., was the founder of the Pletcher family in the state of Ohio. He was probably born, reared and married in Loudoun county, Va., from which place he came to this state, settling in York township, Morgan county, at which time his family consisted of the following children: John, Samuel, Henry, Solomon, Jacob, Susannah (wife of William Swingle and in her ninetieth year,) Mary (wife of Andrew Spring), Catherine, (wife of John Weller), Elizabeth, (wife of Michael Stoneburner), Sarah (wife of John Good). Mr. Pletcher was in affluent circumstances when he came to Ohio, having brought with him in cash $15,000, which was considered a fine fortune in those days. After selling his land in Virginia for $100 per acre, he, upon his arrival in Ohio, purchased 160 acres of land for each of his ten children, every one of whom settled on the tract given them and lived on the same during their lives. They reared families and were honored and respected wherever known. Mr. Pletcher died in the state of his adoption, after a life filled with kind and charitable deeds. Henry Jr., his son, was born in Loudoun county,

Va, in 1804 and at the time of his arrival in Ohio, was fourteen years of age. In his native state he learned to read and write the German language and after coming to Ohio he attended school and acquired a practical education in the English language. He was married to Jane, daughter of Nicholas Deitrick, and to their union the following children were born: Sarah, wife of Isaac Cohagan (deceased), Susannah (deceased), William, Henry, Nicholas, Noah, Mary J. (widow of Harrison Turner), Hiram and George. On their farm in Morgan county, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Pletcher lived and died, the former departing his life February 4, 1884 and the latter August 17, 1870, at the age of seventy-six years. Both were members of the Lutheran church and lived in strict Christian conformity to the requirements of their religious faith. Mrs. Pletcher was noted far and wide for her kindness in sickness and affliction and always gladly responded to the calls of those in distress. Through exposure from such labors she injured her health, which was the indirect cause of her death. Mr. Pletcher was always an earnest worker in the church and was one of its prominent official members, never shirking a duty when work was imposed, but cheerfully performing every task assigned. William Pletcher, his son, was born in York township, Morgan county, Ohio, October 13, 1831, was reared on the home farm and obtained a fair education in the old time subscription schools. He remained with his father until he attained his majority and on December 25, 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah Ann Stambrook, after which for one year, he lived on his father's homestead. He then rented the Stambrook farm for three years, after which he purchased a part of his present farm, which at the present time consists of 200 acres. This land was quite heavily covered with timber, but he cleared it and erected thereon a commodious residence, 40x40 feet, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire on June 17, 1888. On its site Mr. Pletcher has erected his present well-appointed residence. He and his wife have six children born to them: James H., Winfield S., Mary J. (wife of Jesse T. Baughman), Alice (wife of Albert Dozer), Elzina, Clara Elwilda. He and his wife have long been connected with the Lutheran church, in which he has held official position. Henry Stambrook, his father-in-law, was born in Pennsylvania, in which state his grandfather settled on landing on the shores of this country, being afterward killed by the Indians. Henry Stambrook was married twice; his first wife bore him eight children, their names being: Abraham, Polly, wife of Philip Leffler, and the following who are deceased: Jacob, Peter, Henry, Susan, who became the wife of Archie Mann, Katie, who married Samuel Leffler, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Peter Bailey. All these children accompanied their father to Muskingum county, Ohio. He married his second wife in Pennsylvania also, her name being Eva Catherine Leffler, a daughter of Adam Leffler. Three children were born to this union prior to their coming to this state: Adam, Frederick and John. Mr. Stambrook settled on 160 acres of wild land, heavily covered with timber, the same farm on which Francis Swingle now lives, and while a cabin was being constructed, the family lived in wagons, in which they had come to this region, and their sleep was often disturbed by prowling animals which infested the forest, or by the scream of a panther or the howl of a wolf. After reaching this state six children were born to Mr. Stambrook and his second wife: Mattie, who became the wife of Matthias Smith (deceased); Margaret is the widow of Peter Leffler; Solomon is deceased; Philip resides in Morgan county; Sarah Ann is the wife of William Pletcher of Brush creek, and James, who resides in Kansas. On the land on which they first settled, Mr. and Mrs. Stambrook lived out their natural lives, having enjoyed much prosperity. Mr. Stambrook held some minor offices and he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church and took an active interest in all religious and moral works. He was an exemplary man in every respect and was a true type of the useful pioneer settler. Politically he was a democrat.

Samuel R. Porter, farmer, Hopewell, Ohio, whose success in life is mainly due to his industry and perseverance, coupled with a pleasant, genial disposition, is a native of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, born May 31, 1820. His paternal grandfather, William Porter, was a native of the Emerald Isle, born October 20, 1753; landed in America August 24, 1773; was married January 31, 1775, and died April 17, 1821, in Erie county, Penn. His maternal grandfather, John Richey, was born in York county, Penn., July 8, 1755. Mary Welch, John Richey's wife was born in the same state and county, May 23, 1760, and died January 6, 1835, both dying in Muskingum county, Ohio. Their family consisted of ten sons and four daughters, one of the daughters, Mrs. Jennett Null is still living in Muskingum county at the age of ninety-five years. They had 120 grandchildren. William Porter Jr., came to Muskingum county, Ohio, February, 1814, and located on what is now the Porter homestead, which still remains in the family, being owned by Joseph Porter. He was married to Miss Mary in 1806, eight years prior to their removal to Ohio. He followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred on June 17, 1833, his wife having died on the 14th of same month, preceding him to the spirit land by three days and nine hours. Their family consisted

of thirteen children, twelve of whom reached mature years, and eight of whom are now living. Samuel R., Joseph, and Mrs. Esther Starkey, of Hopewell, Muskingum county, Ohio, Mrs. Mary Colvin of Indianapolis, Mrs. Margaret Landes of Streator, Ill., Mrs. DeWoolf of Franklin county, Mrs. Dr. Spencer of Newark, Ohio, and Solomon S., of Bloomington, Ill. Samuel R. Porter, the subject of this sketch, spent his early life on his father's farm in Hopewell township and attended school at very irregular intervals, most of his studying was done while at work, and he thus received a very good practical education. When nineteen years of age he began teaching school and continued to teach for about fifteen years, both in Muskingum and Licking counties. On October 2, 1858, he was examined as a candidate, both for deacon's and elder's orders, was ordained on the following day, was then admitted into the annual conference of the Methodist church, and stationed in Portsmouth, Ohio. He has filled a number of appointments and still loves to preach, which he often does when his health will permit. In 1844 he purchased his first piece of land, being a lot of fifty acres, but instead of moving to it he sold it and bought and removed to a farm in Licking county. He bought and sold not less than ten separate pieces of land before purchasing the home on which he now resides, a part of which was bought in 1868, and the remainder in 1872. The farm consists of about 220 acres, with 175 acres under cultivation, about 100 acres of which is underlaid with a fine vein of coal which in places is six feet in thickness. Mr. Porter's son operates the mine. The coal is mostly used in the vicinity, there being no railroad near. Mr. Porter has been three times married, first to Miss Sarah Griffith, June 6, 1844, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah Griffith, natives of Maryland; Mrs. Porter died in 1848, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Edith Bell, living in Licking county. In 1852 Mr. Porter married Miss Emily M. Griffith, a sister of his former wife, who died in 1857, leaving two children, Ella and Charles Fremont, both living in Hopewell township. On December 29, 1875, Mr. Porter married Miss Rachel Henry, daughter of William and Eunice (Carpenter) Henry, a distant relative of Patrick Henry. To this union were born three children, Jennie Florence, Emma Delia and one who died in infancy. He is always interested in educational matters. In politics he was an old line whig, but is now a republican. He has great veneration for the Scriptures, which he reads and studies by day and by night and talks of first and last, in public and private circles they are always uppermost with him.

J. S. Prettyman is the senior member of the firm of Prettyman & Bush, of Dresden, Ohio, who are engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods and are doing an exceedingly prosperous business. He was born in the present county of Noble (then Monroe), Ohio, April 7, 1846, being a son of L. A. and Mary (Shankland) Prettyman; the former of whom was born in Delaware in 1817 and died in Noble county, Ohio, in 1883. He was an honest "son of the soil" and was one of the substantial and progressive residents of the section in which he resided. His widow was born in Ohio in 1826, and at the present time makes her home in Dresden. J. S. Prettyman is their only child and on his father's farm in Noble county he was brought up to a knowledge of agriculture. He was an attendant of the common schools near his home in boyhood, and in 1867 began life for himself as a clerk in a store, continuing until 1870. He then went to West Virginia, and in connection with a Mr. Penn opened a mercantile establishment in that state, under the firm name of Penn & Prettyman. He remained at Cameron, W. Va., for two years, at the end of which time he returned to Noble county, Ohio, and still continued the mercantile business, purchasing his partner's interest in 1876, after which he conducted affairs on his own responsibility until 1883. In November, 1887, he moved to Caldwell, Ohio, and in January, 1888, began the manufacture of woolen goods, but the destruction of the mill by fire, January 12, 1889, put an end to the business for some time. On February 2 he went East to purchase new machinery for the mill at Dresden, after having contracted to locate here on the first of that month. The mill was put in operation, April 15, 1889, and has been in active operation ever since. It is well managed and the product which is turned out has become well known for its excellence. Politically Mr. Prettyman is a stanch republican and socially is a member of the I. O. O. F. He belongs to the G. A. R., having served in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-first Volunteer infantry in the 100 days' service. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been married twice, first, November 14, 1872, to Miss M. A. Penn, who died April 29, 1881, leaving two children: Frank L. and W. P. (who has since died). His second marriage was celebrated in 1885, Miss E. E. Philpot, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, becoming his wife.

Mrs. Jane Pringle, relict of Dr. G. W. Pringle, was born in Rich Hill township, this county, and is a lady of more than ordinary culture and intelligence. Dr. Pringle was also a native of Muskingum county, and was a prominent physician in the same until his death. His Grandfather Pringle, was born in London, England, but when a young man went to Ireland and was married there to Miss Elizabeth Whitside. After the first child

was born they crossed the ocean to America, and here the remainder of their children were born: John, William, Henry, Nancy, Sally and Betsy. Henry Pringle was the Doctor's father, and his birth occurred on the 13th of June, 1770. He died of consumption on the 1st of November, 1823, aged fifty-three years. A strict member of the Baptist church, he was the first to establish the same in Muskingum county. He married Miss Mary Trumbo, who was born June 4, 1770, and who died January 10, 1856, when eighty-six years of age. Her grandfather came with a French colony and settled in Hudson bay when George Trumbo, her father, was quite small. From there he moved to Richmond, Va., and there George grew to manhood, married a German girl, Miss Margaret Oatts, and became the father of thirteen children—ten sons and three daughters, Mary, wife of Henry Pringle, being the eldest of this family. To Henry Pringle and wife were born ten children: Peggy, Elizabeth, Mary, William, Melenda, Penina, Jedediah and Adaiah (twins), George W. and John, all deceased. Dr. George W. Pringle's first wife was Miss Margaret Wilson, and their nuptials were celebrated September 7, 1843. She was born July 13, 1823, and was the daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Espy) Wilson. Samuel Wilson was the son of William Wilson and was one of nine children. To his marriage were born ten children: William, Thomas, Mary, John, James, Samuel, Robert, Benjamin, Ann and Margaret. Samuel Wilson's second marriage was to Miss Hettie Higby and nine children were born to them: Margaret, Elizabeth, Hettie, Mary A., Louisa, Samuel, Joseph, Obediah and Narcissa. To Dr. Pringle's first union were born six children: Henry C., Mary T., Hettie H., Samuel W., William W. and Margaret L. Margaret, Henry and William are deceased. Henry was a minister in the Presbyterian church, and in 1872 he married Miss Ella Clark, who bore him two children. He died in 1885. Mary married George L. Holliday, September 7, 1870, and now resides in Pittsburg. Hettie was married on the 22d of January, 1870, to Rev. McConkey, of Grove City. Samuel is a minister of the Presbyterian church at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio. William, a prominent M.D., died in 1881, and Margaret married W. R. Hutchinson, on the 22d of January, 1887, and died in Broken Bow, Neb., in 1891. Dr. Pringle's first wife died in 1870, and the Doctor received his final summons six years later. On the 15th of January, 1872, he married Miss Jane Cooper, a native of Rich Hill township, born in 1823, and the daughter of William and Priscilla (Drennan) Cooper, natives of Allegheny county, Penn. William Cooper was the son of John Cooper, and he was married in his native county to Miss Drennan, a daughter of Thomas and Isabel (Moore) Drennan. Mrs. Pringle's father and mother were born in the year 1793, and they were married in 1817. In 1818 they moved to Ohio, settled on a farm in Rich Hill township, where they reared the following children: John, died when twenty-six years of age; James, died when thirty-six years of age. The remainder are living: Thomas D., Jane F., Violet P., James, Martha D., Clarissa and Sarah D. Violet is Mrs. Thompson Patterson, of Guernsey county. Martha is Mrs. John Morehead. Clarissa is Mrs. George Miller. Sarah D. married Moses L. Cherry, of Georgia. Mrs. Pringle received her education in the district schools and later became one of the prominent teachers of the county, teaching for six years in Dresden. She has ever taken an interest in the educational affairs of the county as well as all other enterprises of a worthy nature, and has been a church member since nineteen years of age, holding membership in the Presbyterian church at the present time. Her husband was also a member of that church.

Thomas D. Cooper, retired farmer, residing at New Concord, Ohio, was born in Rich Hill township, Muskingum county, Ohio, on May 27, 1821, and is one of the esteemed citizens of that county. He is a son of Judge William and Priscilla (Drennan) Cooper, the former a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., born in 1792, and the son of John Cooper who was of German descent. Judge William Cooper was reared in his native county and received a liberal education for that early day. He was married in his native state and came to this county, where he located and resided fifty years, on the same farm. His death occurred in January, 1867. He represented Muskingum county in the legislature in 1832–33 and for twenty-one years was justice of the peace for Rich Hall township. For six years he was also probate judge of Muskingum county. He was a prominent man in politics, and cast his vote with the democratic party. His marriage resulted in the birth of eight children: John L., who died in 1845; Thomas D., (subject); Jane, wife of the late Dr. G. W. Pringle; Violet P., wife of Thompson Patterson of Guernsey county; Martha married John Morehead; Clarissa, is Mrs. George Miller, and Sarah D., married Moses L. Cherry of Rome, Ga. The mother of these children died about 1855. Thomas D. Cooper spent his early life on a farm in Rich Hill township and made his home with his father until after the Civil war. He supplemented a district school education by a term at Muskingum college. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-Second Ohio Volunteer infantry, under Col. Ball of Zanesville, and saw thirty-two months' service. One of the principal battles in which he engaged

was the Wilderness, where he received a gun shot wound in the leg below the knee, and was on detached duty the rest of the time. He saw much hard service, and since the war has been obliged to abandon farming on account of his wound which troubles him a great deal. He receives a pension. Returning home after the war he married Mrs. Mary E. Van Pelt of Washington city, born about 1829, and the daughter of James Moore, who resided near Zanesville. He followed farming up to 1873, and since then he has been a resident of the different towns of the county. He is a democrat and is interested in politics. He and Mrs. Cooper are members of the Presbyterian church of Zanesville, and are classed among the best citizens of the county.

Alexander Prior, Nashport, Ohio. Among the very early settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio, came Timothy Prior, who was a native of Green county, Penn., born January 8, 1761, and of Welsh descent. He was married November 5, 1782, to Miss Barbara Harter, who was born March 17, 1759, and who was of German descent, and the fruits of this union were seven children: John, George, Frederick, Joseph, Catharine, Barbara and Mary. Mr. Prior was one of the pioneer settlers and experienced all the privations incident to early settlers. The family brought their goods on horseback and some members of the family walked, driving hogs, horses and cattle through the snow in the winter of 1799. They settled on the Muskingum river, Muskingum county, near Ellis station on the C. & M. V. R. R., on land now owned by heirs of Elias Ellis, and at a time when there were very few settlers, the Blounts, Bainters and Spurgeons being their neighbors. The entire county was a wilderness, and wild animals of all kinds abounded. Mr. Prior built a log cabin with a pole roof, covered with clapboards split split from logs, and the floor was of split logs called "puncheon." The windows were sometimes covered with a kind of greased paper when the frontiersman was fortunate enough to have paper. Mr. Prior, assisted by his sons, cleared a piece of land and went to farming. Here he passed the remainder of his days. He died about 1802. He was a member of the Baptist church, and in politics was strictly democratic. He received a letter of dismission from the Church of Christ of that county, which states that "Inasmuch as our esteemed brother, Timothy Pryor, is in Providence about removing to some distant parts, desires a letter of dismission from us. This is to certify that he is a member in full communion with us," etc. This letter is dated May 24, 1800, and signed "Thomas Wright, clk." Letters of administration on the estate of Timothy Pryor were granted to Isaac Prior, of Newtown, Washington county, Ohio, by the court of common pleas and probate, on December 23, 1803. Some time after his death the family moved to the farm now occupied by Charles Riley, in Muskingum township. The land was entered by Barbara Prior in 1813. George Prior, son of Timothy and the father of our subject, was born December 23, 1785. The other children were born as follows: John, October 21, 1783; Frederick, born October 19, 1787; Catharine, born May 15, 1794; Joseph, October 17, 1796; Mary, born September 4, 1799, and Barbara, born February 8, 1803. George Prior had little education, could read and write, but he was a natural mathematician and could solve the most intricate problems mentally. He was a noted hunter, killed many a deer, and had many encounters with black bear, with which the country abounded. He was an excellent marksman. He married Miss Rachel Wood of a Virginia family, and a native of Pendleton county. She was of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. George Prior's marriage resulted in the birth of five children: Isaac W., William H., George W., Alexander and Louisa. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Prior settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Lewis C., and there he resided the remainder of his days, his death occurring at the age of seventy-eight years. In politics he was a stanch democrat. He was trustee of the Baptist church, in which he and wife both held membership. He accumulated considerable property and left at his death 300 acres. His son, Alexander Prior, subject of this memoir, was born January 3, 1821, and on account of being obliged to assist on the farm as soon as large enough, received but a limited education. On November 22, 1842, he married Miss Elizabeth Cole, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Welsh) Cole. Mr. Cole was originally from Pennsylvania, was an old pioneer, and the father of nineteen children, all of whom lived, and seventeen of whom grew to maturity and married: James, Moses, Aaron, Margaret, George, Nancy, Jane, Rachel, Andrew, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary A., Harmon, Benjamin, John, Hannah and Jemima. Samuel Cole lived to be seventy-five years of age and died on his farm in Muskingum county. He left a fine estate. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Prior settled on part of the home place and there resided until 1887. He inherited 120 acres, to which he added from time to time until he owned 368 acres, and he now resides on a part of this. His marriage was blessed by the birth of five children: Rachel, George W., Lewis C., Allen and Howard. Mr. Prior lost his wife on May 16, 1854, and September 14, 1881, he married Miss Ruth M. Simpson, daughter of George and Ruth (Wood) Simpson. Mr. Simpson came from Bucks county, Penn., in 1817, and set-

tled on a farm south of Gratiot, this county. He died in Illinois, in 1869, at the age of seventy-three. He was a comfortable farmer, and a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Prior was trustee in that church for many years, and was also township trustee for one year. He has passed a quiet, uneventful life, and has ever attended strictly to his own business. He is now seventy-one years of age, and is an excellent example of the successful and enterprising farmer.

James F. Pryor, Frazeysburg, Ohio, is a native of the Buckeye state, born in Muskingum county, December 6, 1816, and is one of the county's most respected and esteemed citizens. He received but a limited education in the pioneer schools, but by his own efforts gained some knowledge of the arithmetic while teaming and hauling saw logs. On March 16, 1843, he wedded Miss Mary E. Dove, daughter of Isaac and Nancy Dove, the father being a native of Maryland and a pioneer settler of Jackson township. The latter was in comfortable circumstances, was a man of good character, and lived to be quite aged. His children were named as follows: Caroline, William, Richard, Isaiah, Benjamin, Isaac, Anna and Martha. To Mr. and Mrs. James F. Pryor were born the following children: Frederick, Isaac, John, Mary, Tobitha, Sarah, Samuel and Archibald. Mrs. Pryor died March 8, 1863, and Mr. Pryor afterward married Miss Catherine Haselop, February 25, 1864, and the fruits of this union were these children: Andrew J., George W., Alice B., Frank, and Thomas N. After his first marrige Mr. Pryor settled on a small farm, continued teaming, and subsequently bought a half interest in a saw and gristmill near where the bridge crosses the Wakatomaka, and he conducted this mill until 1889, when he was taken sick. Since that time he has been an invalid. In politics he affiliates with the democratic party. He has held a number of local offices, township trustee for twelve years and township treasurer two years, and is one of the county's honorable, upright citizens. Trustworthy and reliable in his dealings he won the confidence of the people, and for many years had a flourishing business. Mrs. Pryor's grandfather, Elijah Haselop was a Virginian but came to Ohio at an early day and settled on what was known as "School lots," in Muskingum county. He became a prosperous, and substantial farmer. His wife, whose maiden name was Ella E. Lash, was also a native of the Old Dominion. Their union resulted in the birth of twelve children: Thomas M., Washington, William, Mary, Ellen, John, Ann, Turner, Emily, Marshall, Bush, and one who died when a young man. Mr. Haselop died in Muskingum county when quite aged. His eldest son, Thomas M., was also a native of Virginia, and was a good-sized boy when he came with his parents to Muskingum county. He was a farmer by occupation and married Miss Mary Lash, daughter of Peter Lash, who was a native of Germany. To them were born the following children: Sarah, Jane, Catherine (wife of subject), Elizabeth, Hilda, Eliza G., Ruth, John W., Thomas, Martha and Alice. Thomas M. Haselop resided for some time in this county and then moved to Indiana whither his father had gone. Both he and Mrs. Haselop were members of the Missionary Baptist church and he was a deacon in the same. He was one of the county's best citizens and was universally respected. James F. Pryor's grandfather, Timothy Pryor, was originally from Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio and settled on the Muskingum river, near Simms' creek, in what is now Muskingum township, about 1798–99. [See sketch of Alexander Prior.] He was married and brought his family with him. The children now remembered by our subject are: Joseph, John, George, Frederick, Barbara, Mary and Catherine. When Mr. Pryor settled in this township it was a wilderness and swarmed with wild animals and Indians. He had little trouble to provide food for his family, game being so abundant, and by hard work and industry he soon had a comfortable little home in the forest. He died before any of his children were married, and his widow married again. She was of German descent. Frederick Pryor, son of Timothy, and father of our subject, was also born in the Keystone state and was eleven years of age when he came to the Ohio wilderness. Although he received but little education, he succeeded in learning to read newspapers and books by his own efforts and was a well-posted man on all the current topics of the day. He was a hunter and pioneer and wore his hunting shirt until he was an old man. It was formerly made of buckskin but later of woolen goods, fringed around the bottom and fitted to the waist with a belt. He killed a great deal of game and was well known as a splendid marksman. He married Miss Tobitha Wilkins, daughter of Thomas Wilkins, and to them were born thirteen children: Thomas, Timothy, Levi, James, Samuel, William, David, Daniel (died when a young man), Margaret and Mary, are those who lived to be grown. Mr. Pryor settled on a farm in Muskingum township, but later moved to Jefferson township (now Cass), and there resided until his death, in 1862, when seventy-four years of age. He was a successful farmer and owned 360 acres of land. In politics he was a democrat. He was well and favorably known among the old settlers and was an industrious, practical farmer.

Hon. L. Rambo is engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods under the firm name of L. Rambo & Co., in the details of which calling he is well

versed, owing to long experience in the business. He is a native of Knox county, Ohio, where he first saw the light of day on August 6, 1821, but his parents, William and Grace (Levering) Rambo, were Pennsylvanians who removed to Knox county in 1812, the death of the former occurring in 1854 and that of the latter in 1853. Hon. L. Rambo assisted his father on the home farm until he attained his fifteenth year, then engaged in wool carding and in 1845 in the manufacture of woolen goods at Rocky fork on Licking river. In 1848 his establishment was unfortunately burned, but he afterward located near Newark and started a woolen mill, but since 1852 has conducted a like establishment at Dresden, the product of which is all that could be desired. In addition to successfully managing his mill much of his attention is also given to agriculture, in which he is equally prosperous. He owns 526 acres of land in the Muskingum valley, the entire tract being exceedingly fertile and valuable. He is a shrewd and practical man of business, is wide awake to his own interests, but has never been known to wrong others. He was first a whig in politics, then became a republican and still affiliates with that party, by which he was elected in 1875 to the general assembly, by a majority of fifty-one votes while the county went democratic 400 votes. He served one term with distinguished ability, during which time he was true to his convictions and to the interests of the section which he represented. He is one of the foremost men of the county and has carved out his own career, his success being due to his own persistence and native tact and business ability. For six years he was a member of the Dresden school board. In 1843 Sarah A. Walker became his wife, she being a daughter of John Walker who settled in Knox county in 1808. To their union three children have been born: E. J., of Findlay, Ohio; A. E., of Dresden, and Elmira.

Solomon Rees (deceased) Zanesville, Ohio, whose death occurred on October 8, 1887, was one of the prominent citizens of the county and a man universally respected. He was a native-born resident of Muskingum county, his birth occurring August 6, 1825, and was the youngest of ten children born to the marriage of Jacob and Elizabeth (Baumgardner) Rees, both of whom were of German descent. The father was a native of Maryland and emigrated to Perry county, Ohio, in 1800. There he resided for a few years and then moved to Muskingum county, near Zanesville, where he purchased 600 or 700 acres of land. There his death occurred on September 22, 1863, when eighty-six years of age. His wife had died on October 16, 1853, at the age of seventy-four. Their son, Solomon, began assisting on the farm at an early age and although he received but an ordinary education in the public schools, he was ever a great reader, a close student and was thoroughly posted on all subjects. At the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself, taking a share of the crops in compensation for the use of the land, and being economical, soon accumulated considerable means. On November 23, 1842 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Wahl, who was fourth in a family of six children born to Christian and Magdalene (Wentz) Wahl, the parents natives of Germany. The father was born in 1788 and the mother in 1791, both in Wurtemberg. About 1820 Mr. Wahl with his family emigrated to America and experienced great trouble and danger in making the voyage. There was a conspiracy on the part of the captain and crew to murder the passengers for their money, poison being mixed with their food. This was discovered by Mr. Wahl and the lives of hundreds of passengers saved. The vessel was wrecked and deserted by the captain. The passengers were picked up by a passing vessel and landed in America. Mr. and Mrs. Wahl, made their way to Zanesville, thence to Somerset, and finally settled in Richville where the father died April 3, 1833, at the age of forty-four. He was a soldier in the French army for ten years and served as captain. Mrs. Wahl died in her eighty-second year. Mrs. Rees was born October 6, 1828, and is still living and enjoying comparatively good health. At the age of nineteen Mr. Rees was united with the Evangelical church and remained with that until its dissolution, when, with his wife, he transferred his connection to the First Presbyterian church on October 6, 1860. The following year he was elected to the position of ruling elder and continued in the faithful performance of the duties of that office up to the time of his death. He was a man of excellent judgment and good sound sense and his advice was sought by all who knew him. In his death the children lost a loving father and the mother a kind and devoted husband. His death left a void that can not be filled, foremost in all good enterprises and was ever ready to assist the poor and needy. Mrs. Rees still resides on the old homestead which consists of 200 acres of well improved farming land. On this farm there has been found several good veins of bituminous coal. To Mr. and Mrs. Rees were born the following children, six now living: Amanda (deceased), L. A., Henry C., W. T., Ellen R., A. M., Edwin A. (died in infancy), Charles C. (died in infancy), Fred. W. and Fannie. Mr. Rees was a republican in every sense of the term. He was a member of the S. of T. and was judge of election.

A. C. Richards, freight agent for the B. & O. R. R. at Zanesville, Ohio, is a native of New Jersey, born in Waterford, January 27, 1861. His

parents, T. J. and N. J. (Gould) Richards, were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. The father was a graduate of Duff's college of book-keeping and for several years afterward he acted as book-keeper and school teacher. He was by trade, however, a window-glass blower, and as that was much more remunerative than book-keeping or teaching school, he followed it the principal part of his life. He died on the 20th of January, 1880, in Zanesville, Ohio. His widow who now resides in Zanesville and is sixty years of age, was the daughter of John B. Gould, a native of New Hampshire. The paternal grandfather of our subject, William Richards, died in Van Wert county, Ohio, when seventy-seven years of age. A. C. Richards was the eldest of three living children, the others being, Frank, who resides in Washington county, Penn., and William, who resides in Quincy, Mass. A. C. Richards graduated from the high shocol of Zanesville in the class of 1880, having come to that city with his parents when five years of age, and after graduating went to Washington county, Penn., where he taught school two ycars. Returning to Zanesville with the intention of entering the medical profession, he began reading medicine with Dr. T. J. Barton, with whom he remained about six months. Then, on account of sickness in his family, Mr. Richards was compelled to discontinue reading medicine. Shortly afterward he commenced working for the B. & O. R. R. at Zanesville. He commenced as a common laborer on the platform, handling freight, in 1884, and he was subsequently promoted to the position of bill clerk, assistant cashier, chief clerk of the office and then to his present position. He began at the bottom round of the ladder and has worked his way up to his present lucrative position. On July 3, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Wilkins, a native of Zanesville, and a daughter of C. A. Wilkins. Mrs. Richards is a cultured, refined lady, and is a graduate of the same class with her husband. After finishing her education she taught school for two years at Fultonham, Muskingum county, and five years in Zanesville. Mr. Richards is an enthusiastic Mason, a member of Amity lodge No. 5, and has taken all the degrees in the Ancient York rite up to and including that of Knight Templar, Zanesville chapter No. 9, R. A. M., and Cyren commandery No. 10, K. T. He is also a member of Phœnix lodge No. 388, K. of P. Politically he is a republican.

Rev. Franklin Richards was born in the little village of New Middleton, then in Columbiana county, Ohio, but now in Mahoning county, on April 21, 1840. He was the eighth child and sixth son of Edward and Mary Richards. Edward Richards, the father, was a native of Baltimore county, Md. He belonged to one of the oldest families of that commonwealth and was fifteen years of age when the War of 1812 broke out. He enlisted as a private in the company of Captain Metzgar, and was one of the defenders of the city of Baltimore when the British forces attempted its capture. He was married to Miss Mary Morningstar, or Morgenstern, on November 2, 1820. She belonged to a family of the early settlers of York county, Penn., who had come from the Palatinate. After marriage they resided in the southern part of York county, not far from the line dividing the state of Pennsylvania and Maryland. About the year 1835, with a family of six children they removed to what was then the wilderness of the West. They determined to settle in Ohio and their destination was Starke county. They journeyed in wagons, and it took from six weeks to two months, camping by the way at times. When they reached New Middleton they were induced to stop and settle there by numerous friends who had preceded them to the West. Shortly after the birth of Franklin Richards, the family removed to the town of New Lisbon, the county seat. At that time this town was the most important one in eastern Ohio, the facilities for travel according to the customs of the day were good and New Lisbon was quite a center of influence. From this place went forth many who have added luster to their native town and state, and here the childhood and early youth of the subject of this sketch was spent. The schools were unusually good, and when the common-school law went into effect the graded system of New Lisbon took a high rank. Here the foundations of his education were laid. He applied himself to study and before he was fifteen years of age had passed through all the grades then taught, and in addition to this he took up privately the study of Latin and Greek. On July 6, 1849, the father died of Asiatic cholera. The disease had been epidemic that year and accompanied with great mortality. Mr. Richards had paid a visit to Pittsburg for the purpose of purchasing goods, being engaged in the saddlery and harness business. Either in going or coming he contracted the disease which ran its course in three days, with fatal effect. His death caused the most intense excitement in the town, but with the exception of the wife and one other member of the family, the disease did not spread. At the tender age of nine years Franklin was left fatherless. The other members of the family with the exception of two sisters scattered to different points of the country and the little circle of the former large family was broken and Franklin was the only son left at the old homestead. The affection of the widowed mother was so centered upon her children that he owes everything he has attained in this life to her pious,

godly counsel and kind maternal care. At the age of fifteen Franklin left his childhood's home and went to Pittsburg, Penn., for the purpose of learning the printing business. He entered the office of a weekly paper called the "Missionary" as an apprentice and began his new life with zeal and earnestness and became a reasonably rapid compositor. Later he worked for the "Daily Post" and "Daily Gazette." It was while engaged in this employment that he was catechised and confirmed as a member of the First English Evangelical Lutheran church of that city under the pastoral care of Rev. C. P. Krauth. In the fall of 1858 the eager desire to obtain a higher education was gratified, and he was enabled to enter the Connoquenessing academy, located in the little village of Zelienople, Butler county, Penn., about twenty-eight miles from Pittsburg. In two years he completed the prescribed course of study and was prepared to enter the freshman class at college. In the fall of 1860 he entered Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, Adams county, Penn., then an obscure town but little known, but now celebrated as one of the most noted battle fields in the late Civil war, and as the turning point of that great struggle. Here while engaged in study the war broke out and April 19, 1861, Adams county, Penn., was the scene of the most intense excitement. The rumor was that a lieutenant from the United States barracks, at Carlisle, had deserted and that he had been captured a short distance from Gettysburg and that a body of men from Baltimore was coming to his rescue. The people expected an assault upon the town. Guards were hastily armed and all the roads leading to the town were picketed. Here at that time the first experience of standing guard was realized, as upon that night Franklin Richards and a small number of students stood sentry on the Fairfield road. All through his college course Gettysburg and the vicinity was subject to alarms of the warring elements. It was not however until the spring of 1863 that the college was materially affected, and when the invasion of Pennsylvania was threatened the students enlisted and were mustered into the United States service for the emergency, Franklin Richards enlisted as a member of Company A, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment which was mustered into service in the latter part of May, 1863, and was returned to Gettysburg with orders to march to Cashtown and hold the mountain pass on the pike between Chambersburg and Gettysburg. This regiment, on June 26, 1863, marched out to obey orders and had not gone more than four miles when the advance guard of Gen. Early's corps was met. This regiment was the first to meet and contend with the rebels upon northern soil. After Gen. Lee had crossed the Potomac and the dangers of further invasion had passed, the regiment was discharged and in the fall of that year Franklin Richards resumed his college duties. In March, 1864, he entered the service of the United States Christian commission and was sent to Nashville, Tenn. From there he was sent to Knoxville, where the first diet kitchens were opened. He was also at Chattanooga, and Huntsville, Ala. In May he returned to college to complete his course and as soon as the final examinations were passed he was again commissioned by the United States Christian commission and sent to the Army of the Potomac then in front of Petersburg, Va. For six weeks he was in the general hospital near the headquarters of Gen. Grant, and returned to Gettysburg in time to take part in the commencement exercises and receive his diploma. Chambersburg, Penn., had been burned and fears were entertained that Gettysburg would again be raided. This interfered somewhat with the commencement though it was regularly held. He received the degree of A. B., and in 1867 the degree of A. M. was confirmed. After completing his college course he entered the first class of the new theological seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran church just opened at Philadelphia, Penn., and in the second year of his theological course he was called to take charge of the business management of the "Lutheran and Missionary" the chief and only English paper of the general council. He at the same time continued his theological studies and graduated with the first class in June, 1867. In the same month of that year he was ordained to the Gospel ministry by the ministerium of Pennsylvania of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Lebanon, Penn. He resigned his position on the paper desiring to give his whole time and attention to the profession for which he had qualified himself.

In July, 1867, as he was on his way to visit Wisconsin, an appointment was made to preach to a little handful of Lutherans in the city of Chicago. It resulted in his being called as pastor. This was the first and only English Lutheran organization in that city. The work of ingathering was commenced. Without a settled membership, without a church building, with no means at hand for the great undertaking, the active ministry of the young pastor was begun. By the kindness of Rev. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburg, Penn., the parlors of the little hospital near the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street, were opened for services. Permission was granted to put up a building for church purposes, on the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street, as it was of primary importance to have a church building, and it was begun in the fall of 1867. By slow degrees, as the money could be raised, the work pro-

gressed and at the beginning of 1871, the church, neat and tidy, well finished and furnished was completed and almost entirely paid for, with a membership which has increased from 10 to about 150. On October 9, 1871, occurred the great Chicago fire, the church edifice and all the members, with the exception of two families were entirely burned out, the pastor sharing the same fate, losing all his library, manuscripts and household furniture. Despair rested upon every heart. It seemed almost impossible to make a second attempt to build an English Lutheran church. Undaunted by the great calamity the pastor appealed for aid for his suffering people, and then sought the means to build up the congregation. He visited the different portions of the Lutheran church, spent the winter of 1871 and 1872, and the summer of the latter year in soliciting subscriptions and collected between $10,000 and $12,000. The lot on the southwest corner of Dearborn avenue and Erie street was purchased, a temporary frame building bought and moved on the lot. This building was neatly fitted up for worship and the congregation, so scattered, began to be drawn together. The work of ingathering was far more difficult now than it had been in the beginning. Conditions were all changed. Mr. Richards continued as pastor until September 1, 1873, when he resigned to the great regret of his many friends. The congregation is now known as the Trinity Lutheran church, and has since been removed to the corner of La Salle avenue and Elm street, where a beautiful Gothic stone structure is now owned by the congregation. On February 10, 1869, Rev. F. Richards married Miss Carrie L. Super, of Mansfield, Ohio. The ceremony was performed in the First Presbyterian church of that city, by Rev. H. W. Roth, D. D., of Pittsburg, Penn., an intimate college friend. This union was blessed with six children five sons and one daughter. The first dying in Chicago, March, 12, 1873, was buried in Mansfield, Ohio. After resigning the congregation in Chicago, Rev. Richards, accepted the position of assistant editor and business manager of the "Lutheran and Missionary," published in Philadelphia, Penn. He entered upon those duties in October, 1873, and then removed to that city, continuing in this position until November, 1876. In 1872, while yet pastor at Chicago, Ill., he received a call to become pastor of the Zanesville charge, but being engaged in the work of collecting the scattered people together and in soliciting funds for a church building, he could not leave, and declined the call. In May, 1876, Rev. W. P. Ruthrauff, pastor of the Zanesville charge, died, and in September of that year another call without a visit, was extended to the Rev. F. Richards which he accepted. In November of that year he moved to Zanesville, Ohio, and on the 26th day of that month entered upon the duties of pastor. After the long vacancy on account of the death of their former pastor, and the uncertainties of the future, the field was anything but encouraging and inspiring. The church edifice was dilapidated and unsightly; however the work of upbuilding was commenced. In the spring of 1878, after appropriate services, the old building was dismantled and torn away and a new building at once begun. The new gothic brick structure was commenced and on the first Sunday in Advent was solemnly dedicated. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. Laird, of Pittsburg, Penn. The same season in the congregation in Bush Creek township, a part of the Zanesville charge, and which Rev. Richards also served, a new building was erected and consecrated. Both of these church buildings were finished without incurring any indebtedness, the one in Zanesville costing about $8,000, and the one in Brush Creek, about $5,000. In 1881 Rev. Richards was appointed on the board of county visitors, by Judge W. H. Ball, of the common pleas court. He was elected president of the board, and such efficient service was done that a workhouse for the city and county was determined upon by the city council and county commissioners. When the board of directors was appointed for the organization and erection of a workhouse, Rev. Richards was appointed a member by the mayor of the city, held the office of president of the board of directors, and entered with zeal upon these duties. At his own expense he visited the work houses of Cleveland and Pittsburg and other reformatory institutions and gathered the ideas which are wrought out in the building and equipments of the Zanesville workhouse. He served for six years upon that board, and was for three years its president and for three years its secretary. He was also one of the founders of the Zanesville Ministerial association, and served as its president for several terms. He has been very active in the organization of the Pioneer and Historical society of Muskingum county, Ohio, and was appointed as one of the committee to revise this history as prepared by the Goodspeed Publishing Company. He has also been an active member of the Muskingum County Horticultural society and has delivered a number of addresses, some of which have been published in pamphlet form. He has also been president of the Muskingum County Bible society for a number of years. He has taken an active interest in the establishment of the Zanesville City hospital, delivering the address upon the dedication and formal opening of the institution. He is a member of the advisory committee of the board of managers. He was also appointed by the board of elections, a registrar of election for the Third ward of the city,

and for two years served in that capacity. Rev. F. Richards enjoys the distinction at present of being the pastor longest continued over any congregation in the city of Zanesville, as every congregation, English and German, Roman Catholic and Protestant, have changed their pastors one or more times. He has been pastor of St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran church longer than all his predecessors combined. In June he celebrated the quarto-centennial of his entrance upon the ministry and has only had the pastorial care of two charges during the time he has been in the ministry, Chicago, Ill., and Zanesville, Ohio. At the present, Rev. Richards is in the prime of life and the future promises him still more usefulness than in the years gone by. Without seeking any position either in the denomination of which he is a minister, or the community of which he is a citizen, yet he has fulfilled every duty that has been imposed upon him, with conscientious fidelity. Even by those with whom he differs in religion and politics he has won their respect by his candor and his being true to his own convictions. For sixteen years he has been a resident of Zanesville and for that length of time pastor of St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran church, located at the corner of Sixth and South streets.

Among the citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, long and favorably identified with its progress and development, is John Richards, farmer, Zanesville, whose biography will no doubt be read by old and young, for there is always an instinctive curiosity to know the truth and inner history of a man who has had such a close association with the affairs of this county from primitive date. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 1, 1826, and is the son of John and Mary C. (Dunlapp) Richards, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The father was a successful farmer, and died in Belmont county about 1828. The mother remained a widow and reared a family of seven children, giving each good educational advantages. Her death occurred in 1865. Her children were named in the order of their births as follows: Henry (deceased), Mary (died when young), Joseph D. (deceased), James, William, John and Robert. John Richards received his literary training in the common schools of the state, principally in the log school house of pioneer days, and at the tender age of eleven years he commenced to fight the battle of life for himself, as cook on a Muskingum river steamboat. This occupation he followed for four years after which he peddled patent medicines and notions for a year and then engaged as a laborer in the paper mill at Zanesville. Six or seven years later he had worked himself up from a common or day laborer to second manager and received a good salary. He remained in this business about six years longer and then embarked in the grocery business in Zanesville, continuing the same from 1856 until 1864. In the last named year he went to Pennsylvania and he was engaged in speculating in oil until 1866, when he returned to Muskingum county. He again embarked in the grocery business but one year later sold out his interest and moved to his present residence. He purchased a farm of 155 acres, and here he has one of the finest country homes to be found in this section of the county. The house is a two-story brick, is conveniently arranged, and, standing on an eminence, commands a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Richards was married in 1848 to Miss Jane Gourley of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Thomas and Catherine Gourley, natives of the Keystone state. Mr. and Mrs. Gourley moved to Iowa and there died, leaving five sons and four daughters. Mr. Richards' union was blessed by the birth of three children: Mary C., wife of John H. Allin, resides in Zanesville, Frances A., was born in 1852 and died in 1884, and John H., is married and is a farmer of Wayne township. Mr. Richards is a member of the I. O. O. F., Muskingum lodge No. 128 and Mrs. Richards is a member of the Baptist church of Zanesville. The family is well respected in the county.

Lewis Richards. There are in every community some persons who, on account of their industry and practical management of the affairs which fall to their lot, deserve special credit; and such is Mr. Richards, whose successful operations as a farmer are proverbial. He was born June 30, 1816, on Sunday creek, Athens county, Ohio, to Jacob and Catherine (Burley) Richards, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, a farmer by occupation, and a participant in the War of 1812. He inherited Dutch blood of his ancestors and many of the worthy traits of character of that people, among which may be mentioned thrift, industry and honesty. There was born to Jacob and Catherine Richards ten children: Lewis, Edward, Burley, Lyman, Harriet, Surzeleise, Alva, John, Clark and Eliza. He came to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1810, but soon after moved to Athens county and from Athens county to the Miami valley; after five years removed to Perry county where he died at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was of Irish and French lineage and was born in Pennsylvania. She removed to Zanesville, Ohio, with her parents at an early day and was called from life in this state at the age of eighty years. Lewis Richards spent his early life on his father's farm and attended school for a few months each year, by which means he obtained a practical education. He came to Muskingum county in 1823, but after a very short time returned to Perry county, where he remained until he had attained

his majority, when he once more turned his footsteps toward Muskingum county. After working by the month on the farm for one year, he conducted a pottery for about the same length of time and the three succeeding years he tilled the soil. At the end of this time he was compelled to give up farm life, owing to the delicate health of his wife and resumed the pottery business, which calling occupied his time and attention for thirteen years. In 1856 he purchased the farm on which he now resides and although it has been under cultivation for over 100 years, it is still exceedingly fertile land. He was married February 17, 1839, to Miss Phœbe Ann Beems who was born in Muskingum county near the village of Mount Sterling, May 15, 1823, her parents, Frederick and Elizabeth (Parrott) Beems, both natives of New Jersey and of Dutch descent. They came to Ohio in 1817 and here the father died in the sixty-eighth year of his age and the mother at the age of eighty-six. They were the parents of nine children: John born April 13, 1811, was married to Lucy Sullivan April 26, 1830; Mary born October 26, 1813, was married to James Turley December 12, 1831; Eliza born March 22. 1817, died February 25, 1827; Silas born February 22, 1819, married Jane Todd May 1, 1845; Frederick born March 20, 1829, died July 19, 1832; David born July 23, 1825. married Martha Martin July 16, 1846; Harriet born March 26, 1830, died December 20, 1841; William born April 3, 1833, married Mary Ann Rutledge July 14, 1855. To Lewis and Phœbe Ann (Beems) Richards, six children have been born: Alva born March 16, 1841, who was surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, Ohio Volunteers; Arthur born February 14, 1843, in 1861 enlisted in Thirty-second regiment, Ohio Volunteers and served to the close of the war; Dexter born April 21, 1859; Edward born April 6, 1851; Clara born May 15, 1845; and Augustine born September 16, 1847 and died August 23, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of over forty years' standing and he has been class-leader and one of the trustees for thirty years. He has been a member of the republican party every since it has been in existence.

Notwithstanding the rapid growth of the agricultural affairs of the county in the last few years, and the progressive ideas advanced, Richard Rider, Roseville, Ohio, has kept thoroughly apace with the times, and is considered one of the leading farmers of his section. His father, Adam Rider, was a native of Maryland and a descendant of German ancestors, his mother coming from that country to this when but a child. In 1802 Adam Rider married Miss Sarah Bond, also of Maryland, and in 1806 they went by wagons to Muskingum county, Ohio, the mother carrying the youngest child, Adam Jr., in her arms while riding a horse most of the distance. Mr. Rider located on a farm in what was then Brush Creek, but now Clay township, and there resided until his death, April 15, 1855, when seventy-five years of age. His estimable wife had passed away December 7, 1849. He served in the War of 1812. The children born to this union are named as follows: John, Edward, Adam, Mathias, Richard, Charles and Ellen. Richard Rider, the subject of this memoir, was born June 2, 1816, on the old homestead, near Roseville, Ohio, which was then in a thick wilderness. He remained with his father until twenty-three years of age, and received his education in the subscription schools of that day. On November 15, 1835, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Wonn, who was born December 1, 1819, and shortly afterward, by the kindness of his father, received 160 acres, upon which he still resides. But this was not then the beautifully cultivated farm of to-day; instead, the hills were covered with woods, on which has been expended much hard labor. Like his father, Mr. Rider holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he united in 1842, and is one of the most worthy and able supporters of this church. He was formerly an old line whig in his political views, and it is hardly worth mentioning that he is a republican and a warm supporter of his party. Although Mr. Rider was not a soldier in the Civil war, the family was represented by his two sons, Adam and Frank, the latter coming out at the close without a scratch. Mr. and Mrs. Rider's union was blessed by the birth of ten children, one dying in infancy. The others were named as follows: Francis M., born October 6, 1840; John E., born March 5, 1843; Horatio A., born August 10, 1844; William E., born March 24, 1847; Ellen E., born May 8, 1849; Sarah C., born December 31, 1851; Richard H. and Robert F., born December 22, 1855, and Margaret J., born August 28, 1859. John, William and Sarah have passed away. Mrs. Rider's parents, William and Elizabeth Wonn, came to Muskingum county, Ohio, in a very early day (about 1800), and here she received her education in the subscription schools. She united with the Methodist Episcopal church when but seventeen years of age, and has ever been happy in her belief. She is of German and Irish descent.

Francis M. Rider, commissioner of Muskingum county, Ohio, and a representative citizen of this section of the country, is a member of one of the pioneer families of the county, and was born on October 6, 1840. He is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Wonn) Rider, who were born in this county in 1816 and 1818, respectively. The pa-

ternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Adam Rider, a native of Maryland, who came directly from that state to Ohio in the early days of the present century. Francis M. Rider obtained a thorough knowledge of farming in his youthful days, but also succeeded in obtaining a common-school education, which he has since put to a practical use. When the war of the Rebellion opened, personal considerations were cast aside and he at once enlisted in defense of the "stars and stripes," becoming a member of Company G, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, and for four long years he fought in defense of his country and for the downfall of the "stars and bars." He was honorably discharged in 1865, and upon his return home he engaged in farming, which has been his life occupation, and for which he seems admirably adapted. He is the owner of a fine tract of land, containing 321 acres, situated in Clay and Newton townships, which farm is well managed and yields a paying annual income. Mr. Rider is a republican of many years' standing, and has held the positions of trustee and assessor in the township of his nativity, and since 1888 has held the office of county commissioner, being honored with a renomination August 22, 1891, and elected at the following election by a substantial majority. He is an ideal public official, and is, without doubt, one of the ablest commissioners the county has ever had. He is faithful to every trust, is very energetic, and his efforts in improving the county have been thoroughly appreciated. He is a member of Axline post No. 290, of the G. A. R.; Zanesville lodge No. 114 of the I. and P. Order of Elks; and Cannel lodge No. 437, of the K. of P. Miss Melia Maddox, of this county, became his wife in 1870.

Joseph Riley, farmer, Frazeysburg, Ohio. Among the prominent pioneer families of Muskingum county, Ohio, the Rileys take a foremost place. Joseph Riley's grandfather, William Riley, came from the north of Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He emigrated to America at a period antedating the Revolutionary war, served as a soldier in the struggle for independence, and was under Mad Anthony Wayne, against the Indians. He was married in the Old Dominion and became the father of seven children: John, William, Mariah, Robert, Hannah, Polly and Samuel. When an old man he came to Muskingum county, Jackson township, Ohio, and settled north of Frazeysburg. He brought all his family with him except Samuel, and lived to be quite aged. He had been wounded when a soldier and always felt the effect of this. He lived the life of a true Christian and was honored and respected. His son Samuel, father of our subject, was born in Washington county, Penn., October 30, 1796, received but little education, and came to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1813. He married Miss Anna K. McDonald, daughter of Joseph McDonald, who was originally from Ireland. After coming to the United States the latter settled in Muskingum county, Ohio, and was among the early pioneers. The Catholic church now stands on the land which was part of his farm. He was a Presbyterian and an elder in the same for many years. He was the prime mover in building the old log Presbyterian church, the first in the township, and Mrs. Riley, when a girl, cooked for the men who built the church. Mr. McDonald's children were Margaret, Anna K., Rev. John (Presbyterian minister), and James. Mr. McDonald lived to be an old man and was well respected. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riley were born nine children—George, Mariah, John, Joseph, Aaron, Alexander, Charles, Emily and Eliza are those who lived to grow to maturity. Mr. Riley settled on the farm now occupied by his son Charles, and as there was but little of the land cleared at that time he went actively to work to make improvements. He soon accumulated a handsome property and owned at the time of his death, which occurred on the 17th of September 1879, over 400 acres of excellent land. He began with nothing, and all that he accumulated was the result of his own industry and good management. In politics he was a republican and a strong Union man during the war, sending three of his sons to fight for their country. Aaron enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, served three years and was in many battles. Charles was in an Ohio regiment. Alexander also served three years. Mr. Riley was a man well known and respected among the old pioneers. His son, Joseph Riley, was born June 25, 1833, on the farm in Muskingum township, and received an ordinary education in the district schools. On the 8th of September, 1864, he married Miss Frances Spencer, who was born on the 15th of July, 1842, and who was the daughter of Wilson and Sarah (Cole) Spencer. Wilson Spencer was the son of Foreman Spencer, who was of the early settlers of Muskingum township [See sketch of Joseph Spencer.] To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Riley were born eight children: Wilson, Sarah K., Odessa, Joseph E., Orie F., Rose F., Laura S. and John T. After his union Mr. Riley settled on land purchased from his father, and gave his entire attention to tilling the soil. He is a prominent man of the county and is enterprising and industrious. He has educated his children and Orie F., after graduating from the high school in Frazeysburg, is attending school at Ada, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are descendants of pioneer stock, and are held in high esteem by all.

Henry Roberts settled in Muskingum county,

Ohio, in 1814, but was born in Loudoun county, Va., his father, John Roberts, being a native of New Jersey. While a resident of his native state Henry Roberts was married to Phœbe Johnson, and in the year above mentioned he and his family came to the "Buckeye state" in wagons, driven across the mountains. After farming on rented land the first season, he purchased some land of a settler, and as he was the owner of seven horses, one of which was an exceptionally good one, he traded it for forty bushels of corn. The land on which he settled was his home throughout his life, and there he and his wife reared the following family of children: John (deceased), who served in the War of 1812; Elizabeth (deceased); Lucinda (deceased); Linda (deceased); Charles (deceased); William, Manley, Harrison and Mary Ann, the last three named being also dead. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were consistent Christians, taking an active interest in the cause and upbuilding of religion, and reared their children in this faith, all of whom became, as men and women, devout Christians. Mr. Roberts died at the age of seventy-seven years, his wife departing this life when eighty years of age. William Roberts was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1809, on the 7th of March, and was five years of age when his parents came to Ohio, and is the only one of their children now living. He grew up in a manner common to the sons of pioneer parents, and during the three or four weeks that he was permitted to attend school throughout the year, he acquired a rudimentary education. He was married to Miss Nancy Potts, daughter of Isaiah and Elizabeth Potts of Virginia, and by her became the father of the following children: Henry H., Phœbe E., Mary C., Naomi I., Leroy A., Nancy J., William B., Amos A., Lyman C., Cordelia F. and Cyrus M. Leroy was a member of Company B, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and entered the federal army during the early part of the war. He took part in the bloody battle of Shiloh, but was afterward taken ill from exposure, which resulted in his death. He was also in the battle of Fort Donelson. Mr. Roberts has been a resident of this county ever since his first location, with the exception of a few years spent in Morgan county, and is now enjoying the fruits of a well spent life. He was converted to Christianity in his early life and has steadily pursued his way onward and upward, and has held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church for the past sixty-three years. During all this time he has been active in church work, and has taken a leading part in worthy enterprises. In all his transactions with his fellowmen he has been actuated by the highest principles of manhood, and the high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors and friends testifies in an eloquent manner as to the nobility of his mind and heart. In early life he was a whig, but since the death of that party he has supported the principles of the republican party at all important elections.

William Robison, the father of John Robison, Dresden, Ohio, was a Scotch-Irishman. He was born in County Antrim, Ballyknock, Ireland, where he learned the weaver's trade, and when a young man of about twenty-four, in 1814, came to America, first settling in New Brunswick. He was born prior to 1790, the exact date is not known. He remained in New Brunswick seven years when he married Miss Holden and to them was born one child. Both mother and child died in New Brunswick. While there, Mr. Robison worked in a lumber mill and he came to the United States in 1822, settling in Philadelphia. Here he lived three years and ran an establishment for weaving linen and employed several hands. The old receipts for money paid out and contracts of apprentices are still preserved in the family. Mr. Robison married in Philadelphia, Isabel Johnson, also of Scotch-Irish descent, and they had three children: John, James (died when three years of age) and Thomas (died when ten years of age). About 1825 Mr. Robison went to Pittsburg, where he followed weaving and in 1828 came to Muskingum county with Thomas Morrison. They bought together 160 acres of land of Robert George, which they divided equally between them. A small clearing was on the land which fell to Morrison and a hewed-log house on Mr. Robison's share. This land constituted a part of the farm now belonging to the subject of this sketch. Mr. Robison brought his family and household goods in wagons and lived in the log cabin for about twelve years and then built a hewed-log cabin, which was afterward covered with siding and in which his son John now lives. There was not a stick cut on the ground when Mr. Robison settled on it and he cut his farm out of the heavy timber and made a good home. The deed for his land is dated March 28, 1829, and is from Robert George, for 77.5 acres, the sum paid for it being $150. The original deed is the United States government dated October 2, 1826, to Robert George. Mr. and Mrs. Robison were members of the Reformed Presbyterian church, which he had joined at Pittsburg in 1828. He was ruling elder for nearly twenty-eight years, and assisted with his means to build the church. He possessed a remarkable constitution and was sick but little in his life and attained the good old age of over one hundred years. John Robison, his son, was born in Philadelphia, October 2, 1828, and was one year old when his father brought him to this county. He received a common-school education, married at the

age of twenty-eight years, Catherine J. McKee, daughter of James and Isabel (Crawford) McKee. The father was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came with his father, James McKee Sr., to America. They were among the first settlers of Coshocton county. James McKee Sr., was the father of Thomas, George, Daniel, Catherine, Nellie, Sarah, Patrick, Gilbert, James, Isabel and Jane. He died at a good old age in Coshocton county. James McKee Jr., lived to the age of seventy-one years and was the father of nine children: Catherine J., James, Thomas, George, Gilbert, Sarah A., John Robert and Isabell. Mr. McKee was a member of the Old School Presbyterian church and an elder for many years. John Robison, after his marriage remained on the home farm, and by industry and good business management has accumulated 300 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Robison are the parents of six children: Sarah A. (died an infant); Isabel E. was a graduate of Geneva college, Northwood, Ohio, and married Rev. H. W. Reed of Westmoreland county, Penn., a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian church (she died after five years of married life, March 29, 1886, aged twenty-nine years. She was a lady of culture and refinement and possessed many virtues); Mary J. died when four years of age; Eliza C. died an infant; Sarah M. (a young lady at home), and William M. (who married Sarah R. Spencer, daughter of John Spencer of Muskingum township). [See sketch.] In politics Mr. Robison takes no active part, owing, as he declares, to the State's immoral constitition, but he takes an active part in having good schools and has held the office of school director for several terms. Mr. and Mrs. Robison are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church and he has been an elder for twenty years. He is a practical farmer and substantial citizen, owning besides his farm real estate at Trinway. The son, William M., resides on the new and commodious farm residence on part of the home ground. Mr. Robison is one of the representative men of this county.

Thomas Rose, Frazeysburg, Ohio. Thomas Rose's great grandfather, William Rose, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America at a period antedating the Revolution, serving in that war under George Washington. His wife had died in the old country and he brought his two children, a son and daughter, with him to America. He landed in Baltimore and traveled on horseback, carrying his children in the saddle bags, to Bedford county, near Bedford springs, and there passed the remainder of his days. He was a Protestant in religion. His son, Thomas, was the grandfather of our subject and was small enough to ride in one of the saddle bags when he went with his father to Bedford county, Penn. He was a tanner by trade and also followed farming to some extent. He served in the War of 1812, and was badly wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane, shot in the leg and crippled for life. He married Miss Mary Kenton, a relative of the famous lieutenant, Simon Kenton. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rose were the parents of six children: Henry, Allen, James, Alexander, Mary and Jane. Mr. Rose owned two farms, and was a substantial man. He was upright and honorable and well respected. His son and our subject's father, Allen Rose, was born in Bedford county, Penn., received a common-school education and learned the shoemaker's trade. He visited Steubensville, Ohio, entered a home, and soon after married Miss Ann Blackburn, daughter of Thomas Blackburn. The fruits of this union were three children: Thomas, William and Allen. In 1828 Mr. Rose came with his family to Ohio and settled in Knox county, where he resided one year, after which he moved to Richland county. There he resided until killed at the raising of a log barn in 1831, when endeavoring to save the lives of other men by stopping a falling log. He worked very hard and during the short time he had lived in Richland county he had cleared up a good portion of sixty acres. In his religious views he was a Presbyterian. His wife was a Quakeress and lived to be seventy-four years of age. Thomas Rose, his son, was born in Bedford county, Penn., August 28, 1824; received a common-school education, and learned the blacksmith trade. He was but four years old when he was brought to Ohio by his parents, and he was therefore reared in the wilderness. During his early days he was accustomed to all the privations and vicissitudes of pioneer life and grew up strong and hardy. At the age of eighteen he left home and worked at his trade at Mount Vernon, Ohio, for three years. After this he worked at different places, and in 1849 was married to Miss Rebecca A. Ledner, daughter of Christian and Margaret Ledner, of Licking county, Ohio. Mr. Ledner was a farmer and a native of Germany. He first settled in Maryland and then in Licking county, Ohio, in 1848. He was noted far and wide as one of the first class agriculturists. In 1857 he was elected justice of the peace and served three terms. To Mr. and Mrs. Rose were born seven children: Charles, Almira (died at the age of fifteen years), Alvina (died at the age of four months), George W., Mary E. (died at the age of ten years), John W. and Leonard (died in infancy). After marriage Mr. Rose settled down at Boston, Licking county, and in 1866 he went to Illinois, settling in Gillespie, Macoupin county, where he resided until 1878. In the spring of the following year he came to Muskingum county, Ohio, and has since been a resident of Frazeysburg. He is well respected and liked there, and has held the position

of mayor of Frazeysburg eight years. In politics he is a stanch democrat. He is one of the charter members of New Home lodge No. 338, Hanover, Ohio, and is now a member of Frazeysburg lodge No. 490, having been secretary of this lodge since 1886. Mr. Rose is a substantial business man and owns considerable real estate in Frazeysburg. He is now sixty-eight years of age, is still hale and hearty, and can do a hard day's work at blacksmithing. He does as much work now as he did twenty years ago, has never had a severe spell of sickness, and has a wonderfully strong constitution. Unaided, and by his own exertions, he has made all his property, and stands high in the estimation of all as an honest, upright citizen. When young Mr. Rose was a very powerful man, even among the hardy pioneers, and was considered the strongest man in his locality. He has always been a total abstainer from spirituous liquors, and when young was pointed out as almost the only exception among the young men. He attributes his good health to his early pioneer training, principally. His son, Charles, married Miss Henrietta English and is settled on a farm in Illinois. John W. married Miss Ann Settles, has one child, Mary, and resides at Granville, Ohio. Simon Kenton, spoken of above, was one of America's most noted Indian fighters and hunters, and was a man of great physical strength and endurance.

The grandparents of Samuel L. Rutledge, postmaster, Hopewell, Ohio, James and Mary Rutledge were natives of Fermanagh county, Ireland, but at an early date came to America, first locating at New York, but subsequently in Guernsey county, Ohio, where both received their final summons. Their son, George, was born in the year 1815, on the ocean, while his parents were on the voyage to America. Early in life he was apprenticed to the tanner's trade, and when eighteen years of age he was married to Miss Susannah Shutt. In 1831 he and his family moved to Mount Sterling, Hopewell township, Muskingum county, and there Mr. Rutledge purchased a tannery plant which he carried on until his death in 1865. To his marriage were born the following children: Mary A., Margaret J., John W., Samuel L. (subject), George W., Sarah E. and Thomas C. Samuel L. Rutledge remained at home, assisting in the tannery and attending the district school until 1869, when he entered the academy at Pleasantville, Fairfield county, Ohio, graduating from the same in 1872. He took a post academic course, which gave him the privilege of graduating in any college in the state in one year. Returning home, he went from there to Jacksonburg, Ind., where he taught school for ten years. Returning to Mount Sterling, he has since been engaged in teaching school. January, 1890, he was appointed postmaster at that place and holds that position at the present time. He was elected justice of the peace April, 1891, and was appointed notary public under Gov. Campbell. He was school examiner for the county from 1884 to 1887, and discharged the duties of that position in a creditable and satisfactory manner. For the last ten years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a stanch republican, and socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He was married in 1876 to Miss Bessie, daughter of Dr. —— Hood, and two children were born to this union: Jennie M., born December 25, 1878, and Georgiana, born February 24, 1882. Mrs. Rutledge died May 29, 1886, and Mr. Rutledge's second marriage was on January 25, 1889, to Miss Dosie Morgan, who was born June 2, 1868, and whose parents, Thomas W. and Virginia (Anderson) Morgan, were early settlers of Muskingum county. Mr. Morgan was born in 1823.

John Sandel, the deceased husband of Mrs. Christina Sandel, Otsego, Ohio, was born in Adams township, Muskingum county, and was the son of Valentine Sandel, who came from Germany at an early date. He was the father of nine children: Jacob, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Casper, Christian (who died a soldier in the Civil war), Martin, Valentine and George. Valentine Sandel was a member of the Lutheran church, and lived to be over seventy years of age, a respected and honored citizen and farmer. John Sandel, his son, and the husband of our subject, was born March 13, 1832, received a common-school education and learned the carpenter's trade as well as farming. He married October 26, 1865, at the age of twenty-eight years, Christina Klein, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Moser) Klein. Jacob Klein was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and was the son of Christian Klein, a farmer and the father of four children: Christian, William, Jacob and Christina. Christian Klein was a man of property in "the Fatherland." Jacob Klein came to America about 1826, at the age of twenty-one, and to Zanesville, where he worked at his trade of a shoemaker, which he had learned in Germany. He had a common-school education in Germany, and in Zanesville married Catherine Moser, daughter of Daniel Moser. To them were born ten children, nine of whom lived to maturity: Louise, Christina, Jacob, William, Matilda, George, Christian, Albert and Alice. In 1852 Mr. Klein moved to Adams township and settled on a farm where he still resides at the age of seventy-eight years. The farm where he settled belonged to his wife's father, Daniel Moser, who also came from Germany about 1835, and owned a farm of 120 acres. Daniel Moser was the father of four children: Philip, Catherine, Adam and Louisa, and lived to be

seventy years of age. He was an industrious farmer, a member of the Lutheran church, and was a potter by trade in the old country. Jacob Klein was also a member of the Lutheran church, had always been a good citizen and an honorable and industrious man. After his marriage Mr. John Sandel settled on the farm now occupied by his widow. He worked at his trade of a carpenter for about fifteen years, renting his farm. Before his marriage he was a soldier in the Civil war, in Company A, One Hundred and Second regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was enrolled August 12, 1862, for three years. He was honorably discharged May 28, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by reason of injury received while in the line of duty in the United States service, having been wounded in the foot at the battle of Athens. Mr. Sandel became a prosperous farmer and respected citizen. His farm consisted of 160 acres. Both he and his wife were prominent members of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Sandel held the office of elder and church trustee. He was always connected with the church in some office. In politics he was a democrat, and died at the age of fifty-one years, November 16, 1887. When the war broke out he did not hesitate to offer his services and life to his country, and was true to his duty. His name always stood on the roll of honor. His widow has ably managed the farm since his death, having kept it free from debt, and besides has made some money, which success speaks well for her business ability and management. She is a sincere Christian and a woman of high character, well regarded by her neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Sandel kindly took to rear a little three-year-old girl, Floretta M. Stiner, whose mother had died, and have cared for her as though she were their own. Since Mr. Sandle's death she has grown still more into the affections of Mrs. Sandel, who gives her all a mother's love and care, and is giving her a good education and bringing her up to be a capable and Christian woman. She is a very bright and attractive child.

Robert M. Saup, the superintendent of the Zanesville city water works, has proven himself the right man on the right place, and has the confidence and respect of all right-minded citizens. He was born in Zanesville in 1847 to Anthony Saup, a native of France, who came to America when a young man, first locating in New York and about 1830 in Zanesville. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and at once began following this business, which he continued until his death in 1856. He was married in the city of New York to Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of that state, whose parents lived to a very advanced age, dying at the ages of one hundred and four and one hundred and three years, father and mother respectively. To Anthony and Elizabeth Saup five sons and three daughters were born: Robert M., the subject of this sketch, being the seventh in order of birth. He grew to maturity and received a thorough education in parochial schools, but about the age of fourteen years he went to Cairo, Ill., where he had a brother engaged in the mercantile business, and remained with him for some time. He afterward started out for himself, accepting a position as cabin boy on a Mississippi river steamer, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, in which capacity he served for about three years. He then returned to Zanesville and for a short time thereafter worked in the rolling mills, but in 1864 enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, at which time he was only seventeen years of age, and had a hard time to pass muster, owing to his youthful appearance. He was sent with his regiment to Maryland Heights and from there to Baltimore, thence to Bush river and was there placed on garrison duty. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the service and returned to Zanesville, where he engaged in cabinet making, to which business he gave his time and attention until 1885, when he was appointed superintendent of the city water works, which position he has since filled. Some important improvements have been made in the system under his supervision, and he is a gentleman of the highest standing in social and business circles. In 1868 he married Miss Alevia Carlow, a native of Zanesville, and by her he is the father of three sons and three daughters. The family are members of the Catholic church, and he belongs to the G. A. R. and is a democrat, politically.

R. D. Schultz, one of the popular and most successful business men of Zanesville, was born in that city, January 7, 1839. He is a son of William and Evaline (Darlinton) Schultz, natives of Winchester, Va. In 1853 the father established the soap factory at Zanesville and operated it successfully until 1866, when his son, R. D., and John Hoge purchased and have since operated it. The father died, in 1870, at the age of seventy, but the mother is still living, is seventy-three years of age, and makes her home in Zanesville with our subject. The latter received rather limited educational advantages, never having attended school a day after he was fifteen years of age, and on October 5, 1864, he was married to Miss Sarah Van Horne, a native of Zanesville, and daughter of Bernard Van Horne. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz' union resulted in the birth of two children: Bernard V. H. and William D. Mr. Schultz died in 1869. The opera house in Zanesville, one of the finest buildings in the city, was built by Mr. Schultz, and was opened January

22, 1880. Mr. Schultz is an enthusiastic Mason, and has taken all the degrees in the Ancient York rite, also all the Consistory degrees up to and including the 32d. He also has taken the Shrine degree. He is treasurer of his commandery, and holds the same position in the Masonic Hall association. He is a director in the First National bank, and president of the Economy Building association. He owns 400 acres of land in Wayne township, Muskingum county, and is one of the representative citizens of this county. In politics he advocates the principles of the democrats.

Ernest Scott, county recorder, Zanesville, Ohio. Among Muskingum county's self-made, enterprising and successful citizens, none deserves more favorable mention than the subject of this sketch, Ernest Scott, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, December 11, 1846. He is a son of Bernard and Josephine A. (Guille) Scott, the mother a daughter of Dr. Augusta Guille, and a native of France. The father was born in Baltimore, Md., and is of Irish origin. He was a mechanic by trade, and died on board a steamboat on the Ohio river, in 1850, of cholera. The mother survived until 1886. They were the parents of one child besides our subject—Caroline E., wife of John C. Dixon. Ernest Scott came to Muskingum county in 1854, and attended the public schools, but subsequently entered the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., and Lebanon (Ohio) university. He then followed teaching school for several years, but this was after he returned from the army. In February, 1863, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Ohio cavalry, and was in a number of engagements. He was at White House Landing, battle of the Wilderness, siege of Petersburg and the explosion of the mine at the last-named place. He was wounded, thirteen days after this battle, while on picket duty, by a gunshot through the breast and right arm, and was in the hospital for five months. He was then put on hospital duty on board the steamer "J. K. Barnes," which plied on the Atlantic between northern and southern ports, carrying sick and wounded soldiers. He remained in this position for six months, and then, on July 20, 1865, was discharged. He returned to Zanesville, as stated before, attended the schools, and taught the young idea how to shoot. After leaving the schoolroom he traveled for three or four years, going as far west as the Rocky mountains, and visiting many points in the South. After returning he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a short time, then removing to Zanesville, soon after which he received an appointment in the postoffice as letter carrier, in which capacity he served about five years, being under two presidential administrations. Then was in the employ of T. F. Spangler & Co., in the real estate business, in which business he was engaged when elected to his present office, in 1888, and re-elected in 1891. He is an able and efficient officer, and discharges the duties of his present position in a very efficient manner. He has been twice married, the second time, in 1879, to Miss Louisa Sandle, daughter of Jacob Sandle, of Perry township. The fruits of this union are two interesting children: Viola G. and Nellie B. Mr. Scott is a member of the Hazlett post No. 81, G. A. R., and is senior vice-commander. He is also a member of Muskingum lodge, of I. O. O. F. and the society of B. P. O. E., No. 114.

William Senior (deceased) was engaged in the manufacture of woolen, and was a member of the firm of L. Rambo & Co., of Dresden, Ohio. He was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., February 17, 1831, a son of George and Mary (Wadsworth) Senior, natives of England, the former dying in 1866 and the latter in 1854 at Mount Vernon, Ohio. The maternal grandfather, Jonathan Wadsworth, was born in England and came to the United States, becoming one of the early woolen manufacturers of the "Empire state." He died in Richmond, Va., when over eighty years of age. In the state of New York, William Senior spent his earliest days, but later became a resident of Pennsylvania and in 1853 first located in the town of Dresden, which has been his permanent place of abode since 1858. He became a member of the firm of L. Rambo & Co. in 1871, and their large and growing business testifies to their standing in the community and to the excellence of their product. The reliability of their goods and the exceedingly reasonable price at which they sell them has made their establishment well known and popular. Mr. Senior was married in 1855 to Miss Bell Nye, who died September 27, 1888, and August 1 of the following year he took for his second wife Miss Amelia Cresap, who died December 8, 1891. Mr. Senior was a republican politically, was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder, and belonged to the I. O. O. F. His only son by his first marriage was born in Circleville, Ohio, October 17, 1856, and died in Dresden, January 16, 1880. He graduated in June, 1878, from Wooster university and in September, 1878, entered Princeton Theological seminary at Princeton, N. J. He was one of the brightest students in the institution, and his death was a sad blow to all who knew him as well as to his parents. Mr. Senior has a daughter, now Mrs. J. L. Adams of Sheffield, Ala. Mr. Senior was a model man of business for besides being enterprising, shrewd and practical, he was strictly honorable. He died December 31, 1891.

John D. Shaw, Frazeysburg, Ohio, is one of the large farmers and land owners of Cass township, Muskingum county. The family in America first

settled in Maryland in old colonial times. William Shaw, the grandfather, came from Maryland, was one of the pioneer hunters and made his headquarters near Dresden on the Muskingum river, making a business of hunting and trapping game and fur-bearing animals, with which this county then abounded. His children remembered were Elias, John, Lydia and Sarah and one whose name is forgotten married into the Burch family. Elias Shaw, one of the sons and the father of our subject, was born in Maryland and came to Muskingum county when a young man. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and served under Gen. Cass. He married Harriet Deakin of Maryland, and to them were born four children: Letitia, John D., Philenia and William Francis. Mr. Shaw settled in Cass township above Dresden where Trinway now stands. He was a member of the Baptist church and in politics an old line whig, later a republican and a union man during the war. He lived to be seventy-two years of age. One son, Frank, was in the First Illinois Cavalry regiment and served five years during the war, taking part in many battles. John D. Shaw another son was born November 28, 1828, where the town of Trinway now stands. He can remember a great many things pertaining to the old pioneer life. He received a common-school education in the old log schoolhouse, of those days and early learned to work on the farm. When but seven years of age he went to live with Squire James Morgan, a prominent farmer of the township, and remained with him until he was eighteen years of age. He continued to do farm work until twenty-four years of age, when he married Mary E. Morgan, December 2, 1852, a widow of Washington Morgan, and the daughter of Spencer Lake of Coshocton county. By this marriage Mr. Shaw became the father of three children: George (died when twenty-three years of age) and Perry L. (died when sixteen years of age). This wife died, and November 27, 1888, Mr. Shaw married Cecil Dorsey, daughter of Joseph Dorsey. [See sketch of A. C. Dorsey and Benjamin Dorsey for early history of Dorsey family.] Both Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Old School Baptist church, and in politics he is a stanch republican. Mr. Shaw and son by industry and hard labor have succeeded in accumulating considerable property and now own 800 acres and have excellent buildings. His son, Joseph Francis, has an elegant and substantial farm residence near his father.

Capt. Joseph Shaw, president of the board of trade of Zanesville, and secretary and manager of the Muskingum Coffin company, is a keen, intelligent business man, thoroughly conversant with all the requirements of the trade. The Muskingum Coffin company was established in Zanesville in 1881, and incorporated August 24 of that year with Mr. Shaw as secretary and manager. The company annually manufactures over $100,000 worth of burial goods and gives employment to about sixty hands. Mr. Shaw was born in Newburg, N. Y., May 27, 1840, and the same year his parents, Joseph and Mary (Williams) Shaw, came to Muskingum county and settled upon a farm in Harrison township. This farm was unimproved and they immediately set to work to clear and make a home. Joseph Shaw, Sr., was an Englishman by birth and after emigrating to America located in New York where he followed his trade, that of a weaver. There he married Miss Mary Williams, a native of the Empire state, and they afterward came to Ohio, where the father followed his trade in connection with farming, often weaving flax and wool for the early pioneers' home-made clothing. He died in Harrison township in 1851, when fifty-one years of age. His widow afterward removed to Zanesville and died there in 1884 in her seventy-ninth year. Two children were the fruits of this union: Joseph (our subject), and George W. Shaw, a hardware merchant of Zanesville, Ohio. Joseph Shaw, Jr., spent his early boyhood upon the farm attending the district schools, and had for one of his teachers the late President James A. Garfield. The schoolhouse was a primitive log building with slab seats, and a single desk, extending around the room and resting on pegs driven into the logs, furnished a writing desk for the pupils. At the age of twelve years young Shaw removed with his mother to Zanesville and began attending the public schools of that city. Later he entered the old Putnam academy, graduated, and then apprenticed himself to Dr. Ezra Dillon, an early physician and druggist of Zanesville, and began fitting himself for an apothecary. About two years later he accepted a clerkship at Dresden, Ohio, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, when the whole North began to realize the peril of our country, Mr. Shaw, on April 24, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Third Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served until he was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 24 of the same year, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. On October 16, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company F, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry; was promoted to sergeant in November of that year, to first or orderly sergeant in January, 1862, quartermaster-sergeant in June, 1863; re-enlisted as a veteran in January, 1864; was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster in November of the same year, and as such was attached to the First brigade, First division of the Twenty-fourth Army corps. In December of the year 1864 Mr. Shaw was further honored by a captain's commission. During his military career, Capt. Shaw was in active service,

participating in the numerous battles and marches of his regiment, and was honorably discharged, August 23, 1865. Returning to Zanesville he embarked in mercantile pursuits, having purchased a drug store in which he had previously served as an apprentice, continuing the same until 1881. In 1861 Capt. Shaw wedded Miss Amanda A. Marshall, by whom he is the father of seven children. In politics he is a republican, a member of the Odd Fellows and G. A. R. fraternities, and he and family are attendants of the Putnam Presbyterian church, of Zanesville.

The bar of Muskingum county, Ohio, has no more worthy or prominent member than Arthur J. Sheppard, for besides possessing a brilliant mind, great powers of observation and discriminating judgment, he has devoted many hours to the study of his profession and is, without doubt, one of the best-read lawers of the county. He was born at Irville, this county, to Hon. John B. and Rebecca (Bonham) Sheppard, the former of whom was born at Irville April 7, 1828, and the latter in Jackson township, of this county, in December, 1824. Hon. John B. Sheppard began the practice of law in Zanesville in 1868, continuing with distinguished ability until 1873, when he was elected to the general assembly of the state as a democrat, during which time he proved himself an able and incorruptible legislator. Since the close of his term of office he has resided upon a farm in Licking township, this county. His father, Rev. Lenox Sheppard, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1784, and was called from life in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1849. He was a "circuit rider" of the Methodist church and was one of the powerful preachers of his day. The Sheppard family first became known in this county in 1815, coming thither from Westmoreland county, Penn. The maternal grandfather, Rev. Zachariah Bonham, was born in Virginia, but in 1812 became a resident of Muskingum county, Ohio, and, like Lenox Sheppard, was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of this region. He died in this county at a ripe old age. Arthur J. Sheppard was given the advantages of the common schools and the schools of Zanesville in his youth, after which he taught school for some time. After having thoroughly fitted himself for the practice of law, by much desultory study, he was admitted to the bar in 1878 and has since been an active practitioner. He devotes the energies of his heart and mind to the successful conduct of his cases, and never allows the interests of his clients to suffer if careful attention to every detail can prevent it. He is a member of Cyrene commandery of the A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the B. & P. order of Elks.

Peter C. Shroyer was born in the township in which he is now living, on the 30th of July, 1839, a son of Christian and Catharine (Werts) Shroyer, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1801 and Loudoun county, Va., respectively. The father was one of eleven children born to Philip and Mariah (Stotts) Shroyer. He was about the seventh child, and after reaching manhood he settled on the farm where his son, the subject of this sketch, now resides, in 1808. Christian Shroyer and his wife were both earnest members of the Lutheran church. Philip Shroyer was the first to settle on a farm in Salem township, coming to this region from Pennsylvania with an ox team and a team of horses, often having to cut a wagon way through the woods. The grandfather died on his farm, the father in 1839 and the grandmother a short time before. To Philip Shroyer and wife the following children were born: Adam, Philip, Abram, Jacob, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Christian, William, Andrew, and Catherine. Christian Shroyer was about six years of age when he came to this county, was brought up on a farm and obtained a fair education in the neighboring schools. At the age of twenty-four years he was married, and his union was blessed in the birth of the following named children: Solomon and Jacob, who died when young; Susan M., (Mrs. S. H. Hardy); Helen (Mrs. Hamilton); Matilda (Mrs. Shrigley); Elizabeth, who died in early childhood; Peter C.; Malinda C. (Mrs. Edwards); Mary A. (Mrs. Stewart); John O., who is a farmer residing in Adamsville, and Eliza J. (Mrs. C. H. Bucker), living on the home place, are twins. The father of these children died in this county in 1867. He was a well-to-do farmer, and at his death was the owner of 600 acres of land, all of which was the result of his own endeavors. He was upright and honorable in every particular and was highly respected by the citizens of Muskingum county. Politically he was a Democrat. His wife was a daughter of Peter Werts and was an earnest member of the Lutheran church. She died on the 19th of April, 1888, at which time she was eighty-three years of age. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch and his eldest sons were soldiers in the War of 1812. Peter C. Shroyer spent his youth on his father's farm and in attending the common schools near his home, and at the age of twenty-two years he began farming on his own account in Adams township. In 1859 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Winn, a daughter of James and Eliza Winn, her birth having occurred in this township January 31, 1844. She was about the eighth of fourteen children, only six of whom are living, and in her youth she was an attendant of the common schools. She has borne her husband two children: Flora O., who was born November 2, 1862, and is the wife of H. N. Slater, of Adams township, by whom

she has a son, Charles William, and Charles T., who was born July 27, 1876, and is still at school. Mr. Shroyer has been a resident of his present place since 1864, but only became the owner of the place in 1872. His land comprises 210 acres, well improved, on which he raises a considerable amount of stock. Mr. Shroyer is a democrat, is active in advancing all interests for the benefit of the county, being especially interested in the building up of churches and schools. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is an excellent business man and strictly honorable in every respect.

David Sidle is one of the most venerable citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, having reached the eighty-fourth milestone of his life. John Sidle, his father, was born in New Jersey, Sussex county, near New Brunswick, but his father, Andrew Sidle, was a native of Germany and upon coming to this country settled in New Jersey. He was married to Miss Sarah Brass, and by her became the father of four children: John, Sarah, Annie and Sophia. He was called from life in the state of his adoption. John Sidle, his son, was by trade a cooper, but also followed the calling of a farmer. He married Mary Reed, of New Jersey, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Swackhamer) Reed, who were of English and German descent respectively. Mr. Reed came to Ohio in an early day and settled in Muskingum county, near Zanesville. John Sidle and wife reared nine children: Philip, Sophia, Cornelius, Anna, Sarah, David, Jacob, Caroline and Mary. From New Jersey Mr. Sidle first removed to Wilkesbarre, Penn., and became a teamster from that point to Philadelphia, hauling merchandise in one of the immense conestoga wagons drawn by from four to six horses. He hauled the first load of goods from Philadelphia to Zanesville. He lived many years in Wilkesbarre and there two of his children were born. He came by wagon to Ohio, having a four-horse conestoga wagon filled with his effects and a two-horse wagon in which his wife and children rode. In November, 1811, they arrived at the farm now owned by David Sidle, and the first winter of their sojourn here they lived in a small log house about fourteen feet square and in the spring moved into a double log house which was standing on his land. In 1812 he built a still house, which he ran for many years. The following year he built a grist and sawmill on Licking river, which was one of the first mills to be erected in the county. Later these mills were razed, and in 1827 he built a large mill with three run of stone and made flour for shipment. This mill was in operation for about twenty years. When he first came to the state a number of mills were running, two being in operation at the falls of the Licking river and a large tannery was also there, owned and operated by Stephen White. The little village there continued to exist until along in the thirties and for some time was a rival of Zanesville, and now there is not a vestige to mark the place where many of the old settlers obtained their supplies. John Sidle was a good business man and besides his mills owned a large farm, to which he continued to add until he became the owner of 800 acres of land. He and his wife were Presbyterians in their religious views but he afterward became a Methodist. Politically he was an old line whig and for many years he filled the position of township trustee. He lived to be seventy-four years of age, dying December 11, 1847. His wife died February 3, 1845 at the age of sixty-eight. He was very energetic and enterprising and became well known to all the old pioneers. The millstones for his first mill were hauled from Cheat river, Va., in 1812 and he was much pleased when he got them. His son, David, was about four years of age when the millstones arrived in the night, and he well remembers the teamster shouting to awaken his father. One of these stones does duty as a step at David Sidle's gateway. John Sidle was one of those old pioneers who had a hardy spirit and could face with undaunted courage the trials and privations of pioneer life. He succeeded in whatever he undertook and his son David says of him that "he made things go or broke something." He left a handsome property to his children. David Sidle was born at Wilkesbarre, Penn., November 3, 1807, and was but four years of age on coming to Ohio. Even at that early age he was impressed with the scenes and incidents of that long journey. They remained at Zanesville six weeks, crossing the ferry and stopping on the Putnam side. Schools were few and far between and Mr. Sidle gained but little education in the old pioneer subscription schools. He early began to work on the farm, and well remembers when he planted his first hill of corn. When large enough he began to work in the grist and sawmill and for seventeen years continued at this work and in this way he became acquainted with many of the old pioneers and knew all the settlers within a distance of fifteen miles. He worked both by night and by day, taking turns with the men to sleep, and although the school in which he was trained was a rather rough one, it taught him to think and act for himself. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Harriet Thrapp, their union taking place May 6, 1830. She was a daughter of Rev. Joseph and Jemima (Van Camp) Thrapp, the former of whom was born within eleven miles of Baltimore, Md., on what was known as Gallows Hill. In 1805 he came to Licking county, Ohio, and the following year moved to Muskingum county and settled on a farm within sight of the house where

David Sidle now lives. He was a minister of the M. P. church and was the first preacher of the county and his services were in requisition far and near when funeral sermons or wedding ceremonies were to be performed. He was the father of twelve children all of whom lived to maturity with one exception, Adaline dying young. The others were: Philander, Israel, Lucinda, Julia A., Harriet, Marcus L., Ellen, John, Joel S., James E. and Martha A. Rev. Thrapp lived to be nearly ninety years of age, dying May 12, 1863. He was well known among the old settlers as an earnest Christian who endeavored at all times to live in the fear of the Lord. His sons Joel and Israel became Methodist Protestant ministers, and aided largely in increasing the membership of the church which their father had helped to found in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. David Sidle a family of nine children were born: Angeline who died at the age of nine years, Eliza A. (wife of James E. Tanner), Emma J. (wife of Salem Barrack, deceased), John W., Cornelius F., Josephine T. (wife of Wilbur F. Armstrong), David M. (resides in Winfield, Kas.), Julia E. (widow of Thomas B. Bland), and Laura S. (wife of A. H. Jennings). After his marriage Mr. Sidle worked in the mill for four years, then removed to a farm in Licking township and afterward to Delaware county, where he resided two years. Owing to the death of his father he then returned to the old homestead, where he has since lived. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church and he has for many years been one of the trustees of the church. He is well known as an honorable man and has served as township trustee two terms and county infirmary director three years. He was for many years a member of the state militia and served as first lieutenant, then captain and finally as lieutenant-colonel of a cavalry regiment, which position he held three years. He has been uniformly successful as a farmer, and is now the owner of 646 acres of land. He inherited $3,000 from his father's estate of which he and his brother Jacob were executors. The residence in which he lived was built fifty-seven years since and is still a comfortable home, pleasantly situated in a picturesque locality. At eighty-four years of age Mr. Sidle is a remarkable man, his erect form and elastic step showing that he is still possessed of much youthful vigor. He is active in his movements, his eyes are bright and clear, his countenance is ruddy and indicative of good health, his hearing is good, and his wonderful memory and clear intellect are unimpaired. He has always been a man of kindly heart and generous in the use of his means in the interests of worthy movements. His wife, Mrs. Harriet (Thrapp) Sidle, was a gentle and venerable lady, and died February 9, 1892, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years three months and twenty-one days. The family are all well settled in life and are residents of Muskingum county, with the exception of two members. Mr. Sidle is a credit to the old pioneer stock from which he sprang. His brother Philip was a great horse racer and was an extensive shipper of horses to New York and Philadelphia. He once went on horseback to New York city to attend a horse race and fair and attracted much attention as the noted Western horseman. Cornelius, another brother, was also extensively engaged in horse trading. Many of the Sidles have been noted for the excellence of their horsemanship. David Sidle was a strong Union man during the war and is a stanch republican in politics. He sent all his sons to the war and all returned without wounds. John W. was in Company G, Ninety-seventh regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, which was famous for its many battles, and participated in them all. [See sketch of George Vickers, a comrade, for regimental register.] Cornelius was in the 100 days' service and re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry. David M. was in the Ninth Ohio cavalry, but was taken sick with typhoid fever and was discharged, but afterward re-enlisted in the service in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment. The war record of all these boys was excellent.

Robert Silvey, president of the board of workhouse directors, was born in Blue Rock township, Muskingum county, Ohio, June 30, 1826, to Robert and Pamela (Anderson) Silvey, natives of County Down, Ireland, and New Jersey, respectively. The father came to this county in 1818, and became one of the pioneer farmers of Blue Rock township. In 1831 he was appointed by Gen. Jackson as postmaster of Blue Rock postoffice, which was prior to the time that stages were used, and the mail was carried on horseback from Zanesville to Marietta, Blue Rock being the only postoffice between Zanesville and McConnelsville. James Larrison was the mail carrier, and he was the grandfather of Robert Silvey Jr's. wife. The elder Robert Silvey was postmaster at Blue Rock until 1840, but upon Harrison's election to the presidency he resigned. He was a shoemaker by trade, and in addition to this occupation carried on farming. He was born in 1790, and died in 1868, his wife's death occurring in 1887, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Her father, Augustine Anderson, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. She bore her husband eight children, five of whom are living: Joseph (in Missouri), John (in Utah), Robert (of Zanesville), Mrs. Metcalfe (of Sidney, Ohio), and Mrs. Deaveo (of Osage City, Kas.). The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township on a farm, and received

such education as the schools of his day afforded. In 1847–48–49 he taught school. In 1850 he took a trip to California, going via the isthmus of Panama. He remained in that state two years engaged in mining, but in the fall of 1852 returned home and embarked in merchandising at Gaysport, subsequently selling out and starting again at Eagleport, Ohio. At the end of about fourteen years he returned to this county, and in 1869 was elected one of the commissioners of Muskingum county, in which capacity he served efficiently for three years. In 1872 he was elected county treasurer, was re-elected in 1874, and at the expiration of his last term he acted as deputy for two years under Treasurer George W. Allen. In 1880 Gary Bros. & Silvey established themselves in the manufacture of furniture, and conducted a wholesale and retail business until January, 1891, when the firm dissolved. Robert Silvey and Rolla E. Silvey now carry on business under the firm name of Robert Silvey & Son. Mr. Silvey is president of the board of directors of the county workhouse, is president of the Home Building & Savings company, and is also a director of the Home Insurance company. He was married in 1853 to Miss Emeline Lucas, a native of the county, by whom he is the father of six children: Harry K., Hattie M., Rolla E., Robert L., Leona and Leota (twins). He and his family are regular attendants of the Market Street Baptist church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the K. of H., the A. O. U. W. and the American Legion of Honor.

Harrison Skinner was born in Madison township, Muskingum county, Ohio, March 8, 1841, and was the youngest of eleven children born to John C. and Nancy (Garrett) Skinner, early settlers of Muskingum county. Their children now living are named as follows: Mary, now Mrs. Post, resides in Morrow county, Ohio; John G. resides in Columbus City, Iowa; Joseph V. resides in Coshocton county, Ohio, near Adams Mills; Margaret, now Mrs. Comin, resides at College Springs, Iowa; Sarah, now Mrs. Paisley, resides in College Springs, Iowa; William, in Louisa county, Iowa, and Harrison, the subject of this sketch. Those deceased were named: William, Thomas, Elizabeth and Eliza. The mother of these children died in 1844, and the father received his final summons at his son John's home in Iowa. Harrison Skinner is the only one living in Muskingum county, Ohio. He was reared on what is now known as the Samuel King farm, near the center of Madison township; when thirteen years of age he left home and began working on a farm. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, First Ohio cavalry, and his principle battles were Moulton, Ala., Columbus, Ga., and Selma, Ala. His company was detailed body guard for Gen. McPherson, subsequently he was detailed at the same place to carry mail and dispatches from Marietta to Atlanta and other commanding posts, and performed his duties without mishap and with great credit. After the siege of Atlanta he went with Sherman to the sea. While on this raid he was two days and nights without food. He was a good soldier and served his country faithfully and well. He received his discharge at Columbus, Ohio, on September 13, 1865, and then returned to farm life in his native country, following the same until 1867. He then embarked in the sawmill business near Adams Mills, in company with his brother Joseph, and continued at this for about two years. Later he embarked in farming. On December 29, 1870, he was married to Hannah M. King, who was born in Muskingum county on April 27, 1850, and who received her education in that county. She was the daughter of Hugh King. [See sketch]. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have reared seven children: Ira U., at home, was born August 29, 1871; Adra A., born September 13, 1873; Cora L., born July 23, 1875; William H., born August 10, 1877; Arthur C., born June 19, 1879; Herbert E., born June 24, 1882, and Carrie G., born May 4, 1887. Mr. Skinner has followed agricultural pursuits for the most part since his marriage and has tilled the soil of the farm on which he now lives for some time. He own sabout 160 acres of well-improved land in the southern part of Madison township, and will move to this farm in April, 1892. He is actively engaged in stockraising annually raises cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. In politics Mr. Skinner is a stanch republican, and he is a public spirited citizen, taking an active interest in all public enterprises of a worthy nature. He and family hold membership in the Methodist Protestant church and attend the Prospect church.

George W. Slater, of Adamsville, Ohio, is the son of Anthony and Susannah (Vinsel) Slater, being one of their six sons; Sampson, John, George, William, Harrison, and Solomon, four of whom were born in Ohio. [For complete sketch of the family see sketch of Harrison V. Slater.] George W. Slater was born in what is now Adams township, Muskingum county, February 2, 1820, and received a common-school education in the old log schoolhouse of those days, known as the Bainters schoolhouse. Among his teachers were Alph. Buker, John Palmer and Samuel Hamilton. He well remembers many of the old pioneer characters whose names and records are now matters of history. He early learned to work on the farm and married December 14, 1848, at the age of twenty-eight years, Mary C. Wenmer, born April,

1829, in Ohio, a daughter of Solomon and Malinda (Wurtz) Wenmer. Her father was from Loudoun county, Va., and of German descent, coming when a young man to Ohio, about the year 1825. He was a carpenter by trade and married in Salem township. He worked for some years at his trade and finally settled in Adams township on a farm. He died in the year 1852, about fifty-two years of age, and was the father of two children who lived to maturity: Mary C., and Elizabeth R., who married George H. Vinsel. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and held offices of trust. After his marriage Mr. Slater settled in Highland township, on a farm of 160 acres of land, which he bought about this time. Here he lived six years, and in the spring of 1855 moved to his present farm, which then consisted of 225 acres, and which joined his father's farm. Later he bought out his father's interest and still resides on this farm having lived here continously for thirty-seven years. Mr. Slater now owns about 518 acres in this county and about four acres in Adamsville. He is the father of seven children: Cidua J., Solomon O., Frances M., W. H., Susan M., Howard B. and Carson E. Mrs. Slater died September 6, 1869, aged about forty years. She was a devout member of the Lutheran church, a sincere Christian, and affectionate wife and mother. In politics Mr. Slater is a stanch republican, he was county commissioner for six terms from 1861–67, and during the war was a Union man. He has also been township trustee and treasurer, and a member of the board of education. He is public spirited and in favor of all improvements for the good of the county, and was road supervisor. As a member of the Lutheran church he has held the office of warden, chairman, and trustee. He has all his life assisted with his means and influence to maintain the church. He is a practical farmer and during his life accumulated quite a library. Of the children, Cidua J. married Jonas Bainter (he is deceased and Mrs. Bainter and the two children live with her father); Solomon O. married Ruth Hanks (he is a farmer of Lucas county, Iowa, and they have four children); Francis M. married Belle Keys (he is a farmer of Monroe township, they have three children); William H. married Hannah Cone (he is a farmer of Monroe township); Susan M. married Joseph C. Souder, a farmer of Loudoun county, Va.; Howard B. married Anna Vinsel (he is a farmer of Lucas county, Iowa); Carson E. is a school teacher of Lucas county, Iowa. Mr. Slater gave all his children good educations, some of them attending New Concord college. All the boys were school teachers except Howard B.

Harrison V. Slater, Adamsville, Ohio, was the son of Anthony Slater, who was born in Loudoun county, Va., October 2, 1789, eight miles from Harper's Ferry. He received a common-school education in both German and English, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married in Loudoun county, Va., Susannah Vinsel, and to them were born six children: Sampson, John, George, William, Harrison V., and Solomon. In 1816 Mr. Slater came to Ohio, bringing his family, which then consisted of his wife and two sons, Sampson and John. He first settled in this county five miles north of Zanesville, on the Adamsville road, living here about one year. He bought land in Adams township, which is now owned by Eliza Cowden. This land was covered with heavy timber, and Mr. Slater cut a road from the farm occupied by Peter Wurtz, to get his house-belongings to his farm. He first built a log cabin and later a hewed-log house, and here he lived the remainder of his life, reaching the advanced age of ninety-five years. He was a man of powerful constitution, and possessing a wonderful hold on life. He owned a good farm of 160 acres, most of which he cleared with his own hands. He became a prosperous citizen, was an early justice of the peace, and held the office for twenty-one years. Besides his farm in Adams township he owned 100 acres in Monroe township, and 160 acres in Iowa. He was well thought of by the old settlers, well known as Squire Slater, and respected as an honest and Christian man. Both himself and wife were members of the Lutheran church. Harrison V. Slater, his son, was born January 2, 1828, on his father's farm, in Adams township, in the original log cabin, and well remembers the building of the hewed-log house in which his father passed so many years. Young Harrison received the common-school education of that day, in one of the old log schoolhouses of the pioneers. He became a farmer and married at the age of twenty-four years, October 16, 1851, Jane Walker (born December 8, 1832), daughter of Joseph and Margaret Alice (Hammond) Walker. Col. Joseph Walker was from Washington county, Va., born June 10, 1799. His father, Robert Walker, was a millwright of Irish descent. His great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. By this wife, Joseph Walker became the father of five children: Julia A., John, Agnes, Jane and Eliza. All lived to maturity. August 12, the same year as his marriage, he moved to Ohio, settled in Monroe township, this county, engaged in the tanning business, and this in connection with farming was his work through life. He possessed an unusual degree of intelligence, taking a great interest in political affairs, general and local, and held a number of offices of trust. Politically he was a lifelong democrat. Col. Walker received his military title as an officer of the Ohio

militia, August 9, 1838, and was commissioned by Gen. Joseph Vance as adjutant of the Fifth regiment, Second brigade and Fifteenth division of the Ohio militia. His commission and sword he possessed during life, and was always pleased to show them. His daughter, Julia A., married Barton Cone of Otsego; Agnes married Jacob Wheeler, of Monroe township (she is deceased); Jane married H. V. Slater (our subject), and John is a farmer of Caldwell county, Mo. Col. Walker's first wife died August 6, 1843, at the age of forty years. He married again July 6, 1844, Margaret Emler of Monroe township, and they were the parents of six children, all of whom are living: Charles and Robert in Monroe township; Dr. A. E. Walker, of East Plainfield, Ohio, William of Highland township; Mrs. Eleanor ———, of Cumberland, Ohio, and Mrs. Andrew Jackson, of Wapello, Iowa. The Colonel's second wife died September 7, 1881, aged seventy years. On September 23, 1882, a family reunion was held at his residence, at which were gathered seventy of his descendants, including children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. His descendants aggregate up to 100 persons. He died March 22, 1885, at the age of eighty-five years, nine months and twelve days, and was interred at the Otsego cemetery, March 24. Harrison V. Slater, our subject, after marriage settled on a farm in Monroe township belonging to his father, and after four years bought land comprising 160 acres, in Adams township, which he still owns. By industry and thrift he has added to his land until he owned 341 acres, but has given eighty acres to his son Barton. Mr. Slater started with nothing but by his own efforts and the assistance of his faithful wife, after years of hard work and patient self-denial, succeeded in accumulating a handsome property. They are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Slater has been township trustee, has held the office of justice of the peace for six years, and will always use his influence in the support of the schools and for public improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Slater are the parents of seven children: Susannah (born June 24, 1853, married Charles Gaumer, editor and proprietor of the "Shield and Banner" of Mansfield, Ohio); Margaret C. (born August 17, 1855, married Clark Ramsey, a farmer of Highland township, and they have two children); Salena A. (born January 9, 1858, married Elijah Cowden, a farmer of Adams township, they have one child); Albert B., a farmer of Adams township (born April 22, 1860, married Eliza J. Cowden, they have one child); Henrietta (born November 2, 1862, married Allen O. Adams, a farmer of Salem township, they have three children); W. O. (born July 10, 1865 and died February 4, 1880); and Rose (born January 10, 1870, is at home). Politically, Mr. Slater is a democrat.

Anthony Slater was a soldier in the War of 1812, entering service the same day the British burned the capitol at Washington. He was in Baltimore during the attack and siege of that place, and at Fort Henry was one of the advance guards of the American army when the British landed there. In 1816 Mr. Slater moved with his wife to Ohio and first settled on what is now known as Culbertson farm in Washington township, where they lived for about one year, and then moved to the farm in Adams township where the remainder of their lives was spent. They had no neighbors nearer than three or four miles, and the nearest mill or postoffice was at Zanesville, eighteen miles away. They were the first permanent settlers in the territory now included in Adams township, which was then a part of Monroe township. In 1824 Adams township was formed of parts of Monroe and Madison and named in honor of John Q. Adams, who was then a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Slater was the first justice of the peace of Adams township and held the office for twenty-one years in succession. He was also a candidate for county commissioner on the democratic ticket, but was defeated, as the whigs carried the county that year. He had six sons, two of whom are yet living—George W. and Harrison. On July 3, 1878, Mrs. Slater died at the age of eighty-five years. They had been married sixty-six years, and resided together in one place for sixty-one years. They were both members of the New Hope Lutheran church. Mr. Slater was a man of intelligent mind and remarkable memory, retaining his vigor unimpaired up to within two years before his death.

John Smith is one of the leading agriculturists of Muskingum county, Ohio, and was born here in 1844, to Thomas and Malinda (Pringle) Smith, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1805 and was brought by his father, Edward Smith, to this state in 1808, when, before the encroachment of civilization, wild game was plentiful. In 1809 Edward Smith purchased the farm on which his grandson, John Smith, is now living, which place had been entered by another man a short time before. In payment for this land Mr. Smith gave his horse, saddle and bridle and finished by paying the government a small balance due on the land. At the time of his settlement there was but one house between his place and Zanesville, a distance of six miles, and it was owned and occupied by a Mr. Ecelberry. These two families had many interesting experiences and on several occasions united their forces for protection. The Smith family came from Virginia to Ohio with a wagon and a cart, and Mr. Smith always used horses instead of oxen. He had four head of horses and but very little money and as corn had to be bought, for which he had, to pay $1 per bushel and the

journey to procure it occupied ten days at least, he had at first a hard time to make both ends meet. Three or four days were required to go to mill and, like many other pioneers, they were compelled to undergo many other inconveniences and hardships. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reared a family of ten children —five sons and five daughters—of whom Thomas was the second. Nathan is the only son now living and is a resident of Hardin county. Mrs. Elizabeth Comstock is the only member of this family now residing in this county. The father of these children died in 1859 at the age of eighty-five years, his wife's death occurring on the 30th of October, 1861, at the age of eighty-one. Thomas Smith, the father of the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm on which the latter now lives, and was educated in the common schools of this county. At the age of twenty years he married and moved immediately to Blue Rock township, where his father had purchased a farm of eighty acres and presented to him, and to this land he afterward added 160 acres, making it one of the finest farms in the township. He took an active interest in the affairs of his section and filled the offices of township trustee and land appraiser. He had the confidence of all who knew him, and was a decided acquisition to the section in which he located, for besides being industrious and thrifty, he was enterprising and always up with the times. He was a strict member of the Blue Rock Baptist church for more than twenty years, and in his death his family lost a kind and affectionate husband and father and a faithful friend, and the community a man true as a die to her interests and a lover of peace and good order. He was an old time whig, but during the latter part of his life voted the democratic ticket. He resided on the farm in Blue Rock township for fifty-five years and died on the 9th of April, 1881, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife survived him until September, 1889, and was buried on her eighty-fourth birthday. She was a kind, gentle and considerate mother, a true friend and an accommodating neighbor. She and her husband reared a family of eight children: Edward, who resides in Blue Rock township; Mary, the deceased wife of Emmer Greenfield; Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Austin Brothers; George, who was accidentally killed at a house raising, by a log falling on him; W. P., who resides in Blue Rock township; Eliza J., widow of George Roberts, resides in Blue Rock township; John, the subject of this sketch, and Jedidah, wife of J. E. Shaver, of Blue Rock township. John Smith, whose name heads this sketch, attended the common schools of his precinct, but owing to the fact that his father got crippled, a brother killed and another brother married, the burden of conducting the farm fell on his youthful shoulders and thus deprived him of many a day's schooling. He has always been quite a reader and kept thoroughly posted on all the general topics of the day and may be said to be a well-informed man. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Miss Calista Shaver, their union taking place January 23, 1866, she being a daughter of Levi and Anna (Hale) Shaver, the latter being born on the ocean August 14, 1818. They were shipwrecked on the way to this country from Germany and were landed on one of the Portuguese islands where they remained for one year, or until the ship could be repaired. She had one brother and one sister who died on the voyage and were buried at sea. They finally landed in New York city and Mr. Hale at once made his way to this state and county and engaged in stock dealing and butchering at Chandlersville, but died soon after settling in this section. They reared a family of four sons and one daughter, the last the mother of the subject of this sketch. John resides in Springfield, Ill., Alexander resides at Athens, Ill., Oscar in Peoria, of the same state, and Joseph in California. The mother of these children lived to be sixty-five years of age, dying in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Shaver became the parents of eight children. A pair of twin boys died when small; a little girl also died; and those living are: Calista (Mrs. Smith); Jonas E., of Blue Rock township; Nancy and Louisa (twins), the former being the wife of A. F. Cohagin; Louisa, wife of George Davis, and Amanda, wife Samuel Gillogly. Mrs. Shaver died June 5, 1854, but Mr. Shaver is a resident of Blue Rock township, and although seventy-seven years of age is yet stout and active. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of four children: Levi S., Anna M., Willard T., and one that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is at present one of the school directors of his district.

Frank H. Southard is one of the leading lawyers of Muskingum county, Ohio, for he makes it a principle of his to perfect his work and calling more and more, to keep thoroughly posted in his profession and to have a thorough knowledge of the current topics of the day. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, October 31, 1840, to Isaiah and Elizabeth (Parnell) Southard, the former having been born in Pennsylvania in 1801 and died in Licking county, Ohio, in 1885. The mother was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1807, and is now a resident of Licking county. The Southard family settled in that county in 1804, and there the early boyhood of Frank H. Southard was spent. He prepared himself for college in the common schools and went through the junior year at Dennison university at Granville, Ohio, being afterward admitted to the senior year in the Wesleyan university of Delaware, Ohio, graduating in the

classical course in 1864. The following year he entered the law department of the Michigan university, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Ohio, entering upon the practice of his profession in Zanesville in the fall of the following year. He has been connected with many important trials. He was married in 1872 to Miss Laura Laughry, and by her has one son—Carl M. Mr. Southard supports the men and measures of the democrat party.

Col. T. F. Spangler, president of the People's Savings bank and a member of the firm of T. F. Spangler & Co., dealers in real estate, is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Torrance) Spangler, natives of Ohio. The Spangler family is of German origin, and its members were among the pioneer settlers of Maryland. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Spangler, was quite young at the breaking out of the War of 1812, but served as a drummer boy. After growing up he followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Ohio from Maryland and settled in Muskingum county in pioneer days, locating in Wayne township. He subsequently moved to Zanesville, and died there when quite aged. Benjamin Spangler was a farmer in his early days, but is now retired and resides in Zanesville. He was a member of the city council for several years. He had one son and one daughter —Col. T. F. and Mrs. Mary J. Orr, of Columbus, Ohio. Col. Spangler was born in Zanesville on the 28th of March, 1849, and graduated from the high school of Zanesville in 1867. After this, like many of the other prominent men of the county, he began for himself as a school teacher, following this profession for two winters in the country schools. He then entered the law office of A. W. Train and was admitted to the bar in 1873. While studying law he was clerk for the firm of Ball & Train, being the student of the latter, and after his admission to the bar began practicing immediately. He became connected with the building association of the city, and organized the Union Building company, the McIntire Building Company association, and is now managing the Homestead Building and Savings company, of which he is general manager, secretary and attorney. This company has 1,100 members, and has a capital of over $1,000,000, with $700,000 active stock. He was the senior member of Spangler & Finley, attorneys and real estate dealers, from 1881 to 1887, and this proved very paying. The firm became well known and did an immense business. The People's Saving bank was organized in the fall of 1889, Mr. Spangler being elected a director and its president. The firm of T. F. Spangler & Co. represents the Pennsylvania Railroad company in various ways, and is composed of T. F. Spangler and W. J. Atwell. It represented the land interest and was largely interested in the Cleveland & Canton railroad on its terminus in Zanesville; also the Zanesville Terminal railway, for which this firm has purchased $150,000 worth of land in the Second ward, for which they held the title. Mr. Spangler was appointed on the military staff of Gov. Hoadley in January, 1884, with the rank of colonel, and served in that capacity for two years, during which time the Cincinnati riot occurred. He was in active service for ten days, and afterward received a letter of thanks from the governor for his good service during that time. Upon the election of Gov. James E. Campbell he was appointed to the same position. Col. Spangler has been a very active member of the board of trade, and has been a director since its organization. He was also the chairman of a special committee of five men that retained the American Encaustic Tile works. Mr. Spangler has ever been active in promoting the welfare and progress of Zanesville and is one of its representative citizens. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Thirty-second degree Mason. He was married in 1875 to Miss Mary S. Cox, sister of Sunset Cox, so well known. He is the father of four children: Leola, Dora, Helen, and Arthur C. He and wife are members of the Market Street Baptist church, leading and popular members of society, and possess social qualities of a high order.

Robert W. Speer, a prominent agriculturist of Muskingum county, Ohio, was born on the farm where he now resides on March 4, 1807, and was the eldest child born to William and Rebecca (Boggs) Speer. William Speer was born in Adams county, Penn., near the Gettysburg battle ground, on January 19, 1778, and was a son of Robert Speer, who was a native of the north of Ireland. The latter emigrated to the United States about 1760, settled on a farm in Adams county, Penn., and there passed his last days. His wife's maiden name was Agnes Stewart, and they were engaged to be married before he came to this country. After settling in Adams county and getting a pretty good start, he returned to the land of his birth and his sweetheart whom he married and brought back with him. They died in that county in 1813, within three days of each other. William Speer was reared on a farm, and when a young man came to Muskingum county, settling on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject. He took up land about 1804. He had one sister and six brothers, four of whom came to Ohio and settled in Guernsey and Muskingum counties. William was married in Washington county, Penn., in 1806, and after coming to this country followed blacksmithing until about 1814, after which time he cultivated the soil spending the principal part of

his days engaged in the latter occupation. He reared a family of ten children—two sons and eight daughters: Robert, Sarah, Jane, Mary, Rebecca, William, Margaret, Eliza, Martha and Nancy. The father died about 1832. His wife, who was a native of Washington county, Penn., was a daughter of James Boggs, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a friend of Gen. Washington, being appointed to some official position by the latter. He was land agent for George Washington, who gave him a farm in Washington county, Penn., after the war. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs were members of the Presbyterian church and both received their final summons in Washington county, Penn. Robert W. Speer's boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, about one-half mile from New Concord, and from 1814 until 1832 he was in Guernsey county. From the latter date until the present he has been a resident of Muskingum county and one of its most esteemed and worthy citizens. He was married in 1837 to Miss Sarah Jamison, a native of Muskingum county, born in 1817, and one of a large family of children born to the marriage of Elder John Jamison of this township and county. Her parents came originally from Erie county, Penn., and settled in Muskingum county, as early as 1809. The father followed farming. Mr. and Mrs. Speer became the parents of twelve children: Margaret, now Mrs. Stevenson, resides in St. Louis, Mo.; Rebecca, now Mrs. Robb, resides in this county and township; Sarah, who married Rev. W. Stevenson, died in Illinois; Rev. James, resides in Wapinitia, Ore.; John a farmer and lumberman, resides at Elk, Mich.; Lizzie, now Mrs. George, resides at McDonald, Penn.; Cammeron, is a farmer near Elk, Mich.; Flora, Mrs. Thompson, of Washington county, Ill.; H. W., at home, engaged in farming; Hester, at home; Joana, at home; and Lena, also at home. Mrs. Speer passed away at her home in Union township in 1882. She was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Mr. Speer also holds membership in that church. He was formerly a whig in his political views, and although in sympathy with the republican party at the present time, he does not vote. He has a good farm of 100 acres and is one of the foremost planters of the county. He is interested in church and school matters and was a member of the board of trustees of Muskingum college for many years.

William Speer, who is one of the oldest pioneers of the county with which he has been identified since 1832, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, July 15, 1817, to the union of William and Rebecca (Boggs) Speer, both natives of the Keystone state, the father born January 19, 1778, and the mother in 1784. William Speer Sr., followed blacksmithing during the early part of his life, but later engaged in tilling the soil. At an early day he moved to Ohio, and there his family, consisting of ten children, was reared. They were named as follows: Robert, Sarah, Jane, Mary, Rebecca, William, Margaret, Eliza, Martha and Nancy A. The father died in Muskingum county, on June 12, 1832. He and wife were members of the Associate Reformed church, and he was a whig in politics. William Speer Jr., remained in his native county until 1831 or 1832, and then moved to this county and settled on his present farm which consists of eighty-four acres. Agricultural pursuits have been his life's calling and he has met with substantial results in this occupation. In his thirtieth year he married Miss Margaret Pollock, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born March 17, 1827, and the daughter of Abraham and Jane (Bigger) Pollock, natives of Pennsylvania. Her parents came to Guernsey county, Ohio, prior to the War of 1812, in which her father served as a soldier, but later moved to Muskingum county, where the father died shortly afterward. The mother died in this county about twenty-three years ago. Mr. Pollock was a member of the Presbyterian church and his wife of the Associate Reformed church. Mr. Pollock was a whig in politics and represented Muskingum county two terms in the legislature. He was a prominent politician at that time. Their children, four in number, were named as follows: Samuel (residing on a farm in this county), Mary J. (died in 1835), Margaret (subject's wife), and Rachel M. (now Mrs. Watson, resides in Guernsey county). Mr. and Mrs. Speer became the parents of seven children: Rebecca J. died at the age of ten years; John B., a farmer of Highland township, this county; William P. died at the age of three years; Sarah M., residing at home; Mary M., also at home; Anna E., who is now Mrs. Watson and resides in this county, and Robert S., who resides at home. Mr. Speer and wife are members of the R. P. church, in which he is an elder, and in the past he took a deep interest in church work. The children are nearly all members of the same church.

During his entire life Jason Spencer, farmer, Zanesville, has been a resident of Muskingum county, Ohio, and he enjoys the reputation of being an honest, upright man in every respect, fully deserving the good opinion with which he is regarded by every one. He was born in this county, February 28, 1814, and is the son of Ichabod and Mary (Smith) Spencer, both natives of New Jersey. The parents were married in their native state and as early as 1805 emigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, settling on the farm now owned by their son, Jason. It was all in the woods then and Mr. Spencer immediately erected a log house

and began improving his place. He had traded fifty acres of very stony land for 375 acres in Muskingum county and after arriving here he had but $75 to keep his family until he could clear land and raise a crop. He continued improving his farm until his death, which occurred February 16, 1856. He was a hard-working man and an influential citizen. In clearing his land he would be so late in the season in getting in his crops that he would not take time to plow his ground, but would mark it out and his wife and children would plant. The mother died October 2, 1858. Our subject's paternal grandfather, William Spencer, was of English descent. Jason Spencer was the seventh in order of birth of eight children and is the only one now living. He has always resided on his present property, the old homestead, and has carried on what his father began. He was married in 1840 to Miss Rachel Savidge, a native also of Muskingum county, residing about two miles from the home of Mr. Spencer and her parents were early settlers also, coming here a few years after Mr. Spencer. Mrs. Spencer died on February 26, 1890.

Joseph Spencer, farmer, Frazeysburg, Ohio. Among the well-known pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio, the Spencers deserve honorable mention, for not only are they classed among the first settlers, but they have ever been respected and esteemed citizens. Mr. Spencer's grandfather, Joseph Spencer, was a native of Maryland, of English descent, and was a shoemaker by trade. He was the father of five children: Foreman, Edward, William, Sarah and Gracie (who died in Maryland). Grandfather Spencer came to Ohio in early life, after the death of his first wife, and after her son, Foreman, had made a start, built a home and married. He lived with his son until his death, when seventy-five years of age. He was a member of the Baptist church and was well thought of by the old settlers. His son, Foreman Spencer, was born in Maryland, September 1, 1784, secured but a limited education, and there learned the trade of a tanner and shoemaker. He was one of the first settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio, emigrating there, it is believed, about 1800 or 1801, with a family by the name of Tanner, the descendants of whom are now residing in Zanesville. Mr. Spencer entered land which is now the farm of his grandson, John Spencer. Muskingum township was then an unbroken wilderness, and to the best knowledge of our subject there was not a single settler in it. Mr. Spencer first built a log cabin and here resided for a number of years. He had entered his land, but had no money to pay for it. He had a horse, and having some time in which to pay for his land, he mounted that animal and with some provisions and a sack of oats, he visited Virginia to borrow $100 of an uncle. He received the money and returned in time to save the land, consisting of 160 acres. He again returned to Virginia and married Miss Dorothy Wiseman of West Virginia, on the Little Kenesaw river. The fruits of this union were eight children, all of whom lived to maturity: Wilson, Foreman, Owen, Wiseman, Harriet, Joseph, Elizabeth and Minerva. Mr. Spencer was a great worker and cleared his land of the heavy timber with which it was covered. For many years his nearest neighbor was ten and fifteen miles away, except one family that lived where the covered bridge now is, near Frazeysburg, and he used to go ten miles to a log rolling. He used to go to the falls of Licking river for his grist of meal, horseback, and hitch his horse to the branches of the beech trees, waiting sometimes all night to get his grist ground, and sleeping under the trees. On his way home, he would frequently miss his cabin, although near it, on account of the thick foliage of the trees. Here he labored hard, endured all the privation of pioneer days, and gradually made a fine farm. He cared very little for hunting and did not waste his time that way, well knowing that the farm was the road to success. He used to wrap up his children and lay them under the beech trees while his wife would gather brush to keep up a fire so that he could see to grub up the bushes with his mattock. In this way he worked and delved until he finally owned 600 acres. His sons, as they grew up, greatly assisted him, which he repaid by giving them land. Mr. Spencer built a brick house before 1817, and this was the first brick building in that county. There were none at Nashport, Irville or Frazeysburg at that early day. He got out the timber on his own land, burned the brick on his own farm and they are in excellent condition to this day. He built the house by piece meal and the walls are still standing in good condition. Mr. Spencer gave an acre of land to build the Old School Baptist church on, and this still stands and is occupied by them. The land where Shannon now stands belonged to Mr. Spencer, who founded the town and which at one time had a general store; a physician, and all the different trades were represented. He was the first tanner in this township, or in this part of the county, beginning the business soon after coming here and continuing it for many years. The money he made in that way assisted him in paying for his land. He was very careful and economical, and the household clothing was all raised, spun, woven and made upon the farm. He used to go to Taylor's salt works for salt, paying several dollars per barrel. His faithful wife died at the early age of thirty-seven. She was an Old School Baptist in her religious belief and a devout woman.

About fifteen years afterward Mr. Spencer married the widow of Jesse Crannell, formerly a Miss Margaret Evans, and to them was born one child. Mr. Spencer was one of the foremost men of the township and took an active interest in its advancement. After rearing his children and giving land to each, he sold his property in Ohio, and went to New York city, where he took passage on a sailing vessel for San Francisco. From there he went to Portland, Ore., and settled thirty miles from that city in the Willamette valley on new land which was then a wilderness, and here Mr. Spencer again made a new home in a new country. During the period of the great Civil war about 1861 and 1862, his daughter, Harriet Baxter, with her husband (John Baxter) and seven children, went to Oregon and settled in the home of Mr. Spencer, who was now an old man, and who lived about eight years afterward, dying at the age of eighty-six years. He left a handsome property of over 300 acres in the Willamette valley. Mr. Spencer was very energetic and a good business man, depending more on his business management and not so much on hard work the latter part of his life. He was honorable and upright and his word was as good as his bond. His son, Joseph Spencer, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 8, 1823, and received but a limited education. At an early age he began assisting his father to clear the home place, and worked with untiring industry on the same for years. At the age of twenty-four he married the daughter of Chaney and Sarah Mendenhall, one of the pioneer settlers of Jackson township, coming from Virginia at an early day. To Mr. and Mrs. Spencer was born one child, Jesse J., who is now a married man with two children and is living in Kansas on a farm. After his marriage Joseph Spencer lived with his father until he was thirty-one years of age. His wife died three years after marriage, and six years later, at the age of thirty-one, he married Miss Martha Bail who bore him four children, all of whom lived to grow to maturity: Foreman, William H., Thomas C. and Flora A. After his marriage, and in 1855, he moved to his present farm which his father had given him and which consisted of 128 acres. To this he has added from time to time until he now owns 328 acres, besides having given his sons 120 acres in Jackson township. Mr. Spencer has been successful in farming, and is one of the substantial men of the county. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church and has been trustee of the same for some time. He takes a decided interest in educational matters and has been school director. In politics he is a republican. He has lived all his life in this township, is well known, and is a temperate, moral man. He made a trip to Oregon and Washington territory in 1888 and was much pleased with the Willamette valley.

Wiseman Spencer, farmer, Dresden, Ohio, is an old soldier, and when the country needed his services he did not hesitate to risk his life in its defense. His grandfather, Foreman Spencer, was one of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county [see sketch of Joseph Spencer] and Wilson Spencer, son of Foreman, was born on the old Spencer homestead near Shannon. In youth his time was divided in attending the common school and assisting his father on the farm, and when grown he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Cole, daughter of Samuel Cole. The fruits of this union were eight children, four of whom died when small: Samuel, Martha, John, Wiseman, Francis, Louisa, Sarah, and Marshall. Mr. Spencer advocated the principles of the republican party, and during the war he was a stanch Union man. Socially he was a Mason, a member of the lodge at Frazeysburg. He became a substantial farmer, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1864, when fifty-five years of age, he was the owner of 300 acres of good land. He had two sons in the Civil war, Wiseman and Marshall. The latter enlisted in the Seventy-ninth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served in all about four years. He re-enlisted as a veteran and was in many battles. He is now a resident in Frazeysburg. Wilson Spencer was a hard-working, industrious citizen, and was well respected in the vicinity in which he lived. His son, Wiseman Spencer, subject of this sketch, received his scholastic advantages in the common schools, and learned all the details of farm life in early youth. When twenty-one years of age, or on the of 15th September, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifteenth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, Company B, and this was the first regiment to respond to the call for men in Muskingum county. Young Spencer was mustered into service at Mansfield, Ohio, and his first service was in a skirmish at Green river, Ky. Later he participated in a severe skirmish at Liberty Gap, in which his command lost eight men. Shortly afterward Mr. Spencer was taken prisoner, but was only held a few days, when he was exchanged. He was in the great battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., and was shot through the chest, a minie-ball passing through the lower part of the right lung and lodging in the fleshy part of the back where the ball could be felt. He fell to the ground insensible, but in a very short time became conscious, arose to his feet, and walked about fifty yards toward the field hospital. His comrades then came to his assistance and placing him on a stretcher carried him to the hospital, in which 500 wounded men were lying. The hospital was a log house, and as it was in the line of fire a flag of truce waved from the top. The hospital was full and Mr. Spencer was placed on the outside of the house. That night the confederates capt-

ured the hospital. There Mr. Spencer lay for eight days without shelter, with scanty food—principally corn gruel—and as the surgeons were too busy to extract the ball from his back it remained there eight days. He nearly died during that time. At the end of the eight days he was removed to the creek with the other prisoners, the United States furnishing the confederates with tents and surgeons for the wounded. The prisoners were then examined, and those able to walk were taken to Liberty prison, while those remaining were exchanged. Mr. Spencer, being badly wounded, was exchanged about ten days after he was wounded. He was then taken, with others, to the hospital at Chattanooga, remained there one week, and was then taken in an ambulance to Stevenson, Ala. There he remained one month. The ball was cut out at the field hospital, after inflammation set in, and Mr. Spencer still has in his possession the ball that so nearly caused his death. He was in Nashville, Tenn., about a month and was there discharged as permanently disabled; his father coming for him. After reaching home he was sick for a year, but he has never fully recovered, and can not do a full day's work, although a strong and hearty man when he entered the service. He was in active service two years and three months, and receives now a pension from his country. He was a good and faithful soldier and was ever ready for duty. On the 28th of December, 1864, he married Miss Emily Riley, daughter of Samuel Riley [see sketch of Joseph Riley], and afterward settled on a farm where Howard Spencer now lives. There he made his home for eight years and then bought his present farm, which consists of 190 acres of land with good buildings, etc., on which this old soldier expects to pass the remainder of his days. To Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were born nine children: Effie, Minett W., Charles, Annie, Edna, Eliza, Ollie, Mary and Leah. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are members of the Presbyterian church and he is trustee in the same. He takes an interest in all laudable enterprises and is now holding the office of township trustee. He is active in school matters and is a director. He is a member of the Cass post, G. A. R., of Dresden, and in politics is a republican. He is one of the county's best citizens and is universally respected.

Phineas P. Sprague, Otsego, Ohio. James Sprague Sr., was from Massachusetts and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. At the age of seventeen years he ran away and joined the continental army and served through the seven years' war. He then returned home and married. His children were Lydia, Anson and Ralph. This wife died in Massachusetts, and he, with several brothers, Jonathan and Nehemiah, joined a company who were the first settlers of Marietta, Ohio, under Gen. Rufus Putnam. Mr. Sprague was in the fort during the famous defense against the Indians and remembered seeing the celebrated Indian fighter and scout, Lewis Wetzel. Nehemiah and Jonathan Sprague were famous hunters, and while the Indian troubles were still ripe, ascended the Muskingum river in a canoe, and entering the mouth of Wills creek, ascended about five miles and discovered a lake which is now called James Williams pond. Here they hid their canoe carefully from the Indians and hunted. They could hear the Indians about them and proceeded carefully. One night Jonathan Sprague was bitten by a snake on the head, and he cut out a piece of his scalp as large as a quarter. They were probably the first white men who saw Wills creek. After a residence of some years at Marietta, Mr. James Sprague married again a Miss Susan Rife from Pennsylvania and of German descent, and by her became the father of eleven children: Samuel, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Eliza, Levina, Elisa, Lucinda, Rosena, William, James and Ralph. Mr. Sprague took his family and moved to what is now Dresden, and what was then known as Old Town. Here he ran a mill for a man named Elbridge. In 1812 Mr. Sprague came to what is now Otsego, and was the first white man to settle in the wilds of what is now Monroe township. He erected a rude hut where Joseph Walker lived. There were only two hours between him and Zanesville. Mr. Sprague was a great hunter, had visited Otsego on some of his hunting excursions and was attracted to settle there on account of the game which abounded. He entered land and lived there from 1812 to 1835. He was a lover of freedom and once sheltered an old Negro female slave who had run away from her master in Virginia. James Sprague and his wife were members of the Methodist church. About 1835 Mr. Sprague and his family went to southern Indiana and settled on the neck where the White river empties into the Wabash. He resided there until 1845, when he returned and lived with his sons. He lived to the great age of ninety-six or ninety-seven years and received a pension from the government for his services in the Revolutionary war. Elijah Sprague, his son and the father of our subject, was born at Dresden in 1801. He attended school only about two weeks and learned to read and write at home. He became a famous hunter. At the age of thirteen years he shot with his father's rifle a panther ten feet long from tip to tip. One evening when his father and older brothers were away, himself and William, a younger brother, went after the cows, both boys riding a pony without bridle or saddle, and accompanied by two large dogs. They discovered a panther crouched in a tree. They returned immediately to the house, secured a rifle and tomahawk

and returned to the scene of action. Dismounting and going to the tree he shot the panther through the neck and down it came struggling to the ground. The large wolf dogs of the family sprang upon it, and young Elijah, seizing the tomahawk from his brother, struck him repeatedly. The tomahawk is still preserved in the family. The boys loaded the panther on the pony's back and in triumph carried him home. Maj. Jonathan Cass, a large landholder of Dresden wanted to present the brave boys with a suit of clothes, but Mr. Sprague would not allow it. He married Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Phineas Palmer, the father of nine children: Mary, James, Julia, Rachel, Cornelius, Joseph, John, Phœbe and Ann. After marriage Elijah Sprague settled at Otsego. He was the father of five children: Phineas, Emily, James, Margaret A. and Emeline. Mr. Sprague lived all his life in Union township, except one year which he passed in southern Indiana. Both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Protestant church. He lived to the good old age of eighty-six, dying in 1887. Phineas P. Sprague, his son and our subject, was born August 31, 1825, in Washington county, Ohio, where his father resided one year after his marriage. He received the usual limited common-school education, but has always been a great reader. He accompanied his father on many deer hunts, driving the deer to their farm for his father to shoot. He married Margaret J. Elson, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Laughlin) Elson. Henry Elson was from Crawford county, Penn., near Meadville, of German descent and a son of Tunis Elson who came to Ohio in a pirogue with his family consisting of wife and four children: Sarah, Henry, Tunis and James. There were two daughters who remained at Paden's Island, Va. Tunis Elson proceeded to what is now Marquand Mills where the ripple stopped him. Samuel Sprague moved the Elsons through the woods horseback and they settled there in a log hut, with neither door nor floor, which had been built by James Sprague. Here Mr. Elson made a good farm and built the first gristmill in this vicinity. Henry Elson, his son, was the father of Mrs. Sprague and was a boy when his father came to this country. He married Hannah Laughlin, and died at the age of eighty-two years in this township. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Margaret J., Charity G., and James G., who died when young. Mrs. Elson is an old lady of seventy-nine years and still lives on the old homestead where she moved when first married some sixty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Elson were members of the Methodist church and he has been a member of fifty years' standing. Phineas P. Sprague, after his marriage, settled on the old Elson farm where he has since lived. To Mr. and Mrs. Sprague have been born eight children: Ransom (died at twenty-three years of age), Elijah (died at eight years of age), Angeline (died at four years of age), Charlotte (died at eight years of age), Melina J. (wife of Charles W. Buker), Viola (died at twenty-three years of age), Elijah (at home on the farm), and Ela D. (a young lady at home). Mr. and Mrs. Sprague are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and in politics he is a strict democrat and is in favor of the alliance movement. He is a practical farmer and has one of the largest apiaries in this county. He is a student of bee-keeping, has made a success of it and now owns more than 100 good swarms. He has been interested in bees ever since he was a boy and now has all the modern improvements and can make his own comb foundations.

Homer L. Stamets, furniture dealer of Frazeysburg, Ohio, is from a family distinguished in both Prussia, the country from which the family originally sprung, and America, where the great-grandfather of Homer, Philip Steinmetz, settled at the beginning of the Revolutionary war. The name has assumed a number of different forms among the Pennsylvanians. Philip Steinmetz was born in the province of Schwabruken, near the city of Schwabruken, Rhein Baiern, Prussia, southeast of Antwerp, Belgium. He was professionally a soldier, and was lieutenant of hussars in the army of the Empire, belonging to the illustrious family of whom we have the genealogy of six generations of military men, the late Gen. Steinmetz of the Prussian army being one of the number. Philip was of a negative disposition, but his descendants show bold, resolute and defiant qualities when once thoroughly espousing an opinion or cause. He was finely educated, and an ardent republican, he was hated by the sycophants and tools of monarchy, and among other petty offenses to the same he, with some companions, was guilty, while hunting, of starting and killing some game belonging to the king. The penalty was several months' imprisonment and forfeiture of pay. Steinmetz defied the officers and escaped, leaving his companions in custody. He made his way to the French frontier and securing protection, took passage for America, arriving at Philadelphia on the eve of the great Revolution. He fought with distinction in the continental army and at Germantown, which was one of the many battles in which he participated, he was wounded. He served under Washington, to whom tradition shows he was warmly attached, as captain of a Pennsylvania company of light-horse. He was promoted for some gallant service to higher rank, which at the close of the war he was still holding. He was at one time reluctantly induced to fight a duel with a British officer, who had the reputation of killing every Prussian that ever en-

countered him. He met his foe on horseback, vanquished him, severing his head from his body. He was of medium hight, but of powerful physical stature. He was of a mechanical turn of mind, and was sober and temperate save in the habit of smoking. He was a devoted member of the Lutheran church, and politically was a follower of Thomas Jefferson. He penetrated the wilderness from Lancaster county, Penn., where some of his older children were born, and settled three miles east of the present city of Greensburg, Westmoreland county. After some years he removed from Greensburg and purchased 500 acres of land, the site of which ancestral seat is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in Pennsylvania. Philip Steinmetz was a great lover of horses, and even in his advanced years trained his horse to leap, with him on his back, over fences and gates, and holding his hat in his hand he would exclaim: "*So geht du alte hussar.*" The helmet that he wore is still preserved. He had a soldier's land grant, and selected land on which a part of East Liberty, four miles in the rear of Pittsburg, now stands. After his death, which occurred in 1807, on the 4th of February, his heirs were notified that an immense fortune of $7,000,000 was due them. They were tardy in investigating proceedings, and it was not until the year 1840 that claim was made to the property. In that year the venerable John Schneider, of Wilkinsburg, grandson of Philip Steinmetz, employed counsel to prosecute the matter. They ascertained the certainty of the inheritance but were unable to prove to the satisfaction of the German government the identity of Philip Steinmetz, and the fortune is lost to his descendants. Philip Steinmetz lies buried at Harold Church, Penn., and the G. A. R., each memorial day, places floral tributes on his grave. He had three sons that bore commissions in the War of 1812; Philip, Jacob and John. The two former were distinguished as Indian fighters during that war. Philip Steinmetz, Sr., was the father of twelve children: Philip, Jacob, Susannah, George, Peter, Leonard, Catherine, Mollie, Hannah, John, Anna and Christopher. Their descendants are now numerous. George Stamets (or Steinmetz) was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., afterward moving to Muskingum county, Ohio. He was among the early pioneers here and for a number of years ran the Mendenhall mill, which was one of the first in the county. About 1822 he settled on land one mile north of Frazeysburg, which at that time was covered with heavy timber, and like so many of the pioneers of that day

> "He cut, he logged, he cleared his lot,
> And into many a dismal spot,
> He let the light of day."

He resided on this farm until his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-two years. He was married in Pennsylvania and was the father of twelve children: John, George, Evan, Harrison, Leah, Malinda and Harriet, being the only ones known. Mr. Stamets was a devout member of the Church of Christ, and throughout life was a man of strict integrity of character and is still well remembered by the old pioneers of the county. His son, John, lives near Marysville, Ohio; George resides at Brownsville, Penn., and a son of the latter, who also bears the name of George, is at the head of an immense co-operative store at Braddock, Penn., and is a prominent business manager and friend of the great capitalist, Andrew Carnegie. George Jr.'s brothers are John, Evan and Harrison. The sisters are Ruth, Mary, Amy, Sarah and Amelia. Evan P. Stamets, son of George, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1818, received a common-school education and was brought up to the life of a farmer. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Slaughter, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Slaughter [see sketch of Samuel Dunn], and to their union were born seven children: Harriet, John, Homer L., George E., Sarah E., Lydia A. and Amelia C. Mr. Stamets resided on the old homestead and added to it until he became the owner of 145 acres, and lived on this farm all his life. He and his wife were members of the Church of Christ for about twenty-two years. He made horse-raising his chief business, and was a substantial farmer and a man of great integrity of character. He was a democrat in politics, and during the Civil war was a stanch Union man. Homer L. Stamets, his son, was born March 22, 1845, received a good common-school education in his youth and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked from the time he was twenty-one years of age until 1889, eight years of which time were spent as a contractor. A part of this time he was with David McNaught and John Kipp. As a contractor Mr. Stamets built the flouring mill at Frazeysburg and the Methodist Episcopal church at Frazeysburg, also many residences. In 1889 he began dealing in furniture in Frazeysburg, and has built up a good trade. He was married on December 20, 1866, to Miss Nancy E. Wilson, daughter of William C. and Mary G. (Prior) Wilson, the former of whom is a farmer of Irish descent. His father, Matthew Wilson, came from Ireland and settled in Muskingum county on Irish Ridge. Mr. and Mrs. Stamets are the parents of three children: Emmet L., William E. and Oscar B. Mr. Stamets has been a lifelong member of the Church of Christ, and since 1884 has been an elder. He is a man who has the respect of all who know him, and is an active member of the town

council and the school board and one of the directors of the Building and Loan association. He has been successful in business and stands high as an honorable business man. Politically he is a democrat with prohibition principles. The Stamets family has furnished officers and privates for every war, save the Mexican, from the time of the Revolution until the present, and in the 120 years of the family's residence in America it has not furnished a solitary criminal, but on the other hand honest and useful citizens.

Austin J. Starrett, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, was born in Newton township in 1835, the son of George and Mary A. (Pierce) Starrett. The father was the son of Joseph and Ann (Morrison) Starrett. Joseph Starrett was born in Ireland, and was one of three brothers who came to Muskingum county in 1816, and settled in Rich Hill township. These three brothers were John, James and Joseph, all married and had families. Of John's family none are left, of James a few are living in this county. Joseph married in Washington county, Penn., and had six children when he emigrated to this county and settled on a farm in Rich Hill township, about three miles from Chandlersville, here he died in 1864, at the age of seventy-eight years, from an injury received by a train on the B. & O. R. R., at the S. M. Hadden crossing. He was the father of fifteen children, all who lived to maturity except one. He was one of the successful and honest farmers of the county and a member of the Associate Reformed church, and in politics his sympathies were with the whig party. His wife, Ann Morrison, was a native of Washington county, Penn., and their children are named as follows: Charles, Mary, George, Anna, James, Jennie, Samuel, Elizabeth, John, Hannah, Margaret, Ellen, Sarah, Nancy, and Joseph who died at six years of age. Of this family all but Hannah and Ellen reared families, and John, Sarah (Mrs. Knight), and Nancy (Mrs. Stitt) are still living. George, the father of our subject was one of the six born in Pennsylvania, and was a young boy when his parents settled in Rich Hill township. He attended the subscription schools of the county, and when he was eighteen years of age learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that all his life. He located in Taylorsville, and in 1834 married Mary A. Pierce. He was a member of the Associate Reformed church and died in January, 1840, when only twenty-eight years of age. He was a whig in politics. His wife, Mary A. Pierce, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Nicholas Pierce and Margaret (Moody) Pierce. The father was born in New Jersey and was a son of James Pierce, a native of that state. Nicholas married in Pennsylvania, and two children were born there. He moved to Newton township, this county, in 1807, and entered a farm upon which he lived until his death, in 1838. In politics he was a whig; a man well posted on all public matters, honest and hard working, and reared a family of eight children. His wife died in Newton township about 1853. Their children were Mary A. (subject's mother), Samuel, Andrew, Robert, Elizabeth, James, Alexander, Steven, all deceased. Mary A. was born in Pennsylvania, in 1805, and was but two years of age upon coming to Ohio. She attended the schools here, was here married and was the mother of three children: Austin J., Homer T. and George P., all living. Austin and Homer were both in the late war. At the death of George Starrett, his widow, in 1844, married Samuel Woodard, a native of Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and the son of Amos Woodard. This union was blessed with five children: David, Hester A., Emma, Martha and Olive, all living except David who died in 1869; the rest are living in Iowa. Our subject's mother, in 1865, aged sixty-four years, settled in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where she died in 1873. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Homer T. Starrett, a brother of Austin J., is living in Zanesville in the coal business. He was a soldier in the late war and served six months; is married and the father of three children: Minnie, George and Irwin.

Austin J. Starrett is the eldest grandson on both his father's and mother's side. He was educated in the schools of Union township and was there married, in 1856, to Martha C. Elliott, a daughter of Simon Elliott, born in 1837. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Starrett settled on a farm in Union township, later in Highland township and in 1881 moved to the farm upon which they now reside. It consists of sixty-two acres, upon which Mr. Starrett is engaged in general farming and sheep-raising. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D., One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was a soldier in the Shenandoah valley. June 15 he was in a battle at Newton, Va., and July 7 and 8 at Harper's Ferry. After that he was on post duty and in a number of skirmishes. Himself and wife are the parents of six living children: George L., married Mary L. Smith, of Cambridge, and they are living at Newark; Mary S., died at the age of ten years; Nancy M., at home; Phillip S., a store-keeper at Wills Creek, Coshocton county; Simon E., in business at Newark; Wilber W.; Charley I. (on the farm); and Riley (died in infancy). Mr. and Mrs. Starrett are members of the United Presbyterian church of Norwich, Ohio. In politics Mr. Starrett is a republican and interested in political matters. He has held some offices in the township and is very active in school and church

work. He owns a well-improved farm, and is one of the enterprising men of the township.

George H. Stewart, cashier and director of the First National bank, Zanesville, and one of the organizers and long a director of the Zanesville board of trade, was born at Londonville, Ashland county, Ohio, in 1849, a son of George H. Stewart, Sr. His father a native of Pennsylvania, came to this state at an early day and, locating in Richland county, there engaged in business. He was for several years one of the most prominent of the earlier merchants of Mansfield. In Ashland county he became prominent and well known among the leading and most influential citizens, and was entrusted with several important public offices, among them that of associate judge of the court of common pleas and deputy provost-marshal, filling the latter important position during most of the period of the late war of the states. Politically he was a stanch republican. He died full of honors in 1883, deeply regretted by all who had known him. George H. Stewart Jr., is a self-made man, and a successful one at that, for though he has never achieved nor sought any conspicuous political preferment, as an every-day man of affairs, in his own chosen walk of life he has attained such a measure of success as marks his as one of the leading business spirits in this growing city. He grew to manhood and received his education in public schools of his native town, and in 1869 at the age of twenty years, came to Zanesville to accept the responsible position of teller in the financial institution with which he has since been more and more prominently identified. In 1873 he was made assistant cashier, and in the absence of a cashier ably and satisfactorily performed the duties of this position. Immediately after the panic of 1873, he was elected cashier in fact, and has ably administered the important affairs coming within his jurisdiction since. At that time he was but twenty-four years of age and was one of the youngest bank cashiers in the state. Since that time he has even more and more closely identified himself with Zanesville's most vital commercial and financial interests, and at this time takes rank with the most useful and prominent business men of the city. In 1877 Mr. Stewart married the youngest daughter of the late W. C. Cassel, long a leading and most enterprising manufacturer of Zanesville, mention of whom will be found elsewhere in these pages.

For a period of nearly twenty years Wilson Stewart has been engaged in the grocery and general merchandise business in New Concord, conducting his business from the first on the cash system, and during the entire time intervening to the present, has been steadily increasing his hold on public favor and patronage. He owes his nativity to Washington county, Penn., where his birth occurred in 1842, and he is the eldest of three children born to John and Nancy (Stormont) Stewart, both natives of County Antrim, Ireland. John Stewart was born in the year 1811, and was one of nine children (seven of whom came to this country), born to Allison and Elizabeth (Wilson) Stewart, both of whom died on the Emerald Isle. John Stewart came to America in 1832, and landed at Quebec at the time of the great cholera scare in this country. He was quarantined there for some time. From there he went to New York city, and, having learned the shoemaker's trade in his native country, followed that for five years. In 1837 he moved from there to Washington county, Penn., became the owner of a shoe store, and followed his trade for many years. He was married in that county in 1841 to Miss Stormont, and reared three children: Wilson (subject); David Boyd, who is engaged in the oil business in Allegheny city, Penn.; and Nancy J., who is now in Union township, this county. She married Mr. Thomas Stewart, a prominent farmer in that township, of which he is a native, and the son of George Stewart who was one of the first settlers in Union township. In the year 1864 John Stewart emigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, settled on a farm two miles from New Concord, and there tilled the soil for nine years. From there he moved to the town of New Concord and made his home there until 1887, when he went with his son to Kansas, where he received his final summons the same year. Mrs. Nancy (Stormont) Stewart, mother of subject, was one of twelve children (five of whom came to this country) born to David and Nancy (Boyd) Stormont, natives of County Antrim, Ireland. She died in New Concord in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were both members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. David Stormont came to the United States in 1825, and located in Washington county, Penn. Wilson Stewart passed the early scenes of his life in Washington county, Penn., but in the fall of 1864 he came to Muskingum county, Ohio, Highland township, and there followed agricultural pursuits for seven years. After that he went to Mansfield, Allegheny county, Penn., and clerked in a store in which his brother was a partner for nearly two years, and then returned to New Concord, where, with the exception of a short period in 1887 and 1888, he has been engaged in merchandising ever since. In the spring of the former year he went to Wabaunsee county, Kas., but only remained there a short time, and then returned to New Concord, where he resumed business. Mr. Stewart was married in 1879 to Miss Mary A. Wallace, daughter of David and Flora (Jamison) Wallace, who were early settlers

of Union township, and the fruits of this union have been five children—three daughters and two sons: Anna F., Jennie R., Ella M., David W. and John W. Mrs. Stewart was born in Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1848, and was one of ten children. Her paternal grandfather, Rev. Robert Wallace, was a pioneer preacher of this part of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and he is a deacon in the same. They are classed among the county's most respected and esteemed aitizens and are active in all good work.

Rev. Robert Wallace, the grandfather of Mrs. Stewart, was born in Ireland, married there, and several of his children were born there. In 1812 he came to the United States and settled in New York city, later coming to Utica, Knox county, Ohio. He was one of the first Reformed Presbyterian ministers in this part of Ohio and west of Pennsylvania. He preached in tents and barns or wherever he could, and was very prominent in church work. He died in 1845, and by his first marriage reared a family of three sons and three daughters: Eliza; John, who is a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian church; David, Margaret, Nancy, and James; all deceased except Margaret, who is the wife of Samuel Stevenson, of Iowa; and Nancy, now Mrs. Campbell of Monmouth, Ill. After the death of his wife Rev. Wallace married Mrs. McCartney, the widow of Henry McCartney. They had no children. David Wallace, his son and the father of Mrs. Stewart, was born in Ireland in 1806, and at the age of six years came to this country with his father. He was reared principally in Knox county, and was a young man when his parents moved on a farm in Union township, this county. Here he engaged in farming, was a poineer of the abolition party, in this part of Ohio, and his home was a depot for the underground railroad. He made a number of speeches on the anti-slavery question, and came near losing his life a number of times. He was an active member and elder in the Reformed Presbyterian church and a great temperance man. After settling in Muskingum county he married Flora Jamison, a daughter of John Jamison [see sketch of Robert W. Speer]. To this union were born six sons and four daughters: Margaret, was the wife of David Stormont, and died in 1856; James B., died in 1853, having just left college; Robert, who is living in Delaware county, Iowa, a farmer and man of family; John C., died when young; Rebecca J., died in 1865; Sarah E., married Mr. Ardrey, of Rich Hill township, and died in 1871; John C., is a farmer on the home place in Union township, was a soldier in the late war in which he served three years; David, died in 1859; Mary A., the wife of Wilson Stewart; Rev. Samuel R., a Reformed Presbyterian minister of Syracuse, N. Y., where he has been preaching some years. David Wallace, the father of this family, died August, 1888, and his wife, September 9, 1872. The latter was born in 1807, and was a small child when brought to Muskingum county, here reared on a farm northwest of New Concord. She was a lifelong member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and an active worker in the same, and held it as her special duty to care for the sick and assist all in trouble.

David Stokely (deceased) was the founder of the Stokely family in Muskingum county, Ohio, but he was born in Delaware and in his youth was apprenticed to the shoemaking business, at which trade he served his full time. About 1795 he immigrated west and first settled at Marietta, which was then nothing but a fort, and there he was married July 3, 1799, to Abigail Hurlbut, a daughter of Benoni Hurlbut, who was killed and scalped by the Indians September 29, 1791. He had built a cabin before he was married but had not laid the floor yet. Immediately following the event of their marriage they packed their effects on a horse and started for Muskingum county, both walking the entire distance. Upon arriving at Putnam they set to work to erect a habitation, his young wife using the grubbing hoe in leveling the ground, while he with a stronger but not more willing arm, felled the trees for their cabin home. They soon had a small tract of land cleared, upon which they began raising vegetables, and boarded the hands of a sawmill that stood on the banks of the Muskingum where the present C. & M. V. R. R. crosses the river. In 1804 Mr. Stokely entered a quarter section of land on the south fork of Jonathan creek in Newton township, upon which he settled in 1805. This land he cleared, improved and lived upon the rest of his natural life, and in connection with tilling the soil he followed his trade for quite a number of years. After a short service in the War of 1812 he was discharged on account of over age. He was a member of the Christian church and his wife was a Methodist. Seven children were born to their union, three of whom grew to mature years: Benoni P., Elizabeth and David, the latter being the only surviving member of the family. Benoni Hurlbut was a Revolutionary soldier of note and the Stokelys have in their possession official documents dated April 10, 1770, which guarantee to the loyalty of Mr. Hurlbut and to the fact that he was in every way worthy of confidence. They also have the deed of a land grant of 100 acres dated October 27, 1769, and another dated June 19, 1771. During the Revolutionary war Mr. Hurlbut commanded a small detachment of troops on the lakes and was a brave and fearless soldier, devoted to the interests

of the struggling colonists. He was located at Marietta, and during this time, as above stated, was killed by the Indians. The paternal grandfather, Prettyman Stokely, was the commander of a vessel during the Revolutionary war and did his country good service in preying upon the English merchantmen. David Stokely, whose name heads this sketch, died on August 31, 1847, at the age of seventy-nine years, and his wife, who was born August 4, 1777, died March 31, 1847. David Stokely, the son of David and Abigail (Hurlbut) Stokely, was born on the farm on which he is now residing, October 29, 1810, and his youth was passed in a manner common to all pioneer boys. He was married January 18, 1835, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Samuel and Eunice (Emerson) White, after which he settled on the farm where he now lives where his six children were born, only three of whom are living at the present time: Rufus Putnam, David Edwin and Benoni P. Those deceased are Abigail Hurlbut, Eunice Emerson and Arminta Sybilla. Rufus P. enlisted in Company A, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, as a private in 1861, and passed through the various grades of promotion to first lieutenant and at the close of the war was brevetted captain. He was wounded in the right arm at Fort Wagner and in the mouth by a spent ball at Chapin's farm, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged. David Edwin enlisted in Company G, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, as a private, and during his term of service was in many hard-fought battles, but escaped without being wounded. He was taken prisoner at Maryland Heights, was paroled, exchanged and afterward re-enlisted in the service, in which he remained until the war terminated. Benoni served as a private in Company A, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was taken prisoner the day of Lee's surrender, but was immediately paroled and a few days later was discharged and returned home. David Stokely and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been a ruling elder since joining, forty-three years ago. He was formerly a whig in politics, but since the birth of the republican party has supported its measures. His undertakings have been prospered throughout life, he has always enjoyed good health, and he is now well preserved for one of his years. He has in his possession a small wooden box in which his father carried his shoemaker's kit, and it is now considerably over one hundred years old. It is of cypress wood, the nails are of smith make and it is still in a state of good preservation. His father, after his settlement in Putnam, returned to Marietta in a canoe for a barrel of pork he had pickled in salt for which he paid $10 a bushel. This brine he preserved and used during his entire life and it descended to his son, the subject of this sketch, who still has it in use. Samuel White, the father of Mrs. Stokely, was born in Barnard, Vt., in the year 1791, a son of Thomas Wells and ———(Wright) White, who were also born in the Green Mountain state. Thomas White was a son of Rev. David White, a Presbyterian minister of Massachusetts, a native American. Elder John White came to America twelve years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and founded the family in this country. Samuel White removed to Ohio in 1800 and settled in Washington county, where he spent the rest of his days. His wife was a daughter of Asa and Eunice (Foster) Emerson, which family also came from Vermont, taking up their abode in Ohio about 1805, their home being at Windsor in Morgan county. Asa Emerson was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church. He was of Scotch origin. To Samuel White and wife the following children were born: Mary, Susannah and Roxana (deceased), and Lydia, Abigail and Asa living. Mr. White died October 23, 1823, and his wife, who was also a Presbyterian, in 1839. Mrs. Lydia Stokely was born in Morgan county, Ohio, March 2, 1816.

Samuel T. Storer, A. M., M. D., New Concord, is one among the foremost of the professional men of Muskingum county, Ohio, and as a practitioner of the healing art he has won for himself golden opinions. His cheerful countenance, encouraging words and advice, and his thorough knowledge of his profession, which only long and continued practice can give, has placed him upon the highest pinnacle of success, and his services are sought over a large scope of territory. He was born on the old homestead (which he now owns), one-half mile south of the village of New Concord, December 18, 1832, where he spent his early life in rural pursuits, receiving his education in the common schools of the village, and later entered Muskingum college, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1853. He was the eldest of seven children born to Isaac and Mary (Snodgrass) Storer, all now deceased except our subject, and Mary A. who is the wife of Rev. W. S. Harper, a minister of the United Presbyterian church and a resident of Beaver, Penn. Those deceased were Richard A., Martha (who was the wife of Rev. Robert W. Hill who is also deceased), David (who died when young), John (died on his return from the army at the age of twenty-one) and James (whose death occurred from a kick of a favorite colt when fourteen years of age). Isaac and Mary Storer, the father and mother of these children were both natives of Allegheny county, Penn. The father was born on December 1, 1807, and the mother on March 5, 1811. The mother died on December 4, 1872, and the father

followed her to the grave on January 22, 1875. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, and he was a ruling elder in the same. He was a great church worker, and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday school. Politically he was a lifelong democrat. Agriculture was his chosen occupation, and by industry, economy and perseverance he succeeded in educating his family, contributing freely of his means to all benevolent and praiseworthy objects, leaving an ample inheritance to his children. He was much interested in educational matters, and served as a member of the board of trustees of Muskingum college for twenty-five years. He was an excellent neighbor, a respected and public-spirited citizen, and not only taught but practiced the "golden rule."

Dr. Storer's paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Storer, was the father of ten children: John, Samuel, Stacy, William, Thomas, Ezekiel and Richard (twins), Rebecca, Margaret and Elizabeth. The Doctor's paternal grandparents were Richard and Hannah (Frazier) Storer. Eight children were born to them in the following order: Thomas, John, Ezekiel, Richard, Elizabeth, Frazier, Isaac and Hannah, all of whom are now deceased except the latter, who is eighty-three years of age, and is a resident of the state of Missouri and is the mother of fourteen sons and two daughters.

Richard Storer, the Doctor's grandfather is a native of New Jersey, after marriage settled near Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he got into trouble with the Indians, killing one with his rifle, for theft and for abusing and threatening his family; on this account he was obliged to leave the state, and located in Allegheny county, Penn., near Elizabeth, where he principally reared his family.

Dr. Storer's maternal grandparents Col. Samuel and Mary (McKinney) Snodgrass were natives of Allegheny county Penn., near Pittsburg, both were of prominent families, and unto them were born seven children James McK., Mary, Elizabeth, Matthew, Nancy, Rachel and Ann, all of whom are deceased except Elizabeth (S.) Mills of Braddock, Penn., and Nancy (S.) King of New Lisbon, Ohio. Dr. S. T. Storer, after taking his degree of A. B. in Muskingum college, spent one year traveling and sightseeing; then located in Chicago Ill., in 1855, and remained three years clerking in a wholesale mercantile house. Chicago was then a small city not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants, and was located in a marsh; no sewerage and not a street paved save part of one; which was Lake street; it was covered with plank from Dearborn street to Lake street bridge. It was no uncommon thing to see in the spring of the year stakes on the principal streets with boards attached, labeled "no bottom." Old Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the river near the lake; it was constructed of hewed logs with port holes for rifles, also near it stood the old stone stuccoed lighthouse, to guide vessels into the mouth of the river. Chicago sprung up like a mushroom, and it was generally believed that it would be short lived and a poor place to make investments; hence he concluded to pack his trunk and return to the place of his nativity, thinking he was lucky to make his escape from that wicked city. After time and due deliberation the Doctor decided that medicine was his calling, and in the year 1858, went to Cleveland, Ohio, and commenced reading medicine with Dr. Thayer, professor of surgery in Cleveland Medical college, graduating from the same in 1860; shortly afterward he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Leavenworth, then Kansas Ter., remained there until the spring of 1861, when he returned to his home and shortly afterward enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer infantry, for three years; was chosen second lieutenant and served in that capacity for nine months, resigned his commission, and was appointed and commissioned assistant surgeon of the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer infantry, Army of the Cumberland, and joined his regiment then stationed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., remaining with the same until April, 1864, when it was consolidated with another regiment, and all supernumerary officers were mustered out, giving him the opportunity of returning to private life, and to "marry the girl he had left behind him." During the Doctor's army life he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, besides several smaller engagements; received an injury in the battle of Lookout Mountain, from which he has never fully recovered.

Dr. Storer was married November 16, 1864, to Miss Naomi H. Finley, of Newark, Del., where she was born January 5, 1839. She was the third daughter of Samuel C. Finley in order of birth of five children; Priscilla, Mary E., Rachel E., and Edgar A. After his marriage he returned to New Concord, opened an office, and there remained several years; moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in the fall of 1869, took a post-graduate course in the Cleveland Medical college, and from there removed to Darwin, Clark county Ill., practicing his profession for five years with unprecedented success. After his father's death he was obliged to return to New Concord, and has been a resident of the same ever since, meeting with unusual success in his profession. He is a man interested in the public welfare, and while he pays strict attention to his private affairs, he shrinks from no duties as a loyal citizen. Dr. and Mrs. Storer are comfortably situated in a beautiful home of their own planning, in the quiet and picturesque village of

New Concord, with but one child, a daughter (Ida M.), to enjoy it with them. She is a graduate of the New Concord High School, also a graduate of music in Muskingum college and leads the choir in the church. Dr. Storer and family are associated with the Presbyterian church, and he is a ruling elder in the same. He is active in politics and in war or peace has always been loyal to the democracy. At present he is a member of the town council. Socially he is a devoted and enthusiastic Free Mason, has filled with acceptance all the offices in the Blue lodge, is now and has been filling the office of secretary for nine consecutive years in Malta lodge No. 118, Norwich, Ohio; has been identified with the order thirty-four years. He is a member of Cambridge chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and was a charter member of Cambridge commandery No. 47, K. T., Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio.

Samuel Stover (deceased) was another of the early settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio, and a man universally respected. He was a native of the Keystone state, born December 29, 1785, and was the first one of the family to settle in Muskingum county. He was married September 3, 1807, to Miss Mary Deitrick, and in 1809 he emigrated to Ohio, settling in Newton township, near the present site of Stovertown, where he built the first sawmill in 1813. In 1828 or 1829 he built a gristmill and operated these mills in connection with farming, becoming very successful. To his marriage were born the following children: Elizabeth (born June 2, 1808), Sarah (born December 23, 1809), Baltser (born May 15, 1811), David (born March 9, 1813), Mary Ann (born January 22, 1816), Mary M. (born March 31, 1820), Susan (born May 23, 1822), Ann M. (born March 9, 1824), William (born February 26, 1826), Lucinda (born January 19, 1828,) and Samuel (born November 26, 1829). The mother of these children, who was born December 20, 1786 died February 12, 1839. The father met a violent death on the "Y" bridge at Zanesville in 1837. His body was found on the rocks below the bridge, cold and stiff, and the supposition was that robbery was the incentive, as he usually carried considerable money on his person. Suspicion pointed to no one, and his death remains a mystery.

Jacob Studor, Adamsville, Ohio, is a member of one of the prosperous families of Adams township, Muskingum county. Jacob Studor Sr., the father, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), received a common-school education and could read both French and German. He was brought up as a farmer, and at the age of of twenty-one years drafted into the French army and served five years. While in this service his father emigrated to Canada and settled on a farm. He was a stonemason by trade. He had married three times, his first wife being the mother of Jacob and Elizabeth, now residing in New York. After his service in the French army expired Jacob married, in Alsace, Barbara Earhart. They soon came to America and settled in Coshocton county, Ohio, on a farm in Franklin township, in 1837. To this worthy couple were born seven children: Madelina, Jacob, Elizabeth (deceased), Catherine, Carolina, John and Mary. On this farm Mr. Studor spent the remainder of his days and died at the age of eighty-five years, a member of the Lutheran church and a respected and honorable farmer. Jacob Studor, his son, was born in 1837, and was six weeks old when brought by his parents to the farm in Coshocton county. He received but little schooling and was brought up to work on the farm. March 25, 1861, he married Louisa Lapp, born March 20, 1840, and the daughter of Henry and Madelena (Zimmer) Lapp. Henry Lapp was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1804, here he received a common-school education, was a carpenter by trade, and came to America in 1832, settling in Adams township, Coshocton county, Ohio. Here he married, spent the remainder of his life and became the father of twelve children, nine of whom lived to maturity: Michael, Elizabeth, Margaret, Catherine (deceased), Solomon, Abner, Henry (died at nineteen years of age), Mary and ———. Mr. Lapp was a member of the Lutheran church, was a hard-working man, accumulated 420 acres of land and brought up a large family. He died in 1882 at the age of seventy-eight years. After his marriage Mr. Studor settled on a farm in Adams township, where he remained about ten years. He then moved to a farm in Coshocton county, lived there three years, when he returned to Adams township and settled on the farm which he now occupies, consisting of 318 acres of good land, with excellent buildings and a fine residence. Mr. and Mrs. Studor are the parents of six children: Ada A. (born March 8, 1862), Arabella C. (October 17, 1864), Flora E. (June 22, 1867), Lilly D. (September 17, 1868), Henry A. (October 12, 1873), Estella M. (August 12, 1875). All these children are members of the Bethesda Methodist church, and Mr. and Mrs. Studor are members of the Lutheran church, of which he has been a deacon. Mr. Studor is a man who holds the respect of the people, has been a township trustee, takes a great interest in education and has been school director. His daughter, Belle, married John Lettick, a school teacher of Kansas, and they have two children. Lettie married Albert Long, a farmer of Madison township, and has three children.

Noah Stull, farmer, Dresden, Ohio. Mr. Stull, who is one of the practical farmers of Muskingum

county, was born in Pennsylvania, January 14, 1822, and is of German descent. He was but four years of age when he was left fatherless, and he was brought up by his grandfather, Peter Ault. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Ault. About 1826 Mr. Ault came to Coshocton county, Ohio, settled on land two miles west of West Carlisle, and was one of the pioneer farmers. Here the mother of our subject was married to Alpheus Taylor and became the mother of these children: George, William, Freelove, Julia, Mary, Amanda, Lucinda and Peggy. Noah was the only child by the first marriage. Alpheus Taylor resided on a farm near West Carlisle, Coshocton county, Ohio, and there our subject made his home until fourteen years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade in East Union, Ohio. He was bound out to Andy Ault, an uncle, for four and one-half years and served his time out. After this he went to work for another uncle, Frederick Ault; remained on his farm two years, and then came to Dresden where he worked in a cabinet shop for one year. A few months were then spent in Missouri, after which he returned to Dresden, and worked at his trade for thirty years. In April, 1865, he came to his present farm, which he bought, and is now the owner of 250 acres and is a substantial farmer. He is an example of what energy, perseverance and economy can accomplish, and the property he now owns is the result of his own honest toil. He first worked for Mr. Jones in the cabinet shop, and received 50 cents a day. Later he worked in Dresden for $1 a day, and in this manner saved sufficient means to buy 160 acres, for which he paid $4,600 in ready cash. In December, 1848, he married Miss Frances S. A. Eveland, daughter of Jacob and Jane Eveland. Mr. Eveland came from Virginia to Ohio at an early date and lived to be an old man, dying in Muskingum county. He was the father of nine children: William, Rachel, Betsey, Peggy, Polly, Frances S. A., James, Mildred and Catherine. After marriage Mr. Stull settled in Dresden and there followed his trade until he moved with his family to his farm. His union was blessed by the birth of two living children: Charles L. and Emma F. Mrs. Stull died June 28, 1876, and Mr. Stull has never remarried. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian church, and he holds membership in the same. In politics he is a democrat. Mr. Stull's half brother, William Taylor, was in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war and died at Bowling Green, Ky. At one time Mr. Stull owned about 300 acres of land, but he has given considerable of it to his children. He is entirely selfmade, and now in his old age he can enjoy the fruits of his labor, being in very comfortable circumstances. For five years Mr. Stull worked at carpentering and millwright work, and during that time did not lose a half day.

John P. Sturtz, Adamsville, Muskingum county Ohio. Among the prosperous pioneer families, substantial farmers and valuable citizens of this part of the state we find the Sturtz family. Christian Sturtz, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, and a farmer of Somerset county. His father came from Germany with his parents when but four years of age. A tradition in the family relates that his parents both died at sea, on the passage to America, and their son, the father of Christian, was sold to pay his passage to Philadelphia, as was the custom in those days. He finally settled in Somerset county, Penn., and for many years the family were residents of that county. Christian Sturtz, his son, married a Miss Shoemaker, was a successful farmer of Somerset county, owned about 300 acres of land, and here passed the remainder of his days. Jacob Sturtz, his eldest son, and the grandfather of John P., was born in Somerset county, Penn., in 1787, and of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. He received a common-school education in German, was reared a farmer, and married Susan Gaumer, the daughter of Jacob Gaumer, a Revolutionary soldier from Reading, Penn., who settled in Washington township, this county, in 1808, the families coming together. Jacob Sturtz settled, the same year, on land now owned by Mr. Lovett. To himself and wife were born ten children: Daniel (born in Pennsylvania, and died soon after coming to this county), Charles (born in Washington township, this county), Lucinda, Catherine, Adam, Andrew, Lydia, Martin, Solomon and Margaret. All lived to maturity, except the first. Jacob Sturtz was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, served as a rifleman, under Capt. Robert McConnell, and lived in Washington township eight years. In 1818 he settled in Adams township, on land now owned by George W. Bell, and here died, December 24, 1834. He was very handy at almost any work. He was a blacksmith, gunsmith and carpenter, and very often built houses. Among other things he prepared gunpowder and charcoal, and was considered one of the best hunters of the time in his county. He was a member of the Lutheran church in Salem township, held the office of church trustee, and assisted in the building of this church. When he died he was but forty-seven years of age.

Charles Sturtz, his son, and the father of John P., was born, February 19, 1813, on his father's farm in Washington township, and received but little education in the old log schools of that time, He attended school, in all, about three months, learning to read and write, and learned the usual work of a farmer boy, becoming very handy with a rifle. He shot his first deer when but seven years of age. In 1833, at the age of twenty-one years, he married Rachel Bainter, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Shroyer) Bainter, and was one of six chil-

dren: Mary, Jacob and John (twins), Catherine and Rachel (twins), and Adam C. Philip Shroyer, grandfather of Mrs. Sturtz, was the first of the family to come here, and cleared the land now owned by his grandson, P. C. Schroyer. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sturtz were born ten children: Elizabeth L. (married and deceased); Margaret (died at the age of twenty-two years); Adam C., Susan C., Jacob L., John P., Mary M. (died at the age of twenty-two years); Charles N. (drowned in the Muskingum river in 1873, at the age of twenty-one years); Rachel A. (died at the age of eight years); Josiah (died an infant). After his marriage Mr. Sturtz bought the land upon which he now resides, and where he has lived many years. He was very successful in farming, and bought a sawmill on Symms creek. This mill he operated until 1850, when he built a new one, and also had a store for three years, from 1847 to 1850, in Coshocton county. He was a very prosperous farmer, and now owns 320 acres of well-improved land. He is a prominent member of the Lutheran church, of Adamsville, and has been a church trustee. In politics he is a democrat and a charter member of Hubbard lodge No. 220, of A. F. & A. M. He was a strong Union man during the war, and had two sons in that war. Mr. Sturtz owns land in Salem township, the original deed for which was signed by Gen. Andrew Jackson. His two sons who served in the war were Adam C. and Jacob, both in the One Hundred and Sixty-second regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry. Mr. Sturtz is now eighty years of age, hale and hearty, and respected by all. John P. Sturtz, his son, was born April 11, 1845, received a common-school education, and took up farming. June 10, 1869, he married Louisa C. Moser, the daughter of George A. and Anna (Hahn) Moser. After their marriage they settled in Adamsville, followed farming and teaming for a time, when Mr. Sturtz sold out and moved on a farm in Adams township, lived there one year when he moved to Hayworth farm, where he lived fourteen years. On this farm he erected a good house and barn in 1877 and 1878. In 1890 he moved to Adamsville, where he had opened a hardware store in 1889 in company with J. A. Snoots. This was the first hardware store in Adamsville, and they built up a good trade. In 1892 Mr. Sturtz retired and the business is now conducted by Ferrell Bros. In 1890, in connection with his other business, Mr. Sturtz opened a hotel in Adamsville, which has been very successful. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran church, of which he has been elder, deacon and Sunday school superintendent for many years. Like his father he is a stanch democrat, but not an office seeker. He has held the office of township trustee. To Mr. and Mrs. Sturtz have been born three children: Annie E. (born March 12, 1870), Clark N. (born July 31, 1876), and Roland J. H. (born September 8, 1883). Annie E. married September 30, 1890, Elbert S. Ferrell, a hardware merchant of Adamsville, and they have one child. Daniel Moser, grandfather of Mrs. Sturtz, was born in Zweybreaker, Bavaria, and received a good education in German, later learning the pottery business. He was a well-to-do potter in Bavaria, and gave all his children good educations, his sons, as was the custom in Germany, following the trade of their father. He married, in Bavaria, Catherine Wenderling, and to them were born four children, who lived to maturity: Philip, Catherine, Louise and George A., all born in Bavaria. In 1843 Daniel Moser came to America with his family, and settled on a farm in Adams township, now owned by John J. Klein. Himself and family were unaccustomed to farm work, and were compelled to pay to have the work done until they gradually became farmers. They were members of the Lutheran church, and Daniel lived to be sixty-three years of age, dying in 1843. His son, Philip Moser, worked at the pottery business in Zanesville for years. George A. Moser, another son, and the father of Mrs. Sturtz, was born in 1816, in Bavaria, and received a good education, being able to speak French and German, and when he came to this country he also learned the English language. He was eighteen years of age when he came to America with his father, became a farmer and married Anna Hahn, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Boltenberrick) Hahn. Her father came from Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1834, and settled first in Pennsylvania, where he lived about a year and a half, and in 1835 came to this county and settled in Adams township near Wills creek. Here he became a prosperous farmer and lived to be about seventy-one years of age. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran church, and with his means helped to build the church, and held the principal offices. His widow is yet living at the age of eighty-seven years. After his marriage George A. Moser remained on the home farm. Later he removed to Boone, Iowa, and remained there one summer, but not liking the climate he returned to his old home. He then opened a grocery store in Zanesville and remained there two years, when he removed to Adamsville and engaged in the same business, was also postmaster, and held the office of township trustee. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he has held all the offices in the same, and having a good voice he was accustomed to lead the singing. He is a strong democrat in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Moser are the parents of nine children: Louise C., Mary E. (deceased at thirty-one years

of age, a widow at the time), John D., Emma M., Ella C., Annie S., William G. (died an infant), Lourena A. and Charles A. (died at the age of twenty-three years). Mr. Moser gave all his children good educations, and Emma M. and Lourena A. are successful teachers, the latter having taught ten years in Adamsville. Mr. Moser died in 1874, at the age of fifty-eight years, his widow is yet living.

Mrs. Catherine Fleming Stump represents two of the oldest families in Muskingum county, Ohio—the Flemings and the Stumps. Leonard Stump, her husband's grandfather, came from Virginia to this section of the country about 1807. A more complete account of this sturdy old pioneer and his descendants is given in the sketch of Miss Mary E. Stump. His son, James, was but seven years of age when he came with his parents from West Virginia, in which state he was born in 1800 in Hardy county. He attended the common schools of Licking and Irville, and as he diligently applied himself to his books he obtained a practical education. Indians were very numerous when he was young, and there was plenty of wild game on all sides. He was first married to Miss Susan Randall of this county and their union resulted in the birth of one child that lived to grow to maturity—Leonard Stump. After the death of his first wife he was married to Miss Cynthia Rennick, of Pickaway county, which union resulted in the birth of four children: Lucinda, Rennick, William M., and Cynthia. Mr. Stump settled in Licking township on the Newark road, one and one-half miles from Nashport, where he had erected him a home prior to his marriage, in 1823. This fine house, in which he spent all his days, is still standing. Surrounding it were 540 fertile acres of land which, during his lifetime were exceptionally well tilled and looked after. He was a Presbyterian in religious belief and lived to be eighty-seven years of age, his later years being spent in ease and comfort. His character was truly Christian like and in his family he was the soul of kindness and generosity. He was a patron of education and gave all his children fair educational advantages and assisted them to a start when they took up the burden of life for themselves. William M. Stump, his, son and husband of the subject of this sketch, was born on the 22d of December, 1838, and was given a common-school education. On the 4th of March, 1862, he was married to Miss Catherine Fleming, who was born March 24, 1842, daughter of John and Hannah (Carter) Fleming. [See sketch of Fleming family.] The father was the third son of Col. Nathan Fleming and was born at Irville, July 16, 1815, and after reaching manhood followed farming on the highlands of Licking township. He married the daughter of Salathiel Carter, of West Virginia, and their union resulted in the birth of the following children: Nathan C., Alva, Mary, Catherine, James M., Charles W. and Alice V. Mr. Fleming lived to be seventy-one years of age and was a man of property, owning about 900 acres of land in Muskingum and Licking counties. He was a Methodist and had an honorable purpose in life. His wife died before him at the age of forty-eight. The Fleming family is one of the most noted and numerous in the United States and all its members have been honest, law-abiding citizens. To Mr. and Mrs. William M. Stump three children were born: Cora, Walter W. and Bertha. Walter married Eva George, is a farmer and has one child; Bertha is the wife of Thomas G. Fleming, son of Nathan Q. Fleming, and Cora is still at home. William M. Stump died on the 7th of May, 1868, at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving a young widow with three little children to care for. He was a successful business man and possessed in a marked degree those qualities which surmount all difficulties. He was a kind husband and father, and his loss has always been greatly deplored. He first settled on the farm whichis now occupied by his widow, then purchased a farm of his father-in-law on which he lived two years. He then resided on the Newark road opposite his father and managed the farm belonging to his father, until he was called from life. Since that time Mrs. Stump has always resided on the old Stump homestead and has a pleasant and comfortable home, which she built with her own means, having inherited property from her father. She has brought up her children wisely and well and all have received practical educations. She and her daughter Cora reside together and their home is the abode of culture, refinement and hospitality.

Miss Mary E. Stump, Nashport, Ohio. The Stumps are of German descent and are among the pioneers of Lincoln township, Muskingum county. Leonard Stump, the grandfather, was a Virginian, and was related to the family from which the noted rebel general, Stonewall Jackson, sprung. He was married in his native state to Miss Phœbe Stump, and to their union were born eight children: John, born January 29, 1798; James, born April 1, 1800; Jackson, born February 11, 1802; Mary M., born February 16, 1804; Ruth, born February 17, 1806; William, born October 16, 1808; Elizabeth, born January 9, 1811, and Phœbe, born September 11, 1814. Leonard Stump came to Ohio in 1808 and settled on some wild land one-half mile west of Nashport, where he resided for some time, after which he removed to Irville, where he spent the remainder of his days. He built him a substantial log house, and the huge stone chimneys with their capacious fireplaces are still standing. The house has just been torn down, and although

built before 1808, the logs were still sound and were used in the erection of another building, to serve, perhaps, another three-quarters of a century. Mr. Stump was a wealthy man for those days, for he brought property with him from Virginia and became the owner of 3,000 acres of land in Muskingum county. He died on the 8th of October, 1847, having been born on the 12th of January, 1772. He came of good Virginia stock and possessed excellent business qualifications. William Stump, his son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the old log house near Irville, and was brought up to a farm life, with limited opportunity for acquiring an education. He inherited 270 acres of land from his father and was married to Miss Asenath Pierson, daughter of Daniel Pierson and Johannah (Stiles) Pierson, both of whom were from New Jersey and were descended from English ancestors. Daniel Pierson came to Ohio in 1819 and settled on the Frazeysburg and Zanesville road in Muskingum county, where he became possessed of a fair amount of worldly goods. To Mr. and Mrs. Stump were born three children that grew to maturity: Mary E., William and James S. Mr. Stump was a careful and thrifty farmer, and at his death was the owner of 311 acres of land. He was not a believer of secret organizations, but was of a very peaceable turn of mind and attended strictly to his own affairs. He was an honorable man in every sense of the term, and his word was considered as good as his bond. He was a strong democrat politically, but was not an active politician. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years, dying on the 1st of February, 1891. His daughter, Miss Mary Stump, is now living on the old homestead and is successfully managing a farm of 140 acres. She is a capable and energetic woman, and has rapidly acquired a knowledge of business and the most successful way of managing her own affairs. The stone house in which she resides is now fifty-one years old and is a solid and substantial structure.

J. G. Stump is the owner of a fertile and well-kept farm of 581 acres in Muskingum county, Ohio, all of which is one tract comprising one of the most magnificent bodies of land in this section of the country. Besides this valuable property he owns landed interests in other counties and states and is the owner of a farm in Kansas, also one in Missouri. His residence in Madison township is a very handsome one, and he has the unbounded satisfaction of knowing that he owes his prosperity to his industry and economy. He was born in Licking township, Muskingum county, June 30, 1834, the third of four children reared by John R. and Rachel (Gorsuch) Stump, the former of whom was born in Hardy county, Va., January 12, 1798, to Leonard and Phoebe (Davis) Stump, who were also Virginians of German descent. The father of Leonard was John Stump, who married a Miss Brake; he died in early life and his widow married John Rager. They moved to Muskingum county in 1806, when the county was almost a wilderness, and here spent their declining years. Leonard Stump came to this county in 1804 and took up his residence on a farm in Licking township, about eleven miles from Zanesville, where he was called from life in 1846. He reared a family of eight children: John R., James D., Mary, Jackson, Ruth, William, Elizabeth and Phœbe. Elizabeth is the only surviving member, her home being in Putnam county, this state. The mother of these children died about 1832. John R. Stump came with his parents to this county and was here educated and afterward married; his union with Miss Gorsuch taking place in 1826, and eventually resulted in the birth of four children: Margaret, who died in 1863; John, who died in 1861; J. G., the subject of this sketch, and Leonard N., who has been living in Colorado for the past three years. He was county commissioner of this county from 1875 to 1878, also serving part of another term. He is married to Annie Lynn, by whom he has four children. J. G. Stump was educated in the schools near his home and was married in Licking township in 1868 to Miss Sarah Van Voorhis, a daughter of Daniel and Jane (Roberts) Van Voorhis, she being one of their seven children: John R., Victoria, Samuel F., Sarah A., Mary J., Fulton Z., and Henry C. Mrs. Stump was born in Licking township, this county, in 1843, and in her youth was given good educational advantages. She has borne her husband five children: Nellie, who was born in Licking township in 1869; Charles, who was born in Madison township in 1870, and died January 12, 1892; Daniel, who was born in Madison township in 1873; Mary, who was born in Madison township in 1876; and Jay, who was born in Dresden in 1877. All these children have been given excellent advantages and have attended high institutions of learning. They all still reside at home and are favorites in the social circles in which they move. Mr. Stump's eldest daughter is a member of the Presbyterian church, and politically he is a democrat, and is ever ready to fill all calls of public trust. He is a public spirited man and is interested in all movements which tend to build up the county. His Grandfather Stump was a first cousin of Andrew Jackson, and when boys they were reared together. His father was a second cousin of Stonewall Jackson. About 1740 or 1750 George Brake, the brother of Mr. Stump's great-grandmother, was stolen by the Indians in Hardy county, Va., when only four years of age,

and was brought to this part of Ohio, where he was reared by them until he became a young man, when he managed to escape and return to his people.

Conrad J. Sunkel, an influential citizen and a substantial farmer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1842, and his parents, William and Margaret (Hines) Sunkel, were natives, also, of Germany, both born in 1816. They emigrated to the United States in 1847, located in Zanesville, Ohio, and there they have resided ever since. The father is a retired farmer. They reared five sons, Conrad J. being second in order of birth, and three are now living. Conrad J. Sunkel was reared in Muskingum county, and there resided until 1879, when he moved to Morgan county, Ohio, where he made his home until 1884. He then returned to the former county, where he has since resided. He was married in 1864 to Miss Elizabeth Seybert, a native, also, of Germany, whose parents emigrated to this county at an early day, and are yet residents of the same. Mr. Seybert has always followed farming, and has been unusually successful. Mr. Sunkel and wife are the parents of an interesting family of six sons and one daughter. Mr. Sunkel has held the office of township trustee several terms, also various other offices of the township, and is now one of the directors of the county infirmary. He is the owner of 152 acres of land five miles west of Zanesville, and resides on a farm one and a half miles from that city. He has always affiliated with the democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for George B. McClellan. He and Mrs. Sunkel are members of the German Evangelical church, and he has held membership in the same as far back as he can remember. He has been successful, is one of the substantial men of the township and is well respected.

Rev. S. H. Swingle, Brush Creek, Ohio. George Swingle Sr., probably the founder of his name in this country, and a respected and honored pioneer, was born at Saarbruch, Oberlinksweiler, district of Otweiler, province of Nassau, Germany, on July 25, 1755. Of his ancestors there is no record extant. On July 2, 1776, he enlisted in the army of Louis XVI., of France. His discharge from that king's service is preserved, and is an interesting document to his descendants, a liberal translation of which, from the French, is as follows: "We, the undersigned, certify to all whom it will concern, to have granted unconditional discharge to one George Schwingel, soldier of Company La Gace, Regiment Nassau. Said Schwingel is twenty-six years old, size five feet ten and a half inches, hair and whiskers brown, eyes grey, face long, Lutheran by religion, shoemaker by trade. Said Schwingel has very faithfully served in the said regiment from July 2, 1776, to this date. Given in Metz, 10th day of September, 1784." This was signed by the officers of the regiment. On the back of this document appears a memorandum stating that he had been paid in linen and shoes, in all to a sum the equivalent of a little more than 15 livres. Subsequent to his discharge he emigrated to America, settled in what is now Adams county, Penn., where is supposed to have occurred his marriage with Miss Mary Magdalene Deitrick. Ten children were born to them as follows: Phœba, born March 4, 1788; Nicholas, born February 15, 1789; George Jr., born September 11, 1790; Jacob, born September 10, 1792; William, born September 6, 1793; Margaret, born August 8, 1795; Elizabeth, born October 7, 1796; John, born August 16, 1798; Polly, born November 8, 1802, and Samuel, born January 14, 1804. In 1811 the family immigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, in wagons, in which were stored their worldly effects. Two years previous to this, however, Nicholas and George (sons) came on a prospecting tour to this county and selected the southeast quarter of section 27 of what is now Brush Creek township. When the family made the journey Mrs. Swingle rode a horse most of the way from Pennsylvania and carried her youngest son, Samuel, who was then seven years of age, most of the distance. Upon arriving they erected a log cabin, and soon set to work to clear their land, which was heavily timbered. Mr. Swingle and his sons erected a sawmill on Brush creek, one of the first mills built in this vicinity, and to him belongs the honor of naming the township at its organization. George Swingle Sr., was a keen observer and a well-informed man, his range of reading covering many topics with which he was conversant. He was a good citizen, became prosperous, and was respected by all who knew him. At the age of eighty years he was so well preserved that he could, without the aid of glasses, make the finest shoes. The whole family were members of the Lutheran church, and of his ten children all became prominent citizens of their adopted county save two, viz.: Nicholas, who settled in Morgan county, Ohio, and Elizabeth, who moved to Clark county, Ill. All the children led lives of usefulness and reared families that reflect honor and credit on their worthy and esteemed progenitors. George Swingle Sr. died in 1844, and his wife departed this life in 1848, at the age of eighty-six years. George Swingle Jr. was married to Miss Mary M. Martin, the ceremony taking place about 1824. He located in the township, and in addition to farming operated a salt well for a number of years, which, in the end, proved disastrous to him financially. He was an enterprising and intelligent man, and was held in high esteem for his many excellent qualities of character. To his mar-

riage were born eight children: Solomon H.; Mary, wife of Solomon Dozer, this county; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Mason, this county, Clarissa, wife of Jacob Elson, this county; Franklin, Hicksville, Ohio; George W., this county; David, a member of the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, and died in hospital, and Fanny, married Jacob Stainbrook, Seneca county, Ohio. George Swingle Jr. died on February 16, 1865, at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Swingle was born November 24, 1803, and died May 17, 1877. Mr. Swingle was a whig, but subsequently a republican in politics, and was well informed on the affairs of the day. His eldest son, Rev. Solomon H. Swingle, was born on the old home of the Swingle family, Brush Creek township, August 28, 1825. His boyhood was passed on the farm and in the public schools he obtained the rudiments of his education, fitting himself to teach, which profession he followed two terms. In 1849 he went to Columbus, entered the Capital university, and taking the full course, graduated in 1854. The following winter he taught a select school in Roseville, Ohio, for a term of six months. On April 29, 1855, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Baughman, an old settler, of whom mention is made in this volume. Mr. Swingle was ordained a minister in the English Evangelical Lutheran church, in Zion church, near New Cumberland, Ohio. He had been licensed to preach previously, and installed in a charge. In this charge he served a number of congregations until 1865, when he received a call to Brandenville, W. Va., then a mission field, which was accepted, serving four regular congregations until 1869. He was then called to New Lebanon, Penn., where he ministered to three regular congregations until 1874, during two years of which time he conducted the academy of that place. In 1874 he received a call from Prospect, Penn., which he accepted, and ministered to four regular congregations until 1879, at which time he returned to his old home to recuperate and visit friends and relatives. Here he has since resided. In the spring of 1882 he embarked in general merchandising at Stovertown, and was commissioned postmaster at the same time. He conducted his business for eight years, and then sold out. A throat affliction compelled Mr. Swingle to give up ministerial work as a regular preacher, but he performs in an irregular fashion such duties as come in his way. To Mr. and Mrs. Swingle have been born eight children: Emma H., wife of Rev. H. K. Gebhart, of the Lutheran church, who has two children—Corinne and Helen; Sarah M.; William M., Ph. D., principal of the Greensburg, Penn., seminary; Henry R.; Charles M.; James W.; Lucy V. and Ida M. During the late war Mr. Swingle took decided ground on the question that so agitated the public mind, and his voice and influence were fearlessly raised in the defense of his country and his flag.

G. W. Swingle, who is one of the well-known and much respected citizens of Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio, was born in Brush Creek township, on the farm where Christopher Swingle now resides, August 28, 1833. He is a son of George Swingle and the grandson of George Swingle Sr. [See sketch.] G. W. Swingle was reared to the arduous duties of the farm and supplemented a good practical education received in the common schools by a course in the academy at Cumberland, W. Va., and at Fultonham, Ohio. After this he taught school for ten years, a part of the time in Illinois, and the balance of the time in the schools of Muskingum county, winning an enviable reputation as an educator. In 1863 he enlisted in the Ohio National guards, but was not called into service. He was married in 1860 to Miss Martha A., daughter of George Baughman [see sketch], and subsequently located in Brush Creek township, where he made his home until 1864. From there he moved to Newton, but shortly afterward returned to Brush Creek township and there resided until 1888, when he purchased his present farm, consisting of ninety acres of land. This farm is one of the best in the township, and Mr. Swingle is a man of advanced ideas and progressive principles, who thoroughly understands every thing pertaining to agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. Swingle are the parents of the following children: Luther W. (died at the age of ten years), Edward Sherman, (a high-school graduate and a teacher), Rosy C., Mary E., Augustus B. and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Swingle are members of the Lutheran church, with which they have been connected since childhood. They take a decided interest in all good work, and are well respected in the neighborhood. Politically Mr. Swingle affiliates with the republican party.

William Swingle was the fifth child and fourth son of George Swingle, and was eighteen years of age when the family settled in the wilds of Muskingum county. He was married March 28, 1820, to Susanna, daughter of Henry and Dorothea (Houpt) Pletcher, soon after which he settled in Morgan county and a short time later purchased 160 acres of land, which now comprises the homestead farm of his son, B. F. Swingle. This fine farm he made a permanent home, and after putting it in a high state of cultivation and otherwise greatly improving it, he resided on it until his death. He was a successful farmer and accumulated a handsome property which he bequeathed to his children at his death. His union resulted in the birth of six sons and three daughters: Helena, born May 3, 1822, and died September 6, 1842; was the wife of Isaac Cohagan; Diana, born Sep-

tember 23, 1823, and died October 17, 1865; was the wife of William Deitrick; Solomon T. was born July 15, 1825; Susannah A. was born December 8, 1829, and is the wife of Solomon S. Baughman; Henry G. was born October 8, 1831; William W. was born October 19, 1833; David F. was born July 24, 1836, and died in infancy; Benjamin F. was born December 2, 1838, and Isaac was born December 3, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Swingle were members of the Lutheran church, and were active in religious movements. Mr. Swingle was at first a whig in politics, but afterward became a republican. He was called from life March 14, 1876, but his widow yet survives him and has reached the advanced age of ninety years.

B. F. Swingle, their son, was their seventh child in order of birth, and was born on the farm where he now resides. He fitted himself for a teacher in the public schools of his native county, his first term being taught at the age of seventeen years. He continued to follow this calling for about fifteen years, and acquired the reputation of a successful educator and a fine disciplinarian. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam and Catherine (Stover) Baughman January 6, 1860, and settled on the old homestead of which he is now the owner. He and his wife are the parents of the following children; Rosetta, wife of R. R. Weaver; Ida C., wife of Stephen Gibson; Warren F., married Lizzie France; Roxana C., Edwin M., Alta E., Nellie N. and Albert E. The mother of these children was born in this county June 17, 1841. Their home farm comprises 225 acres of fine land, which is well improved, and in a fine state of cultivation. Since 1874 he has been interested in the Grange movement, and has taken considerable interest in the work, and for two years was state lecturer Ohio State grange. During these years he visited nearly fifty counties, organized many lodges, and lectured on topics pertaining to the work of the order. At present he is district deputy. He is a well-preserved man, is well read upon the general topics of the day, and takes an active and leading part upon all questions pertaining to the public good. He was nominated for congress in his district in 1890, but declined to accept the honor, owing to his lecture work in the Ohio State grange at the time. In 1862 he was commissioned second lieutenant by Gov. David Tod, of a company of Ohio Home guards, the commission constituting him a recruiting officer.

Solomon L. Swingle is the third child and eldest son of William Swingle, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Solomon's early life was passed in assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools, where he fitted himself for a teacher. He taught very successfully for eighteen consecutive years and acquired a good reputation as an educator. His first school of three months he taught for $45 and boarded himself. On August 28, 1856, he married Miss Lucy R., daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Deitrick) Gibson. After his marriage Mr. Swingle settled upon the old homestead of his grandfather and there he has resided until the present time. He has prospered in business affairs and is one of the well-to-do citizens of Muskingum county. To him and his estimable wife have been born eight children, the two eldest dying in infancy, unnamed. Rosa Florence, born July 23, 1860, wife of Charles A. Fye of Zanesville; Emma J., born October 4, 1863; Willie Sherman, born November 20, 1864, and died February 26, 1865; Francis E., born January 16, 1866, is a graduate of Zanesville High school and has been a student at Theil college, Greenville, Penn., where he is taking a scientific course; Lewis H., born September 19, 1868, who fitted himself to teach in the common schools and is now following that profession; and Norah Ellen, born October 19, 1870. All the children are well educated and his daughters have good musical educations, being quite proficient in the art. Politically Mr. Swingle has not been a seeker after the honors of office, preferring rather to attend to his own business affairs, but he affiliates with the republican party. He and wife and children are acceptable and useful members of the Lutheran church, and all take a decided interest in good work.

Henry G. Swingle, one of the substantial farmers of Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio, is the second son of William Swingle and the grandson of George Swingle. He was born on the homestead of his father, which is now the property of B. F. Swingle, October 8, 1831, and became familiar with the duties of the farm at an early age. He received a fair education in the common schools, fitted himself for teaching, and for ten years followed that profession in the schools of Muskingum county, five years of which time in one district. He was a successful educator, and there are documents yet extant that attest his success as an instructor. He remained with his father until twenty-four years of age, at which time he selected a wife in the person of Miss Lydia A. Baughman, daughter of Joseph Baughman, their nuptials being celebrated March 25, 1855. A short time afterward Mr. Swingle bought 196 acres of land in Clay township, then partly improved, and on this place he has since resided. Mrs. Swingle was born on January 23, 1833, and died on March 6, 1873. Nine children were born to this union: Cecelia A., Laura I., Lyman C., Charles S., Eldora N., Caroline A., Mary S., Jennie E. and Lizzie H. Lyman C. and Eldora N. became teach-

ers in the county and all the children are well educated. Charles S. holds a certificate though he has not taught. Mr. Swingle's second wife was formerly Miss Martha E. Deitrick, daughter of Jacob Deitrick [see sketch], and the ceremony was performed October 14, 1874. Mr. Swingle has held the office of trustee repeatedly, and is a man of good executive ability. He is the owner of 300 acres of land and has it all well improved. He has been liberal in providing for his children and started them out in life when they began making homes for themselves. He has been eminently successful and is one of Muskingum county's wealthy and progressive citizens. He has been a member of the Lutheran church from his boyhood and is one of its liberal supporters. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the republican party. He has a large, roomy house, and his barns and outbuildings are good and substantial. Mr. Swingle is a well-informed man, and keeps well posted on the current events of the day. His wife and children are also members of the Lutheran church.

I. C. Swingle is the youngest son of William Swingle and grandson of George Swingle, the latter being the founder of the family in Muskingum county. I. C. Swingle was born on the William Swingle homestead, now owned by B. F. Swingle, December 3, 1841, and his boyhood was devoted to tilling the soil and to attending the district schools, where he obtained a sufficient knowledge of the "world of books" to fit him to teach. He entered the schoolroom as instructor at the age of twenty, and with the exception of three terms, he has since wielded the ferule—a period of twenty-seven years. He has always been employed in his native county, and nine terms were taught in one district, which fact speaks eloquently as to his efficiency. His services are often sought by school officers, and it may with truth be said that he has never disappointed them. In August, 1863, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer infantry, Company K, and the following May, he with his regiment, was assigned to duty at the front in the Army of the Potomac, in General Pickett's brigade. At the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged and returned home. June 18, 1863, he was married to Miss Mary E. Williamson, who was born October 9, 1846, daughter of Marcus and Elizabeth (Waxler) Williamson, and after his return from the war Mr. Swingle settled on the place where he now resides. He successfully conducts a farm of 135 acres, in addition to teaching, and utterly refutes the old idea that one can not do two things well at once. He is a member of the Dan Brown post No. 380, of the G. A. R., of which he has been quartermaster since its organization. He and his wife are the parents of eight children: Marion S., William A., Mertie I., Jennie I., Edna G., John H., Frederick E. and Lillian. Politically Mr. Swingle is a republican, and is a member of the board of the Soldiers' Relief Commission, an organization that provides for the relief of indigent soldiers. He and his wife and eldest children are members of the Lutheran church. The last school which Mr. Swingle taught was in the same district in which Gen. James A. Garfield taught his first term of school. His son, William A., is a successful teacher. Marcus Williamson, the father of Mrs. Swingle, was born in Virginia, and was a son of John Williamson, who settled in Franklin county and afterward at Duncan's Falls, this county. He was a carpenter by trade. Marcus was married to the daughter of Michael and Martha (Ayers) Waxler, the latter being the daughter of Martha Ayers and a granddaughter of Jacob Ayers, of Welsh origin. Jacob Ayers came to Muskingum county, Ohio, before the Indians had been removed from the country, and one of his children was captured by the red men and held in bondage for several days. The child's name was Moses, and at the time of his capture, an adopted daughter by the name of Carpenter was also captured. The latter had been picking beans, and Moses Ayers, with his gun in hand had been sent along to guard, but boy-like he removed his gun lock, and while in this defenseless position, an Indian stole up behind him and made him a prisoner. Later both children made their escape. Michael Waxler died in 1867, aged about seventy years, his wife's death having occurred in 1855.

William C. Tanner is one of the most substantial and thoroughgoing farmers of Muskingum county, Ohio, and was born on the farm where he now resides August 29, 1816, son of Edward and Sarah (Brown) Tanner, the former of whom was born in Virginia of English parents, and when about fifteen years of age was captured by the Indians and taken to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he was kept for three and a half years. At the end of this time he was purchased by the government and returned to his home in Virginia. He learned the Indian language while in captivity, and became thoroughly familiar with Indian customs and traditions. He was married in Virginia, and emigrated from that state to Ohio in an early day, coming down the river on a keelboat. After residing for one year near Coshocton, they settled on the farm on which William C. Tanner is now residing, but at that time the land was heavily covered with timber, and the country around was a wilderness. Before leaving Virginia he had purchased land warrants sufficient to buy 500 acres of land, and at the time of his death in 1831, he

had a magnificent farm, well improved. He lies buried on his farm. Indians and wild game were very plentiful at the time of his settlement, but there were only two or three houses between his home and Zanesville, and it was five miles to the nearest neighbors. He was compelled to go to Coshocton to mill and to do his trading, and, in fact, had to undergo all the hardships incident to the life of the early pioneer. His wife was born in Virginia, and proved a true help-mate to him in his struggles to obtain a home. She died in 1855, after having borne a family of five sons and five daughters. She was of Irish descent. William C. Tanner is their youngest child, and the only one now living, so far as known. He has always resided in this county, on the farm which he now owns and which was settled by his father. He was educated in the old-time subscription schools of his day, and in the winter time was compelled to walk three miles to a log schoolhouse. March 19, 1840, he was married to Miss Eliza Cooke, of this county, and their married life has extended over fifty-one years of their lives, and has resulted in the birth of two sons and six daughters: John W. (deceased), Sarah, Harriet, wife of George Kreiger; Fannie, wife of Henry Fleming; Clarissa, wife of Dr. Frederick Vigor; and Charles, who died in Colorado in 1881, and two daughters, Ida F. and Theba A., who died when young. Mr. Tanner inherited the warlike spirit of his paternal grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and when the Rebellion came up he espoused the Union cause, and in 1862 enlisted in Company G, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer infantry, of which company he was chosen captain. After remaining in the service for about six months, he was compelled to resign his commission on account of disease contracted while in the service, and returned to his home. He was a participant in the engagements at Perrysville, Stone River, La Grange, and Crab Orchard, in all of which he acquitted himself creditably. He has a splendid stock and grain farm of 167 acres, about six miles from the county seat, located on Licking river, and through this farm the Baltimore & Ohio railroad runs. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church, politically he is a republican, his first presidential vote being cast for William H. Harrison, at which time he was a whig. He is a man of liberal views, is well posted on general topics of interest, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and was one of the first men in the county to give his children collegiate educations. Nearly all his children have taught school and his daughters are well versed in music.

William T. Tanner, a substantial farmer residing near Zanesville, Ohio, was born in Coshocton county, of this state, in 1812. He is the son of James and Nancy (Taylor) Tanner, the former of whom was a Virginian and emigrated to Ohio in an early day, dying in this state when the subject of this sketch was an infant. William T. Tanner was left motherless at the age of eight years, but continued to make his home in Coshocton county until he was twenty-three years of age. After the death of his mother he lived with his uncle, William Taylor, who had quite a large family, and whose house was a one-roomed cabin with loft overhead, which was reached by a ladder set up in one corner of the room. Here the boys slept on beds made on the floor. Sometimes when very cold, they slept under the beds next the floor. When fourteen years old, being tired of the hard life at his uncle's he ran away to other friends, wading the Muskingum river through slush ice in November. He has been doing for himself since he was about fourteen years of age and throughout life has devoted his attention to farming. In 1835 he came to Muskingum county and was here married the following year to Miss Phœbe Stump, who was born in this county, but he was called upon to mourn her death in 1881, she having borne him three sons and five daughters, two sons and four daughters now living: James E., Mary L. (wife of Mr. A. C. Springer), Oscar W., Rachel A. (wife of John W. Marshall), Margaret E. (wife of William T. Mapel) and Malinda (wife of W. S. Drake, M. D.). In 1848 Mr. Tanner had purchased the farm of 300 acres which he now owns, which is situated about five miles west of Zanesville. Here he began raising and dealing in stock on quite an extensive scale, but of late years has not given so much attention to this business as formerly. Mr. Tanner is one of those men to whom the term "self-made" is decidedly applicable, for he started for himself single handed, but by industry and economy he has succeeded in securing for himself and family a comfortable and pleasant home. He has always been a law-abiding and progressive citizen, and has been one of the leaders in improving the section in which he resides. He has made his farm, which was very little improved when he purchased it, one of the most fertile and finest places in the county. He has held various offices of trust and for seven years he was one of the county commissioners, was director of the county infirmary six years and has held minor offices in his township. His first presidential vote was cast for Martin Van Buren in 1836 and he has always been a democrat in politics. When he was about twenty-two years of age he and another young man raised a crop of corn for which he received about the first money he ever owned, and as he kept his corn until the following spring he received a good price for it which gave him a little start in life. Although he always had to work hard for what he had he has been liberal in

the use of his means in worthy causes, and is a useful and valued citizen. He has lost over $3,000 in going other people's security and by trusting to their honesty and his generosity and honesty have manifested themselves in various other ways.

Alfred Taylor, farmer, Norwich, Ohio, was born in Hampshire county, England, January 2, 1814, and was the second child born to George and Elizabeth (Tragust) Taylor, natives also of that county. The grandparents were Thomas and Lidia (Mainard) Taylor, and they were also of English nativity. George Taylor emigrated to this country in 1835, and ten weeks after starting, landed in Zanesville. He purchased a farm in Union township and the following year located on it. There he and wife received their final summons on the same day. His children were all born in England and were principally reared there. They were named as follows: Henry (who came to this county about two years before the rest of the family, and is now residing in Washington township, this county), Alfred (subject), Elizabeth (sixty years old, died within five days of her father, ninety-two years old, and mother, ninety years old, and all are buried at the Norwich graveyard), Ann (deceased) and Thomas (residing in Norwich.) The members of this family all belonged to the Church of England. The father was at one time a whig but later became a democrat. He was a carpenter by trade, but after coming to this country he engaged in agricultural pursuits which he carried on the remainder of his days. Alfred Taylor remained under the parental roof until nineteen years of age and was married to Miss Eliza Ray, a native of Hampshire county, England, born in April, 1812, and the daughter of Henry Ray. The latter emigrated with his family to this county after Alfred Taylor and wife had settled in Union township, and there they both died. He was a farmer. Mrs. Taylor was one of three children, George and William, and all are now deceased. Our subject was married before leaving England and one child, Alfred H., was born in that country. He is living in Union township at the present time and is engaged in farming. Four children were born in Muskingum county, Ohio: George (residing in Perry township), Thomas (also in Perry township), Isabel (the wife of Mr. G. Richie, resides in the West) and Courtney H. (who is living on the home place in Union township). Mr. Taylor lost his first wife in 1871. His second wife, Miss Elizabeth Herron, was born in Rich Hill township, Muskingum county, in 1816, and died December 31, 1891. She was one of eight children reared by William and Elizabeth (Crow) Herron. Her father was a native of Ireland, where he first married and reared a family, and later he came to the United States and settled in Rich Hill township, where his wife died. He then married the mother of Mrs. Taylor and eight children were the fruits of this union: Elizabeth, Mary, Andrew, James, Martha, Christopher, Samuel and Sarah. Only two are now living, Martha and Sarah, the former a resident of Indiana. Mrs. Taylor's father followed farming in Rich Hill township and carried this on successfully until his death when ninety-one years of age, about 1857. His wife died the following year. Mrs. Taylor was a worthy member of the M. E. church. Mr. Taylor's sons are all living in this county, and are public-spirited citizens. Mr. Taylor was apprenticed to a butcher in Sussex county, for a term of three years and at seventeen years of age received his diploma. He then engaged in business for himself, until coming to America. He sailed from Portsmouth to New York, with his wife and child, in the ship "Louesa," under Captain Wood and had a very rough voyage. His brother, Henry, met them at New York, to pilot them through to Zanesville. From New York to Troy they were on a towboat; from Troy to Buffalo on a canal boat; from Buffalo to Cleveland on the "Daniel Webster," and on their way they met a boat in distress and towed her to Detroit, which delayed them two days and two nights. After a very rough lake voyage they finally landed Saturday, near midnight, strangers in a strange land. No friendly police came to their assistance and rats and frogs were their companions until morning. Sunday morning they took a canal boat from Cleveland to Dresden, and from Dresden to Zanesville were on Captain Rene's steamer. Coming to Union township, they lived in a cabin with a puncheon floor, and as he saved money he put it in a pewter can under this floor. Later Mr. Taylor bought a farm, paying for it with the money he saved in this can, which contained all nations of specie. He attributes his success to honesty. A great many drovers passed through his place generally stoping on their way and at one time he accommodated ten drovers and a boy with 1,500 head of hogs from Saturday until Monday. He always found these people honorable and peaceable while at his home. When Mr. Taylor landed in Zanesville, Ohio, with his wife and child, he had but $30 in money. He is a butcher by trade and worked at Belknap stillhouse through the summer season and in the winter season at his trade, for which he received $1 per day. He also worked on a farm until he got a start and in 1836 began assisting on the home place. About 1842 he rented a farm from his father and in connection with tilling the soil, worked at butchering. He served a number of years as a volunteer in the Concord Blues and attended camp muster at Zanesville and Taylorville. Mr. Taylor has accumulated a good property by his industry and good management and is one

of the county's most esteemed citizens. He first bought sixty acres, then eighty, afterward sixty acres more, then eighty again, and then 160 acres. He owned in this county about 500 acres of land and gave his children all a good start in the world. He contributes liberally to churches, schools, etc. and "honesty" has been his watchword through life.

Among the pioneers of Muskingum county, Ohio, appears the name of Henry Taylor who located in this county at an early day. He was born in Hampshire, England, in 1811, and came to America in 1832, settling in Muskingum county, where he has since lived. He resided in Zanesville two years, in Union township eight years, in Falls township two years, again in Union township, seven years, in Perry township twenty-one years, in Salt Creek and Wayne townships fourteen years, and for the last six years has lived in Wayne township near Zanesville. When he first came to this state it was a comparative wilderness and entirely destitute of the luxuries of modern times. Buggies were almost unheard of and the settler made his trips either on foot or in ox or horse wagons. Mr. Taylor's parents, George and Elizabeth (Triges) Taylor, were natives of England, and the father was a carpenter, son of Thomas Taylor. Two years after Mr. Taylor came his father and mother came and lived in Union township until their death in January, 1878. They were the parents of five children, all of whom came to America: Henry, Alfred, Thomas, Ann and Elizabeth. Ann married H. Curll and died a number of years ago. Elizabeth is also deceased. Henry Taylor was married in 1840 to Miss Jane H. Caw, who bore him nine children, one of whom died in infancy. James was killed at Champion's Hill, Miss. He was a member of the Seventy-eighth Ohio infantry, and was not yet seventeen years of age; Eliza is the wife of R. J. Hogan; Mary married W. A. Vernon and resides in Iowa; Charles C., married and living in Washington; Annie, wife of T. H. Allan; Cornelia, wife of Albert Huff; A. A. married Barbara Sutter, and lives in Salt Creek; Jennie, single, resides at home. In 1836 Mr. Taylor joined a company of cavalry composed of citizens of the county. At this time he was not a citizen of the United States. He was elected first lieutenant of his company after two years, and filled that position for five years, when his term of enlistment expired. The company had to furnish their own horses, clothing and provisions, the government furnishing a saber and a brace of pistols. Mr. Taylor's first presidential vote was cast in 1840 for W. H. Harrison. In 1886 he joined the historical society of this county and is at present one of its trustees. He is an honorable, upright citizen and is respected and esteemed by all.

Allan A. Taylor, a progressive citizen of Muskingum county, Ohio, was born here October 5, 1858, to Henry and Jane Taylor, the former of whom was born in Hampshire, England, where he was reared and educated, coming to America at the age of twenty-one years. The subject of this sketch was twenty-one years of age when he started out in life for himself, but prior to this had taught three terms of school, having had excellent advantages which he improved to the utmost, being for some time an attendant of Muskingum college at Concord. He was next to the youngest of his parents' family of nine children. After attaining his majority he embarked in the mercantile business, which he continued for two years in partnership with his brother. He was married in 1879 to Miss Barbara A. Sutter, daughter of Bartley and Louise (Sandal) Sutter, the former of whom was born in Germany and came to America at the early age of twelve years, locating, in time, in Perry township of this county where he is now residing. Jacob Frederick Sutter, his father, crossed the ocean to Germany five times to attend to his property interests in that country. Of the four children born to Allan Taylor and his wife, the following are living: Norah E., Clarence L. and Lily E. Louis E. is deceased. Mr. Taylor is the owner of a valuable farm of 204 acres, all of which is improved and one of the best farms in Salt Creek township. Besides keeping his land in excellent agricultural condition he gives considerable attention to the raising of stock of all kinds, in which business he is successful and prosperous. He inherits his father's sterling principles of honesty and integrity, and although he has an extended acquaintance he is respected wherever he is known. He is a republican politically, and in his religious belief his views are in accordance with the Lutheran church. His brother, James Taylor, enlisted in the Union army in 1861, at the age of fifteen years, and was killed at Champion's Hill in 1863. He enlisted from Perry township in Company F, Seventy-eighth Ohio infantry.

One of the finest and best equipped drug stores in this section is that conducted by Thomas G. Trembley, Frazeysburg, Ohio, who is a thoroughly practical and expert chemist and a gentleman well respected in business and social circles. He comes of one of the old pioneer families of Muskingum county, and is of French descent, his grandfather, Isaac S. Trembley's ancestors having been French Huguenots. When this family first came to the United States they settled in New Jersey at Tremble Point, of that state was named after this family. Isaac Trembley added the "y" to the name. His father, John Trembley, was one of three brothers who fought the British at the battle of Lexington. He was there taken prisoner, carried to England

and made to work in the English shipyard where he remained until the close of the Revolutionary war, a period of about seven years. He was then brought back by the British and received from them $1 per day for the entire seven years. He married and settled in Newark, N. J., where his death occurred shortly afterward. He had but one son, Isaac S., grandfather of our subject. Isaac was born at Newark, N. J., December 18, 1788, served in the War of 1812, and was one of the famous minute men stationed on Governor's Island, N. J. He came to Muskingum county, Ohio, in the fall 1814 and settled on a farm. He had married in Newark, N. J., and his wife died died there leaving him three children, one of whom remained in that city until 1839, when she came to Ohio. She was named for her mother, Ariann A. Vosaler. Mr. Trembley lived with his mother and two children, George and John, until his marriage to Lucy C. Shaffer, daughter of Jacob Shaffer, of Muskingum county. The Shaffer family was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Trembley were born Joseph, Nancy, Jacob, Isaac, Cynthia, Elizabeth, Downer, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Trembley settled in Muskingum county, cleared a tract of 200 acres, and resided on that, and near it, until his death in April, 1869. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics was an old line whig. He was hard-working and industrious, strictly temperate and a strong abolitionist. He preached temperance when it was decidedly unpopular to do so, but he was firm in his convictions and pushed to a conclusion anything he undertook. It is said that he was connected with the "underground railroad." He voted the abolition ticket and was a warm friend of James G. Burney, the noted abolition leader, who ran for president on the abolition ticket. The Guthries, of Zanesville, noted abolitionists, were also his friends. Mr. Trembley took great interest in abolitionism when it was not only unpopular, but unsafe to do so. Dr. Joseph S. Trembley, his son, and father of our subject, was born April 29, 1819, on his father's farm in Muskingum county, and received a common-school education. In connection with farming he also learned the carpenter's trade, which he carried on for some time. Later he studied medicine with Drs. Black and Pierce, of Frazeysburg and Dresden, and then attended medical college at Cleveland, Ohio, where he received his diploma in the winter of 1846. He began practicing in Frazeysburg that year. On the 29th of April, 1847, he wedded in this county, Miss Mary A. Goff, daughter of Thomas and Mary A. (Mart) Goff, the former of English descent. To Dr. and Mrs. Trembley were born five children: Mary (deceased), Thomas G., Isaac, Lucy C., Rosa H. After marriage the Doctor settled at Adams Mills, Muskingum county, practiced medicine there for eleven years, and then went to Roscoe, Coshocton county, where he remained one year. From there he went to Keene of the same county, but eight years later he returned to Muskingum county and resumed practice in Frazeysburg where, in connection, he also carried on a drug store. He met with unusual success in his profession and during the fearful epidemic of diphtheria that ravaged the country during the Civil war, the Doctor kept two horses and went night and day, thus saving many lives. Dr. Trembly was the only physician who could handle the disease in this part of the country, and he visited the poor as well as the rich, and thousands of dollars due him were never collected. It was said of him that during his career as a physician that he never lost a patient in child-birth. Like his father, he was a strong temperance man, and from his childhood, never tasted alcoholic liquors, although it was an almost universal custom to use whisky in those days. He prescribed it as little as possible in his practice and would have disposed of it altogether if he could have persuaded his patients to look upon it as he did. Dr. Trembley has been a church member for forty years and although brought up a Presbyterian he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, there being no church of his faith near. He is now a member of the Presbyterian church, was class-leader for many years, and has been a trustee in the Presbyterian church since it was built in Frazeysburg. He contributed liberally of his means to build this church and is one of its most active workers. His wife is also a member of this church. In politics he was formerly an old line whig, but he now affiliates with the republican party. He has been justice of the peace four terms, and was postmaster at Frazeysburg for many years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a man universally respected and had the confidence and esteem of all. His son, Thomas G. Trembley, and the subject of this sketch, was born at Adams Mills, Muskingum county, Ohio, January 19, 1850, and received a good practical education in the common schools. He started out for himself as clerk for his father in the drug store in Frazeysburg and has continued this business ever since. He is highly esteemed by all his patrons for his courteous manners and strict integrity, and has been highly successful. He married Miss Elizabeth Holcomb, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Holcomb. Mr. Holcomb was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Gallia county, an attorney of considerable prominence and a successful merchant. Mr. Trembley has been postmaster at Frazeysburg for four years, and has greatly improved this office, using the modern system and putting in new and improved fixtures that would be consid-

ered quite good for a much larger place. As postmaster he is very popular for his duties are discharged in a very efficient and capable manner, and he stands deservedly high in the estimation of the people as a man of character and integrity. His official record is second to none. Mrs. Trembley's grandfather, Samuel R. Holcomb, is a descendant of an old colonial family of English descent. He was a brigadier-general in the War of 1812. He was born on the Hudson river, N. Y., and his scholastic advantages were good. When a young man he went to Virginia, settled in the Mercer bottoms, and was married in that state to Miss Sarah Ewing, daughter of John and Ann (Smith) Ewing, the former of an old Virginia family and an old Revolutionary soldier. When a youth Mr. Ewing was captured by the Indians and remained a captive in the old town of Chillicothe, Ohio, for two years. A young woman by the name of Kate Sea, was also captured. The Indians had stolen a Bible and at their request John Ewing read to them, the Indians objecting to Adam, saying that an Indian was the first man. John Ewing finally escaped with the young woman, and arrived home, where he subsequently became a prominent man and an extensive land owner. Samuel R. Holcomb and wife became the parents of ten children: Anselm T., John E., Stephen, Edward T., Ann S., Taphena, Lura, Caliphurnia, Olive and Jeanette. Soon after marriage Mr. Holcomb moved to Ohio and settled where the town of Vinton now stands. He came with his wife and two eldest children, all on horseback and their effects on a pack horse. Mr. Holcomb was one of the first settlers of Gallia county, Ohio, and became one of the substantial farmers, owning over 400 acres of land and a fine brick house. He was sheriff for several years and served in the legislature two terms. In politics he was formerly an old line whig but afterward a republican. He was a strong abolitionist and was connected with the "underground railroad," his house being a station on the road. He was a prominent man in his day, was noted for his integrity of character, and is yet well remembered.

His son, Edward T. Holcomb, the father of Mrs. Trembley, was born in Vinton Ohio, January 4, 1822. He received an academic education, read law, and in connection with his law practice taught school for a number of years. He was married February 23, 1847, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Mitchell) Morlan, widow of Jesse Morlan, daughter of John S. and Mary (Lord) Mitchell. Jesse Morlan and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell were married in Columbiana county, Ohio, November 14, 1833. To this union were born two children: Mary M. and John M. Mary married E. Jordan, and lives at Marathon, Ohio; John married Ann Garrison, and lives at Dahlgren, Ill. Jesse Morlan, the father of the above named children, died at Vinton, Ohio, June, 1844. John S. Mitchell was born in Yorkshire, England, March 7, 1792, received a good, practical education, and was there married, one daughter, Elizabeth, being the fruit of this union, her birth occurring on November 14, 1814. In 1817 Mr. Mr. Mitchell came to America with his family, and for several years resided in Philadelphia. He finally moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, settled on a farm, and there remained until 1839, when he moved to Gallia county, of that state. He remained there seven years, engaged in the mercantile business at Vinton, and then removed to Cincinnati, where he retired from active life, investing his money in securities, which brought him in big returns. He finally moved to Newport, Ky., where he passed the remainder of his days. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he was an old line whig. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Holcomb, June 6, 1874, when eighty-three years of age. His wife had died the year previous at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Mitchell was a man of honorable business methods, and one highly esteemed. After marriage Edward T. Holcomb and wife settled at Vinton, Ohio, where he was a prosperous merchant. In 1863 he retired to his farm, where he still resides. In politics he is a republican, and has held the office of postmaster for twenty years. He has also been township trustee. When the confederate general, John Morgan, made his famous raid, he passed through Vinton and sacked the town and burned the bridges. They robbed the stores of Mr. Holcomb and his brother, John E. Holcomb, and took what they wanted. They captured all the horses they could find, and one was a horse belonging to the venerable Samuel R. Holcomb. Socially Mr. Holcomb is a Mason, and both he and wife are members of the Universalist church. They were the parents of the following children: Victoria, Chauncey M., Elizabeth and Walter. Chauncey M. is an attorney at Gallipolis and Walter is a farmer at Vinton. The Holcomb family is descended from old Revolutionary stock, which for generations have held liberal views. When Morgan made his raid, Chauncey M. Holcomb, then a lad of fourteen years, took a musket, and going to a hill near Vinton, shot at the first raiders who made their appearance, narrowly missing the head of one of them. He was immediately searched for but could not be found, for he had hidden himself in the attic of a house, the woman of the house denying any knowledge of him. Thomas Goff Sr., the father of Mrs. Dr. Trembley, and our subject's maternal grandfather was born at Ludlow, England, near the borders of Wales, February 18, 1794, and at the time of his death was seventy-

four years of age. He removed with his parents to the United States when about three years of age, and resided for some time in eastern Pennsylvania, principally at Columbia, but was finally persuaded to leave and come to Ohio. In 1806 he came with his father's family to Zanesville and assisted in grubbing out the hazel brush on the spot where the courthouse now stands, and his father raised two crops there before the ground was secured by the authorities for the state house. Mr. Goff enlisted in the War of 1812, from Zanesville, just after Gen. Hull surrendered, and served thirteen months. He was in the regiment with the famous Col. Croghan, and saw Tecumseh fall in the decisive battle of the Thames. He was married January 28, 1822, to Miss Mary (Martin) Putnam, who bore him seven children. He moved to Frazeysburg in April, 1838, when there were but three or four houses in the place, and there resided, respected and honored, until his death August 19, 1868. He was baptized in the Church of England, and confirmed a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church in the spring of 1860 at Dresden. He was a substantial farmer, and owned 320 acres of fine farming land, on which was a commodious residence, an excellent barn, and substantial outbuildings, etc. He was a man who kept out of debt and left his property unencumbered. His widow was instantly killed in October, 1874, being struck by an engine while crossing the Pan Handle railroad at Frazeysburg. He was one of the oldest as well as one of the most respected citizens of the county; a soldier of the cross, a soldier of the War of 1812, and a warm supporter of the Union during the Civil war.

C. H. Trimble, farmer, Rural Dale, Ohio. C. H. Trimble's father, John Trimble, was a native of Chester county, Penn., born May, 8, 1785, and in his younger days followed the trade of a stone mason, although in later years he devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He was married on November 24, 1814 to Miss Lydia Harlan, also a native of Chester county, Penn., born October 29, 1789, and their union was blessed by the birth of nine children, who are named in the order of their births as follows: Elisha I., James, Caleb Harlan (subject) Mary, Edward, Isaac, Willis D. J., John D., and Phœbe H. Of these James, C. H., Mary and Phœbe are living in Muskingum county, Ohio, Edward resides in Morgan county, and the others are deceased. In 1818 John Trimble removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled on a farm now owned by his son C. H., near Rural Dale. This tract, consisting of 160 acres, together with another tract of 160 acres he purchased from the government, was in the very heart of the wilderness and not a foot had been cleared. His first work was to clear a small place and erect a log cabin 16x20 feet, with a roof of clapboards fastened down with poles. The fireplace at one end was built without jambs in order to take firelogs of great length, and the one room of the cabin served as kitchen, bedroom and parlor. In that house the family lived until our subject was about six or seven years of age when a house of hewed logs was built. About five or six years later a brick house was built and this, which is still standing, was the second brick house in the township. As might be supposed, at the time of John Trimble's settlement here there were very few settlers and only one house on the present site of the town of Rural Dale. About 1822 a log schoolhouse was built on the farm of Jesse Johns, who was the first teacher, and this was probably the second schoolhouse in the township. The first church in the neighborhood was built by the Society of Friends in 1821 or 1822. Mr. Trimble and wife were members of the Society of Friends and though for many years there was no church, he and his wife remained steadfast in their faith all their lives. He received his final summons on January 21, 1854, and she followed him to the grave on June 16, 1872. Mr. Trimble advocated the principles of the Whig party and represented his county in the legislature two terms, 1846 and 1848. He was prominent in the affairs of the township and was almost continually in some of the various township offices. His son, C. H., the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, within a mile of Rural Dale, in 1819, and was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, attending irregularly until the age of nineteen years. He then began tilling the soil and this has been his chosen occupation since. On Christmas day, 1842, he led to the altar Miss Emma Taylor, a native of Harrison county, Ohio, born March 3, 1823, and the daughter of William and Sarah Taylor, pioneers of Ohio, they having removed to that state about 1833. Mrs. Trimble was one of a family of twelve children and is the only one now residing in Blue Rock township. To Mr. and Mrs. Trimble were born eight children, three of whom are now living: Washington, Sarah, and Ada. Washington resides in Michigan; Sarah became the wife of Everett Pierpont and resides in Harrisburg, Penn.; and Ada is the wife of Edward Morrison and resides on our subject's farm near Rural Dale. Although not a politician Mr. Trimble is a stanch republican and firmly adheres to the principles of his party. Although repeatedly solicited and eminently qualified to hold office, he has refused all public positions and attends strictly to his chosen occupation. He is an Odd Fellow of many years' standing, having been initiated in Zanesville in 1846, and in 1850 he was instrumental in organizing a lodge at

Rural Dale. He was its first treasurer and served in that capacity for over forty years. In 1874 and 1875 Mr. Trimble represented the district of which his lodge is a part, in the Grand lodge, and he has ever been alive to the interests of his order and whatever pertains to Odd Fellowship. He was an active member of the Sons of Temperance, and at various times held all the offices of the lodge. He and Mrs. Trimble are members of the Baptist church and he has been clerk in the same for about twenty years. He takes a deep interest in Sunday-school work and is a regular attendant. His brother, Elisha Trimble (deceased) was married in 1839 to Miss Eliza Barr, a native of Ohio, and nine children were born to this union, eight now living: Mrs. Anna Finley, a resident of Muskingum county; Hayes, in Oklahoma; Mrs. Carrie Hall, of Blue Rock township; B. F., in Colorado; John C., in Muskingum county; Mrs. Allie Smith, of Muskingum county; Mrs. Isadore B. Van Meter, of Columbus, Ohio, and Lena also of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Trimble was an old line whig, afterward became a republican and served his county in the legislature from 1858 to 1862. He also held a number of township offices, the most important being trustee and land appraiser. In 1872 he went to North Carolina and there engaged in farming and the real estate business. He died in 1874. His widow is still living and makes her home in Rural Dale. Another brother of our subject's, John Trimble, Jr., was married in 1859 to Miss Sophia White, and became the father of two children—James and John S. He enlisted in 1864 in Company —, One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment, Volunteer infantry, and served until the war closed. He met his death from a fall from a tree in 1866. His widow and sons are now living in Iowa. Our subject's other brother, James Trimble, was born in West Chester, Chester county, Penn., on February 20, 1817, and when but little over a year old was brought by his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio. There his boyhood and youth were passed among such hardships and vicissitudes as are unknown to the present generation. Zanesville was the nearest market. Wild game abounded—deer, turkeys and squirrels were plentiful and wild cats and panthers were too numerous to be pleasant. An occasional bear was seen. Mr. Trimble relates that once, when a considerable distance from home, he and his brother Elisha were chased by a large gray timber wolf that whipped the two fierce dogs accompanying the boys, and followed them nearly home. Educational facilities were limited. Four or five months' subscription school during the winter, that Mr. Trimble could only attend irregularly, was all the time afforded, and he attended the first school taught in Blue Rock township, the teacher being Jesse Johns. When about twenty years of age he entered school at McConnelsville, and there remained about three months. He was married in 1840 to Miss Sarah A. Haworth, a native of Chester county, Penn., born in 1820, and the daughter of John and Susanna (Longshore) Haworth. In 1841 he went to Section 12, and settled on a farm that he had purchased from his father, and there resided for forty-nine years, removing to his present residence in 1890. His marriage resulted in the birth of seven children, five of whom are living: Mary F., wife of Benjamin Harlan, of McConnelsville; Angeline K., wife of George Menefee; Eliza J. (deceased); Annie H., wife of J. H. Harlan; William H. (deceased); Esther H., wife of Vincent Reed, and Elmer E. All the children reside in Blue Rock township. Mr. Trimble advocates the principles of the republican party, and has held various township offices, having been supervisor three or four years, trustee from 1846 to 1856, and for seven or eight years was school director. Mr. Trimble is a member of Rural Dale lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F., being initiated about 1852, and was treasurer for ten or twelve years, besides holding various other offices. He was a prominent member of the Sons of Temperance during the time that order was in existence. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble and their children are members of the Baptist church and he is deacon in the same.

Rev. William W. Trout, minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hopewell, Ohio, was born in Lancaster, Ohio to Horatio Gates and Ruth Card Trout, natives respectively of the states of Pennsylvania and New York. The paternal grandparents were John W. and Hattie (Purcell) Trout, and the former was born in 1776 and died in 1861 at the age of eighty-four years, while the latter was a daughter of Peter Purcell of Sunbury, Penn. Both the Trouts and Purcells came to America during the early history of this country. Horatio and Ruth Trout became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living at the present time: Randolph (deceased); Sarah Amelia (Davis) in Lancaster; Ella, a teacher in Jacksonville (Illinois) college; Julia Frances, a student in the Philadelphia Medical college; W. W. the subject of this sketch; Mary and Abbie, who are at home. Rev. W. W. Trout was born July 2, 1858, and spent his early life in Lancaster, where he attended the public schools until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he entered the Ohio Western university, from which he graduated in 1881. The three following years he was in business with his father in Lancaster and on the 6th of August, 1884, he was married to Miss Jesse Reece, of Hillsboro, Ohio, a daughter of James and Eliza (McKenney) Reece, the former of whom

was born in Highland county in July, 1815, and upon reaching manhood held the position of county auditor and county treasurer three terms. His father David was born in Virginia and moved to Highland county in 1802, while his father, who also bore the name of David, was born on the Brandywine near Philadelphia. Eliza Reece was born March 15, 1839 to Jesse G. and Mary Ann McKenney who were of Welsh decent. The latter was born in Virginia and in 1830 came to Ohio. Her father William was born in Cork, Ireland, but became a resident of America in 1806. Mr. and Mrs. Trout are the parents of two children; Marion, born April 10, 1886, and Horatio Gates, born January 29, 1888. Mr. Trout was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1884, after which he preached for two years, then entered the Boston Theological university, in which institution he remained three years graduating in 1889 and receiving degree of S. T. B. In 1889 he was appointed the pastor of Ashbury circuit, which appointment he is still very satisfactorily filling. He is not only faithful in the discharge of his pastoral duties, but he is indefatigable in his labors and during his short ministerial career has done much to further the calling he represents. He also received the degree of A. M. from Ohio Wesleyan university in June, 1888.

The subject of this memoir, William H. Thompson has been a resident of Muskingum county, Ohio, in Union township, buying a farm of 160 acres two miles northwest of New Concord. He was born in Guernsey county, this state, June 24, 1841, the youngest of eight children born to William and Sarah (Ansley) Thompson. The father was a son of Matthew and Mary (McKeiver) Thompson. Matthew Thompson was born in Tyrone, Ireland, there married and some of his children were born there. In 1793 they came to the United States, settled in New York state, remained there but a short time when they came to Fayette county, Penn., and here Matthew Thompson followed his trade of a wheelright. By his first marriage he became the father of five children, all lived to maturity: James, David, Joseph, Catharine and Elizabeth. His first wife died and he married the mother of William and reared a family of six children: William (the father of William H., our subject), Jane, Matthew, Mary, Sarah, Andrew (all deceased). The father of this family died in Pennsylvania about 1810, and his wife died in Guernsey county, Ohio, about 1848, having moved here about 1825 and settled on a farm in Monroe township. They were members of the Associate Reformed church and of Scotch-Irish descent. William Thompson was born in February, 1791, in Ireland, and only two years of age when he was brought to this country by his father. His early life was spent on a farm in Fayette county, Penn., and at the age of twenty years he enlisted in the War of 1812 as a private. He received a common-school education and emigrated to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1825, where he settled on a farm. He resided on this farm and cultivated it until his death in 1880, at the age of ninety years. After coming to Guernsey county he married Sarah Ansley, and this union was blessed with eight children: James (who died in 1862 in Guernsey county. He was a soldier in the late war and died of the effects of a sickness contracted in the army. He was a man of family), Mary J. (who married John Cherry, of Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and died in 1891, leaving four children), Nancy (who married Hamilton Pollack, formerly of Guernsey county and later of Kansas. She died in 1888 leaving two children), Margaret (who died in 1855, unmarried), Elizabeth (who died in 1857, unmarried), John A. (who is living on the old home farm in Guernsey county and was married first to Mary Agnes Neal. They had seven children. After her death he married Agnes Boyd. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the United Presbyterian church. He does farming and general stockraising and owns a farm of 300 acres. He is a prominent man and has been county commissioner. He and our subject are the only surviving members of the family), William H. (our subject and the youngest of the family), and one son died in infancy. The father was a whig in politics, and later a republican. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church and took an interest in all church and school work, was a very successful farmer and at the time of his death had a good farm of 200 acres. His wife, Sarah (Ansley) Thompson was born in Beaver county, Penn., in 1799, and was the daughter of John and Jane (Beaver) Ansley. Her parents came from Ireland and were of Scotch descent. The father was born in Ireland in 1775 and died in 1831 and the mother was born in Scotland in 1776 and died in 1826. They were the parents of ten children: Sarah (born 1799), Jane (1800), Mary (1803), Thomas (1805), Nancy (1808), John (1810), Amos (1812), Sampson (1815), Myrtilla (1818) and Elizabeth (1820), only one now living, Myrtilla, in Kempton, Ill. Mrs. Thompson, the mother of William H., died in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1878. She had lived here since her marriage and was a lifelong member of the United Presbyterian church. William H. Thompson received his education in the district schools of this county and was reared to farm life. At the age of twenty years he enlisted in the late war in Company H, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer infantry, as a private and was promoted to sergeant. Some of the principle battles in which he took part were:

Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Ga., Spring Hill, Tenn., Franklin, Tenn., and Nashville. He was wounded at his first battle at Stone River and was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison a part of five months. He was in a number of hard battles and was discharged December, 1865. After the war Mr. Thompson settled in Guernsey county, and here married, in 1866, Mary J. Lee. They were the parents of six children: Frank L., Samuel H., William O., Albert R., Andrew A. and Robert H. Mrs. Thompson was born in Guernsey county in 1838 and was the daughter of Samuel Lee. She was a member of the United Presbyterian church and died in 1878. In 1879 Mr. Thompson married Maggie L. Moore, a native of Perry county, this state, born in 1844, and the daughter of William C. and Jane (Boles) Moore. Her father was a native of Washington county, Penn., but at an early day settled in Jefferson county, Ohio, later in Perry county, and about 1861 moved to Guernsey county, near New Concord, where he died in April, 1881, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife died, December, 1891, in her eighty-second year. They were the parents of nine children, five living: James, Samuel E., John, Mary (deceased), Robert (deceased), Margaret, Robert (deceased), William A., and Jane (deceased). By this marriage Mr. Thompson became the father of three children: Myrtis B., Maggie M. (deceased) and John S. (deceased). Himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Norwich of which he has been ruling elder for some time. He has held the office of school director of Fox Creek district and is always ready to assist in any work for the benefit of the church and school. He has been a republican in politics, but is now with the prohibition party, in which he is very much interested. He owns a well-improved farm of 160 acres and is engaged in farming and stockraising. His children are all at home, except Frank, who is out West. William C. Moore, the father of Mrs. Thompson, was a son of James Moore, who came from Ireland and settled in Washington county, Penn., about 1800. He married in Ireland and was the father of the following children: Esther, John S., William C. (father of Mrs. Thompson), Mary, Robert Nancy, and McConkey Moore (who died soon after the late war from effects of campaign life while in the service of his country).

F. M. Townsend, proprietor and owner of Gant Park, is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, born September 21, 1854, and the son of William and Harriet (Burgess) Townsend, both of whom were originally from England. They emigrated from their native country at an early day, and after reaching the United States located first at Pittsburg, Penn., where they were married. From there they subsequently moved to Morgan county, Ohio, and there the mother received her final summons. F. M. Townsend was left motherless when about five years of age, and an elder sister then took charge of the family and reared the younger children. He received his primary education in Morgan county, but completed it in Beverly, Washington county, where he remained until sixteen years of age. In 1871 he came to Zanesville and finished his trade, that of a tinner and sheet-iron worker, in 1873, but never followed it. He went with his brother, T. B., and took charge, as superintendent and general manager, of public contract work through Ohio and Virginia for five years. In the winter of 1878 he began contracting for himself and followed the same until 1886. The last work that he accomplished in this line was ten miles of the Zanesville & Ohio River railroad. He also worked extensively for the P. & W. R. R., the Connotton Valley railroad, now the C., C. & S. R. R., and on railroad and county bridges. In June, 1886, he bought the interest of J. Burgess (his uncle) in the street railway, and took charge of the road in August as its president and superintendent. When he bought the road it was run down, and had scarcely any business. He went to work and fixed it up and soon had it on a paying basis. In 1877 he built two and a half miles of road from Greenwood cemetery to Gant Park and leased the park. He erected a great many buildings and soon was doing a good business. He managed the street railway until October, 1890, made some money out of it, and turned it over in good shape to his successor. In June, 1890, he purchased Gant park, consisting of twenty-two acres, and in September of the same year fifteen acres of the Street Railway company at an enormous outlay, and has since devoted his time in beautifying these grounds. He has put at least $10,000 improvements on the park and is still improving. He also contemplates making a zoological garden out of part of it. He has a base-ball diamond, a race track, and show ground, which is the only available place in the city. Gant Park is the finest natural park in the state of Ohio, and with Mr. Townsend's improvements it is bound to become the most beautiful. It is certainly one of the finest pleasure resorts in the state, and the people of Zanesville appreciate the enterprise of Mr. Townsend. He certainly deserves great credit for his perseverance. He began life for himself at the age fourteen of without a dollar, and since then was compelled to earn his own living. He can now enjoy the fruits of his industry and perseverance. He is a director in the T. B. Townsend Brick company. Mr. Townsend was married in 1883 to Miss Birdie F. Lee,

of Kent, Portage county, Ohio, and is the father of one son, William L.

Charles F. Urban, retired shoemaker, was born at Clotra, Germany, in November, 1821, the youngest of seven children born to Gotleib and Wilhelmina (Phenn) Urban, the former of whom was an officer in the German army, and died in his seventieth year, his wife dying in 1827 at the age of forty years. Charles F. Urban commenced learning the shoemaker's trade at the age of fifteen years, working for three years as an apprentice, after which he commenced business on his own account and in 1846 opened a shop in the town of his birth. In 1854 he came to America to seek his fortune, and landed at Baltimore on the 20th of May of that year with only $5 as a cash capital to go to work upon. He went to Wheeling by rail, which was the terminus of the road, and then by wagon to Cambridge, Ohio, and in Perry township, Muskingum county, he opened a shoe shop. After two years of hard work, and by practicing the economy which is so characteristic of the German people, he had saved enough money to purchase a house and lot, and to this property he continued to add for sixteen years and then came to Springfield township, Muskingum county, where he purchased an excellent little farm of forty-eight acres near Zanesville, Ohio, which he cleared and otherwise improved to the value of $1,500. When the war opened he joined Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and was mustered into the service on the 6th of May, 1864, at Zanesville. After participating in a number of battles and numerous skirmishes, he was taken sick and sent to his home from the hospital. He soon regained his health, but was not ordered out again, being discharged the following November. In 1846 he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah S. Dittmar, by whom he became the father of nine children: Ernestine, wife of John Young, a carpenter of Columbus, Ohio; August was accidentally killed at Cambridge while assisting in the construction of the tunnel of that city, at which time he was twenty-one years of age; Henrietta is the wife of Charles Griffin of Zanesville; Charles married Miss Birdie Swagert and resides in Zanesville; Benjamin F. married Miss Mary Tanner and was accidentally killed in Griffith & Wedges' foundry in August, 1890; Henry married Miss Eva Vankirk and is a prosperous farmer of Indiana; Louis is single and follows the trade of a molder in Zanesville; John resides at home and is unmarried, and Rosa also resides at home. Mr. Urban has held the office of superintendent of highways a number of years and has been school director and township trustee. He and his wife are members of the German Protestant church of Zanesville and are upright and useful citizens and are considered acquisitions to the community in which they reside.

George Varner, one of the wide awake, thoroughgoing farmers of Muskingum county, Ohio, was born in 1854, and comes of old pioneer stock. His grandfather, Martin Varner, was of German descent and came to Ohio from Monongahela county, Va., in 1812. He brought his wife and twelve children: John, Isaac, Alexander, Joseph, Jacob, Samuel, Polly, Susan, Lydia, Margaret, Betsy and Sally. Martin Varner settled on land in Muskingum county and here passed the remainder of his days, dying when about seventy years of age. He was one of the old-time pioneers and a man possessed of many sterling traits of character. He was an Old School Baptist in religious belief, and assisted in building the old Baptist church at Cottage Hill. His son, Alexander Varner, and the father of our subject, was born in Monongahela county, Va., June 15, 1810, and was but two years of age when brought to Muskingum county. He grew to manhood in the wilderness, received but a limited education, and on the 19th of May, 1842, he married Miss Catherine Clapper, daughter of George and Susan (Baker) Clapper, of German descent. George Clapper was born in Fayette county, Penn. In 1807 he came to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled in Salt creek township, where he followed agricultural pursuits, becoming the owner of a large tract of land and giving his sons all good farms. He is the father of fourteen children, two of whom died in Pennsylvania. The others were Peter, Betsy, Susan, George, Katie, Mary, Sarah, Anna, Jacob, William, Martin and Eliza, all born in Muskingum county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Clapper were members of the Lutheran church, and were highly respected in the community in which they lived. He died in Salt Creek township in 1864, when eighty-two years of age. His father was in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Varner was born June 26, 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Varner's marriage resulted in the birth of seven children: David W. (who enlisted in the Union army in August, 1862, and was in Company C, the famous Ninety-seventh regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry. He was shot through the hand, and died at Cumberland hospital, Nashville, Tenn., on the 3d of September, 1864, at the age of twenty-one years four months and thirteen days); the remaining children are: Mary A., Felix, Jacob M., George H., John L. and Susan L. After marriage Mr. Varner settled on the farm now carried on by his children, 207 acres of excellent land, and there his death occurred at the age of eighty years. He was an industrious, hard-working man, and accumulated all his property by the sweat of his brow. His son, Felix, married Miss Ella Skinner and resides in Licking

county, Ohio. The remainder of the family are at home. George Varner, our subject, received a fair common-school education, and early in life became familiar with agricultural pursuits, which occupation he expects to make his life's calling. In politics he is a republican.

George Vickers is an old soldier citizen who, after fighting for his country three years in the great Civil war, returned home to follow the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. His grandfather was a farmer in Loudoun county, Va., and there passed from life. Six of his children came to Muskingum county, Ohio at the time of the building of the Ohio canal and all of them settled in this county with the exception of Tolivar, who located in the southwestern part of Coshocton county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The remaining children of the family were Charles, William, Samuel, Betsey and Malinda. Samuel Vickers was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1815, but received limited educational advantages in his youth and was a young man of twenty-two or twenty-three years of age when he came to Ohio. He first resided on the Ohio canal and was married to Caroline Romine, daughter of Elijah and Loran (Riley) Romine, the former of whom came from Loudoun county, Va., at the same time as the Vickers and settled on a farm in the southwest part of Coshocton county, his family at that time being nearly all grown. His children were Edward, Stephen, Moses, Caroline and Susan. Mr. Romine died at the age of seventy in Bartholomew county, Ind., to which place he removed in 1845, becoming a farmer in good circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Vickers became the parents of ten children: Mary A., Louisa, George, Stephen, Elizabeth, Samuel, Huldah, Malinda, Emma and Maria. After settling in Muskingum county, Mr. Vickers worked for the Ohio Canal company as lock-tender, and until his death, which occurred at the age of fifty years, he was a hard-working, industrious and useful citizen. George Vickers, his son, was born February 8, 1839, at Adams Mills this county and obtained a limited education in the common schools. He early learned the duties of farm life and his youth was passed in the monotonous duties of life on a farm. When twenty-three years of age he responded to the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men and enlisted in Company F, Ninety-seventh regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry as a private and took part in the battles of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862; Chattanooga, November 23–5, 1863; Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5–9, 1864; Dalton, August 14–16, 1864; Resaca, May 13–16, 1864; Adairville, May 17–18, 1864; Dallas, May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864; special assault of Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., from July 28, to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, August 31, to September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, September, 2–6, 1864; Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864; Nashville, December 15–16, 1864, besides others of less importance. The Ninety-seventh regiment was organized at Zanesville, Ohio, September 2, 1862, and was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1865. The companies composing the regiment were A and B, from Guernsey county; C and D, from Morgan county; E, F, G and K, from Muskingum county, and I and H, from Coshocton county. The regiment left Zanesville September 7, 1862, for the front and was disbanded at Columbus, June 15, 1865. The entire loss in killed, wounded and missing was 577. June 22, 1864, eight companies numbering 192 men, lost between 3:30 and 4 o'clock, 103 men, the greatest loss of any regiment in the army in so short a space of time. This is the record of the famous Ninety-seventh regiment which, in addition to the above, took part in skirmishes too numerous to mention. Mr. Vickers was in all these battles with the exception of Stone River, at that time being sick with fever in Hospital No. 2, at Nashville, where he was kept only two months. The brigadier-general was George D. Wagner, the colonel John Q. Lane, then of Zanesville, now a lawyer of Philadelphia. The regiment has held seven reunions, all of which were well attended, 160 being present at the last, which was held at Coshocton July 3, 1891. The regimental flag was captured by the confederates at Franklin, Tenn., and was returned to the regiment by them in 1884, a delegation of the regiment that captured it, delivering it. Mr. Vickers was a good soldier and endured the hardships and privations and dangers of the soldier's life with courage and fortitude. His children may well feel proud of his gallant record, which is untarnished. January 15, 1868, he was married to Miss Sarah A. McKee, daughter of William and Maria (Vickers) McKee, the former of whom was of Irish descent. His father, Patrick McKee, came from Ireland and settled in Coshocton county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. McKee one child was born, Sarah, who became the wife of Mr. Vickers. Her mother died when she was an infant of eighteen months and her father took for his second wife Margaret Gault, which union resulted in the birth of seven children: Maria, Elsie, Milton, Kate, William, Belle and Amy. Mr. McKee was a farmer of Coshocton county, but sold out and moved to Missouri, where he died in 1872 at the age of forty-five years. He was a member of the Baptist church and was honorable

and upright. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vickers: Elmer G.; Alva W., who died at the age of ten years; Lena M.; Melvin Z.; Huldah B.; Eura M., died in infancy; Mabel F.; George B., and H. Virgil. After his marriage Mr. Vickers resided for one year in Washington township, Coshocton county, but in 1870 came to Jackson township of this county and since 1874 has been a resident of his present farm, which consists of 151 acres. Mr. Vickers is a republican politically and is a charter member of Griffe post, of the G. A. R. of Frazeysburg. He is a member of the Regular Baptist church and his wife is a Methodist. He has always been a patron of education, and for twelve years has been a school director of Frazeysburg. By industry and hard work he has made a good home for his family and has given his children good advantages. He stands high as a citizen, being honest and conscientious in all his acts. As a soldier he was not afraid to face rebel bullets on many a hard-fought battlefield, and by his name should be written the words, "well done."

Among the successful farmers of Adams township, Ohio, whose merits are such as to entitle him to representation in the present work, is George H. Vinsel, Adamsville, Muskingum county. John Vinsel, his grandfather, was a prosperous farmer of Loudoun county, Va., and of German descent. He married Miss Huff, also of German descent, and the following children were born to them: John, Adam, Philip, George, Solomon, Kate, Polly, Eva and Susan. He lived to the age of sixty-five years, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and a member of the Lutheran church. John Vinsel Jr., his son and the father of George H., was born in Loudoun county, Va., and was a blacksmith by trade. He married Mary Foley, and this union was blessed with six children: Harriett, Eliza, Matilda, John H., Thomas W. and George H. The father died at the age of fifty years both himself and wife being members of the Lutheran church. George H. Vinsel was born in Loudoun county, Va., August 24, 1824, was reared as a farmer and received a common-school education. He came to Ohio at the age of twenty-five years and married in Adams township, August 22, 1850, Elizabeth R. Wenner, born March 9, 1832, and the daughter of Solomon and Malinda (Wertz) Wenner. Her father was born in Loudoun county, Va., came to Muskingum county and married in Salem township, settling at Fultonham, ten miles from Zanesville. Here he worked at his trade of carpenter and cabinet maker, and came to Adams township in 1836, bought the farm now occupied by our subject and here passed the remainder of his days. Himself and wife were members of the Lutheran church, in which he was Sunday school superintendent for many years. He was an old line whig in politics. They were the parents of three children: Peter F. (died in infancy), Mary C and Elizabeth R. Mr. Wenner lived to be fifty years of age and died in 1851. After his marriage George H. Vinsel settled on the farm upon which he now resides. He was always very industrious, and when he came to this township had saved up $500. He continued to save until he bought the old Wenner homestead and has added to it until he now owns 240 acres of as good land as there is in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Vinsel are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Vinsel is a democrat politically, has held the offices of township trustee, and treasurer, and has been a member of the school board. He is in favor of good roads and has been road supervisor for some time. To himself and wife were born eleven children: Solomon F. was born July 23, 1851, married Mary M. Bainter (they have five children; he is a farmer in Adams township); John W. was born August 28, 1853, married Maggie Stewart (he is a carpenter of Adams township and they have two children); Mary M. was born October 22, 1855, and is the wife of Samuel Hanks, a farmer of Adams township; William Kirk was born May 17, 1858, and died February 10, 1868; Martha A. was born April 17, 1860, is the wife of Henry Buker of Monroe township and has three children; Albert R. was born August 24, 1862, married Etta Davis (he is a carpenter and they have one child); Curtis O. was born June 14, 1865, married Lillie M. Jackson, daughter of Dr. Jackson, of Zanesville (he is a carpenter of Zanesville); Valley A. was born October 18, 1867, and married Spencer Jordan, a farmer of Adams township (they have one child); George T. was born December 4, 1870; Alvy A. was born August 23, 1873; and Bertha V. was born July 26, 1876. Mr. Vinsel gave all his children good educations, and George is now attending school at Lebanon. He has taught four terms of school and is a young man of ability. Mr. Vinsel can justly be termed one of the leading citizens of this county, as he has done all in his power for the advancement and good of of the community.

Thomas Waddle, a prosperous farmer residing on eighty-five acres of excellent land in section 11, Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in County Armaugh, Ireland, on May 29, 1836. His parents, John and Mary (Best) Waddle, were natives also of that country and there their nuptials were celebrated. Their children, eight in number, were born there and named as follows: Robert, Sarah, John, Thomas and Martha (twins), Mary A., Margaret and William. John Waddle, father of these children, came to the United States in 1850, settled on a farm in Union township, and the following

year sent to the land of his birth for his family. He made his home in Muskingum county for about eleven years and then moved to Illinois, where he followed farming until his death in 1864. He was a good farmer and accumulated considerable property. Mrs. Waddle died in the same state in the same year. Of their children only one besides our subject is now living, Mary A., who is now Mrs. Malone, of New Concord. Thomas Waddle attended school in Ireland until coming to the United States and was then in the district schools of Union township for some time. When about sixteen years of age he began his life's work as a tiller of the soil and has followed that occupation up to the present time. He was married in 1857, to Miss Mary E. Stewart, a native of Union township, Muskingum county, born May 12, 1838, and the daughter of John and Jane (Chambers) Stewart, being one of six children who are named in the order of their births as follows: Robert, Thomas, Margaret J., William, James C. and Mary E. Mr. Stewart was born in Baltimore, Md., and moved to Muskingum county at an early day, about 1830. The mother died about 1841, when Mrs. Waddle was about three years old, and the latter was reared by James Wilson, with whom she remained until her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Waddle were born ten children: Robert S., who died at the age of fourteen days; Maggie J., died at the age of twenty-three years; Martha A., died at the age of twenty-one years; John, Samuel C., James W., Joseph E., Lemuel A., the last five all at home; Mary L., died at the age of three years and Emily B. died at the age of six months. After marriage Mr. Waddle settled in Union township, and in 1864 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment, in the 100 days' service. In 1865 he and family settled on the farm where they now live and here they have made their home since. Mr. Waddle engaged in general farming. All are members of the U. P. church and are interested in all good work. Mr. Waddle is a republican in politics and his sons also advocate the principles of that party. He has held a number of local offices and is held in high esteem in the county. Mrs. Waddle's brothers and sisters are scattered. The father died in Muskingum county. Her mother, who was a native of Washington county, Penn., was of German descent. Of the children Robert resides in Perry township, this county; James resides in Union township; Margaret J., now Mrs. Stewart, resides in Benton county, Iowa; Thomas died in New York state and William is mining in Idaho.

Samuel Wade, freight and passenger agent for the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking railroad, at Zanesville, Ohio, is a native of England, born in Halifax, Yorkshire county, November 10, 1843. He was educated in the common schools of his native county. On the 5th day of May, 1872, he landed in New York city, but went from there to the Pine Tree state where he spent the summer. In September of that year he came to Zanesville, Ohio, where he has since resided. He worked as a common laborer for a short time and in February 1874 he commenced working for the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad, handling freight on the platform. He was subsequently promoted to check clerk and bill clerk and was with that company up to September, 1888. He then went to work for Thomas Drake & Company, lumber merchants, as their collector, and after remaining with them for one year, accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Dillon Soap company, at Zanesville, being on the road for this company about a year. Going back to Thomas Drake & Co., he remained with them until January 27, 1890, at which time he accepted a position as contracting freight and passenger agent for the C. S. & H. R. R. and June 1 he was promoted to his present position, which he fills in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Wade was married on the 30th of November, 1870, to Miss Martha Ann Drake, and their union has been blessed by the birth of four living children: Emma J., John H., Sarah E. and Samuel J. Mr. Wade is a member of Amity lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and in politics he is a stanch republican.

Among those of German birth now residing in Muskingum county stands the name of Philip Wahl, Adamsville, Ohio, who is prominently identified with the farming and stockraising interests of the county. He was born in Alsace county, Germany, June 20, 1829, and was left fatherless when but four years of age. His mother, with her family, came to America and settled in Madison township, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1840. She had three sons: Fredrick, now in Iowa; Laurance also in Iowa, and Philip who is the only one now in this county. She bought eighty acres of land, for which she paid $700, and there resided for some time. She subsequently went to live with one of her sons, near Boone, Iowa, and there her death occurred in 1868. Philip Wahl received his primary education in his native country and finished his education in this county. He started out when eighteen years of age to learn the harness maker's trade and this he followed for about ten years. In 1851 he married Miss Margaret Lapp, daughter of Henry and Magdaline (Zimmer) Lapp. Mr. and Mrs. Lapp were natives of Germany and after coming to this country they bought land in Adams township, Muskingum county, Ohio, where the father successfully tilled the soil. They were the parents of the following children: Michael, Elizabeth, Mar-

garet, Catherine, Louisa, Soloman, Henry, Abner and Mary. Three died when young. Mr. Lapp died in 1882, but his wife previous to this, in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Wahl have been born ten children: Louisa A., now Mrs. Strohecker; Martha L.; Dorothy J. (Mrs. Hanks) died July, 1880; Mary E., now Mrs. T. J. Keyes; Martin L.; Emma S., now Mrs. Samuel Keys; Carrie M.; Harvey N.; Charles; and Alice, now Mrs. Trittipo. Mr. Wahl and family hold membership in the Lutheran church, and in politics Mr. Wahl is a democrat. He has held a number of township offices, takes a deep interest in all public enterprises, and is a public-spirited citizen. He has been unusually successful in tilling the soil, owns 300 acres of good land, and is one of the substantial men of the county. He resides about four and a half miles from Adamsville, and is the only one of the Wahl family residing in the county.

Dr. G. W. W. Walker is an eminent medical practitioner, who has practiced his profession in the town of Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio, for the past fourteen years. He was reared and educated in this neighborhood and was the only son of a family of seven children born to the union of G. W. Walker and wife. G. W. Walker was born in Maryland in 1808, a son of Elisha Walker. The Walkers are an old family of New York. Elisha came to this county at an early day and settled near Zanesville on a good farm about 1822. He resided in the county until his death. He was born about 1763, and lived to be about eighty-five or ninety years of age. He reared a large family and G. W. was one of the younger children. Elisha had married twice and G. W. was one of the second marriage. Of his twelve children only one is now living., Mrs. Eliza Thrush, of Missouri. G. W. Walker, the father of our subject, came with his parents to Muskingum county, where he grew to maturity, married and settled on a farm. Here he lived until his death in January, 1892. In 1832 he married Mahala Brown, a daughter of Benjamin Brown, born in 1814 in Virginia. Her father settled near Zanesville many years ago, later moved to Morgan county, and lived there until his death in 1864, his wife, Nancy Davis, dying in 1870. Mrs. Walker was the mother of seven children, and died in 1885. The children were: George (subject); Martha, now Mrs. White of Roseville; Jennie, now Mrs. Sagle of Roseville; Mary, Mrs. Poe of Roseville; Lizzie, the widow of Dixon Tharp of Zanesville; Etta, now Mrs. Hoover, living near Roseville; Frances, now Mrs. Myers of Roseville. The parents of this family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father was prominent in politics and held many offices of trust. Dr. George W. W. Walker was born on the old home of his father in this township in 1847. Here he attended the district schools and later the Cincinnati Medical college, from which he graduated in 1875. He located at Fairfield county for one year and in 1878 established his practice in Roseville and has won for himself an enviable reputation as a physician. In 1876 he married Zillah Stoneham, a native of Beavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, and the daughter of Michell and Magdaline (Wilson) Stoneham. Mrs. Walker was born in 1855 and is the mother of one child, Dwight M. The Doctor is a member of the National Medical association and the County Medical association, and an Odd Fellow of long standing, since 1868. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and F. & A. M. Himself and wife are members of the Christian church.

The father of Robert Waters, Otsego, Ohio, William Waters, was born in Wales, coming to this country when a lad. He was a farmer and married Nancy Ashwell, of Virginia. He settled in the Shenandoah valley, four miles above Harper's ferry, on what is now known as the Shieler farm, where he lived until his death at the age of fifty-two years. He was the father of ten children: Richard A., William, James, Polly and Robert are those who lived to be grown and all reared families except James, who died in Virginia. Mr. Waters was a substantial farmer and a member of the Methodist church and was respected by all who knew him. Robert Waters, his youngest child, was born February 12, 1813, received a limited common-school education and was left an orphan by the death of his father at the age of eleven years. He lived in Virginia with his eldest brother, Richard A., until he was fourteen years of age and then came to Ohio with this brother in 1827. Richard A. was a married man with three children, studied medicine and became a physician and settled in Monroe township on a farm in 1828. Young Robert worked at farm work until he became a man, and April 28, 1834, married Sophronia Richardson, daughter of Jesse Richardson and his wife Lydia. Jesse Richardson was an old Revolutionary soldier from the state of Connecticut, who settled in Monroe township on the farm now occupied by our subject. To Robert Waters and wife were born four children: Jerome H. (born April 13, 1835), William C. (born September 20, 1842), Philancy (born February 4, 1838), and Robert Marshall (born June 23, 1845). After his marriage, Mr. Waters settled on the old Richardson homestead, where he has since lived. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church and he has been class-leader and trustee. In politics he is a republican and was a strong Union man during the war. He sent three sons to the Civil war—Jerome H. was in the 100 days' service in the Shenandoah valley.

William C. was in Company F., Seventy-eighth Regular Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served all through the war, was in many battles and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He is now a physician at Adamsville, Ohio. Robert M. was in Company —, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer infantry, served nine months and was in many battles, the last being Nashville. Mr. Waters is much respected by the people and has been road Supervisor. He has taken an active interest in having good schools and was a member of the school board for many years. He gave his children all good common school educations. His first wife died, and May 28, 1848, he married Julia R. Barnard, daughter of Jason and Jane (Holcomb) Barnard. To them have been born six children, all lived to be grown: Sarah (born March 29, 1849, was married and died at the age of forty years), Wesley A. (born August 16, 1855), Charles L., (born June 8, 1859), Louisa J. (born April 8, 1857), Emma E. (born January 15, 1862), and Decatur A. (born July 20, 1863). Jason Barnard was of English parents, born in Connecticut, where he married Jane Holcomb and lived near Hartford. They were the parents of seven children who lived to be grown: Julia R., Jason A., Louisa M., Lucy M., Electa L., Celia A. and Fidelia J. Jason Barnard came to Monroe township about 1824 and settled on a farm. He lived to the advanced age of seventy-eight years and died in this township. Mr. Waters is a man who has always lived a correct moral life, has been a good citizen, and is respected by all who know him. He has been the father of eleven children. The Waters' family descend from Ohio's old pioneer stock of sturdy and brave frontiermen, without whom no country could become civilized and the fatherland of a prosperous and peaceful race of people such as Ohio can boast of to-day. Jerome H. Waters married Louisa Barnard, daughter of Jason Barnard. He is a farmer in Monroe township.

John W. Watson, hotel proprietor, Trinway, Ohio. There is nothing adds so much to the prestige of a town in the estimation of a stranger as first-class hotel accommodations. First in Trinway is the well-known house kept by Mr. Watson. This gentleman is a native of the Buckeye State, his birth occurring in Coshocton county, Perry township, on the 14th of January, 1844, and his parents, John W. and Elizabeth (Bingard) Watson, were natives of the Old Dominion. The father was drowned in Wakatomaka creek in 1854, and the mother received her final summons in 1872. John W. Watson became familiar with the tedious routine of farm life at an early age, and when sixteen years of age he began learning the shoemaker's trade at West Carlisle, Ohio, following this for seven years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-Second Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served for three years, or during the war. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness and was discharged in 1864. He began working at his trade at Frazeysburg, and also ran a hotel at that place. In 1886 he came to Trinway and opened the Union hotel, which he has conducted in a successful and creditable manner ever since. He was married in 1876 to Miss Maggie McCann, a native of Frazeysburg, and to them have been born two interesting children—Harry and Frank. Mr. Watson is a pleasant, agreeable man, and is naturally suited and adapted to his present business. In politics he is a democrat, and is a member of the G. A. R., Cass post. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M., Dresden lodge No. 103. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church.

Richard Wells, one of the representative citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, was born in Loudoun county, Va., on the 30th of August, 1823, and was but little over two years of age when his parents settled in Ohio; consequently his recollections are all of the Buckeye state. He received the rudiments of an education in the subscription schools of that day. His father, who was a first-rate cabinet maker and carpenter, died when our subject was but fourteen years of age, and the latter began to familiarize himself with the use of tools, soon becoming a competent and proficient workman. Many of the best residences in his locality and the Bethel church were built by him. He followed his trade in connection with farming, and has been successful. During the time he devoted himself exclusively to his trade he rented his land, but of late years he has paid more attention to his farm, which at present comprises 190 acres, all well improved. He does not aspire to office, but he has held the office of postmaster at Brush Creek for a number of years, and has held other local positions. Mr. Wells was married on the 27th of November, 1845, to Miss Aphelia M., daughter of John W. Bear, who was familiarly known as the "Buckeye Blacksmith." After his marriage Mr. Wells settled on the old Wells homestead, purchased the interests of the other heirs, and here he has since resided. To his marriage were born ten children: John R.; James; Louisa, wife of James Pletcher; Hampton (deceased), Clayton; Clara, widow of Willis McCoid; David F.; Emma C.; William E., and Cora A. Hampton and Clayton became teachers, and the former afterward attended the Muskingum college at New Concord, Ohio. Mr. Wells and wife are members of the Baptist church, with which they have been connected for many years, and they are active workers in the same. In politics he has been a stanch republican. Mr. Wells' father, Troy

Wells (deceased), was one of the old settlers of Muskingum county, settling in Brush Creek township on the farm where his son Richard now lives in 1826. He was a native of Fairfax county, Va., born July 29, 1796, and was married in his native state in 1822 to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Jeremiah and Minnie (Weeks) Hampton. She was born on the 29th of March, 1806. Following his marriage Mr. Wells, with his young wife, started for the Ohio country in wagons, and as they could only make slow progress through the rough and unsettled country, they were three weeks in making the journey. He first purchased thirty acres of land, all in the woods, built a little log cabin, and thus began life. He cleared his small place, added to it from time to time until he owned 275 acres, and was very successful and prosperous. There his death occurred on the 12th of June, 1837, at the age of forty-one years. He was a carpenter by trade, a skilled workman, and constructed many articles of furniture for the neighbors and others. His marriage was blessed by the birth of six children: Richard; Isaac (deceased); Maria (deceased); Ann; Stephen, and David. Mrs. Wells was married again on the 23d of January, 1844, to James Crane, who was born July 12, 1803, and who probably settled in the county at an early period. After marriage Mr. Crane settled on the Wells homestead and subsequently located on Duncan run, where he died on the 8th of July, 1862, at the age of fifty-nine years. Three children were born to this union: Henry, born November 22, 1844; enlisted in Company A, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, in 1861, and died in a hospital near New York in 1862. Susan C., wife of James Woodruff and Aphelia Ann, wife of William Smith. Mr. Wells was a member of the Baptist church and Mr. Crane was an accepted member of the same. Mrs. Crane is also a member of the same denomination, with which she has been connected many years. Although eighty-five years of age, she is well preserved, and sprightly, her mind is clear and active, and she recounts the events of the past in an intelligent, interesting manner. Richard Wells' father-in-law, John W. Bear, was the founder of that name in Ohio. He was born in Maryland, was married in Belmont county, Ohio, to Miss Mary C. Turner, and subsequently removed to Muskingum county. He was a blacksmith by trade. He was an intelligent and brainy man, and took an active interest in political affairs, serving by appointment Indian agent at Upper Sandusky to the Wyandott Indians. Subsequently he was a custom officer in the revenue department at Philadelphia. He was a speaker of much force, eloquent and persuasive, and was a great temperance worker. He was the father of but one child, now Mrs. Wells. In politics he was a democrat until 1839, when he became a whig. He died on the 12th of February, 1880. Mrs. Bear is living at the age of eighty-one, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which her husband also held membership.

James E. Wharton was born in the township in which he is now residing, February 26, 1857, his parents, John B. W. and Margaret (Prior) Wharton, having been born in this county also, the father's birth occurring in 1819. In his early youth he was apprenticed to a Mr. Bryant to learn blacksmithing, which occupied his time and attention until he was twenty years of age. He then worked for a short time for a Mr. Crover, but later opened a shop at Elizabethtown, in which place he met and married Miss Prior. He afterward moved to Cooperstown, where he conducted a blacksmith and wagon shop, but still later moved to Hopewell, and in 1882 to Zanesville. Five children were born to their union, three of whom are living, but they were left motherless when the subject of this sketch was quite a small boy. He attended the common schools near his home, and remained with and assisted his father in his business until he was twenty years of age. He then concluded to learn the trade of a blacksmith himself, and in connection with W. W. Sloop, he purchased and conducted a shop for about four years. Succeeding this he worked for a Mr. Elmore for one year, then became an employe in the Zanesville Steel works, where he remained for about four years. In 1887 he came to Mr. Sterling, and after conducting a shop of his own for one year he became associated with Mr. Ehman, and so has continued to the present time. On the 27th of April, 1887, he was married to Miss Ella Shipplett, who was born in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, July 4, 1858, a daughter of Nelson and Ann (Hughes) Shipplett. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton are Methodists, and he was formerly a democrat politically but is now a prohibitionist.

Joseph Wigton, deceased, father of Samuel Wigton, was numbered among the many citizens of foreign birth who emigrated to this country, and who by their industry and good management became wealthy and influential members of society. He was born in Ireland, from which country he emigrated when a young man. He first came to Perry county, Ohio, and there followed his trade, that of tailor, which he had learned in his native country, for some time. From there he went to Fultonham, Muskingum county, Ohio (then called Uniontown), and there carried on his trade for some time. He entered a quarter section of land adjoining Roseville, located on it, and immediately began making improvements. The farm was principally in the woods, but in a short time vast improvements had been made, and here Mr.

Wigton made his permanent home. His death occurred in 1859 when eighty years of age. He came to this country alone, and what he made in the way of this world's goods was the result of his indomitable energy and superior management. He was married near Rushville, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Porter, who bore him eight children: William (deceased), John (deceased), Mary (deceased), Jane (still living), James (deceased), Nancy (deceased), Samuel and Carson P. The mother of these children died in 1831, when about forty years of age. She held membership in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Wigton's second marriage was to Miss Margaret Rose, who bore him one child, Martha, who resides in this county. Mr. Wigton was also a member of the Presbyterian church, having joined the same a number of years preceding his death. A sister of his, Catherine, came to the United States, married James Downey, and settled in Perry county. Another sister, Hannah, married a Perkins, and still another, Martha, settled in Pennsylvania. A brother, William, located in Franklin county, Ohio. Samuel Wigton, subject of this sketch, and son of Joseph and Sarah (Porter) Wigton, was born near Roseville, Ohio, in 1822, and obtained but a limited education in the subscription schools. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, and in 1849 he was married to Miss Amanda J. Crooks. He and wife then settled on a farm adjoining the home place, and there remained for three years when they located on the farm where they now reside. In this vicinity they have made their home, and Mr. Wigton has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Their union was blessed by the birth of two children, only one now living: John William; the one deceased was Joseph Wallace. Mrs. Wigton died in 1889, when sixty-one years of age. She was an exemplary Christian, and a worthy member of the Lutheran church of Roseville, in which Mr. Wigton was a deacon for many years, and in which he is elder at the present time. Politically he is a democrat.

Among the most respected citizens of Muskingum county, is Ira Wilcox, Dresden, Ohio. His grandfather, James Wilcox, was of English descent and among the early settlers of Maine. His father was a sea captain and opposed his son's coming West with the colony. James left without the consent of his parents and never communicated with them. Some years later he was attending a trial in Philadelphia, when he met a lawyer, who noticing the name Wilcox, inquired about his family and found that Mr. Wilcox was his uncle. After this letters passed between the families but Mr. Wilcox never returned. James Wilcox, had but little education, but the family were all well educated. He was but a boy of seventeen years when he joined the colony of adventurers and settlers bound for the great West and the then backwoods of Ohio. This was in the year 1796–97. Young Wilcox came with the party to Marietta, Ohio, and after a short residence there came to Muskingum county and leased land on Wakatomaka creek near Dresden. He married Rebecca Campbell from Virginia, and to them were born eleven children: George (died young), Charles, William, John, Jesse, Mary, James and Rebecca (twins), Emily, Zebida and Sarah. James Wilcox lived but a few years on the Wakatomaka creek and then moved to the Wells creek in Adams township. He was the first settler in this part of the township. He was a devout member of the German Baptist church and his house was the home of the worthy pioneer preachers of the gospel when sojourning in the wilderness. He was for a short time a soldier in the War of 1812 and died in his eighty-eighth year. John Wilcox, his son and the father of our subject, was born in 1812, on Wills creek in Adams township. He was educated in the rough schools of the pioneer and learned to work on the farm and in the timber. He remained at home until he married when about forty-four years of age in September, 1852, Sarah A. Crumbaker, daughter of John and Catherine (Kalor) Crumbaker. John Crumbaker was from Loudoun county, Va., of German descent and a farmer and wagon maker by trade. He had ten children: Jonas K., Maria D., John, Johannah, Sarah A., William A., Elizabeth E., Amanda C., Andrew Jackson and Oliver J. He came to Ohio, settling on a farm in Adams township in 1829. Here he spent the rest of his days and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Jacob Kalor, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. John Wilcox, was a German school teacher and came to this country as a soldier with the Hessian soldiers at the time of the Revolution. He was one of the early school teachers of Loudoun county, Va. After his marriage John Wilcox settled on the old homestead, where he lived all his life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox were members of the Methodist church, and they were the parents of four children: Ira, Alice (died at the age of twenty-four years), James M. (died an infant), and John W. (died when six years of age). John Wilcox died, but his widow, Sarah A. Wilcox is yet living. She was born March 21, 1820, is a devout Christian and a member of the Methodist church. Ira Wilcox, their son, was born April 21, 1853, in the old homestead on Wills creek, received a common school education and learned the blacksmith's trade closing an apprenticeship of two and a half years with William Rollers, of Coshocton county, when but twenty-two years of age. He then married, September 13, 1874, Josephine Smith, daughter of

Finley and Elizabeth (Hawk) Smith. To them was born one child, Nora E. Mrs. Wilcox died after a marriage of four years and Mr. Wilcox married April 17, 1883, Charity E. Knoff, daughter of John and Mary J. Knoff. Mr. Wilcox followed his trade of blacksmith mostly in Wills Creek until 1888, but the last few years managed his business, as he could do little work on account of ill health. He went into the hotel business in 1889, ran the Grand Hotel at Dresden one year and since that time the White House, which is a large hotel, well managed, containing thirty rooms and a spacious dining room, good beds and a liberal table at very reasonable prices. Socially Mr. Wilcox is a member of the I. O. O. F., Wakatomaka lodge No. 186, and a republican in politics. By his second marriage Mr. Wilcox has two children: Bernice A. and Alice.

Daniel G. Willey, treasurer of Muskingum county, Ohio, is fitted by nature as well as by training for the responsible position he fills, for he is methodical in all his habits, is extremely painstaking, and is without doubt energetic. He was born in Hopewell township of this county May 22, 1845, of which section his people have been residents since 1801, at which time Curtis Willey immigrated with his wife and one child from Pennsylvania, at which time Hopewell township was a complete and unbroken wilderness. Curtis Willey was a native of Delaware but at an early age he was taken to Pennsylvania where he was reared and married to Margaret Colvin, and with her moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, of which region they were among the very foremost settlers. Zanesville did not then exist, and the land whereon it is now located was a swamp. Mr. Willey was offered the land upon which the courthouse and jail now stands for his gun, but considering it a very poor bargain refused to accept. He and his wife resided in Hopewell township until their deaths at the ages of ninety-five and eighty-eight years respectively, after a happy married life of seventy years. Three sons and three daughters were born to them, the third child being Jesse G., who was born upon the old homestead in this county in 1811. They endured the privations of pioneer life and had to ride twelve miles to mill on horseback through the thicket. Their nearest neighbors were Indians and the wild animals—the primitive owners and inhabitants of the wilderness. About 1836 Jessie G. Willey was united in marriage with Catherine Griffith, a native of Licking county, Ohio, whose birth occurred near the town of Brownsville, in 1818. She was the daughter of early settlers, Daniel and Sarah Griffith. The young couple at once took up their residence in Hopewell township on an unimproved farm, upon which they erected a little log cabin and set to work to make a home for themselves. There they enjoyed the primitive advantages of early times and resided until 1877, when they removed to a farm on the National road, about three miles west of Zanesville, where Mr. Willey died in February, 1883. He had always taken an active interest in the advancement of the county and was a man whom all respected. His widow still survives him and makes her home with her children. Although she has attained the age of seventy-three years she is well and active. She bore her husband four sons and three daughters, of whom only three are now living, as follows: Sarah H., wife of John Shaefer, residing on the old home farm in Hopewell township; Daniel G., the subject of this sketch, and Edward M. Daniel G. was the fourth child and eldest son in his parents' family, was born in the double log house on the old home place and there grew to maturity. During his boyhood he attended the little log schoolhouse with its slab benches and single slab desk around the side of the room, which was heated by a large fireplace which was supplied with wood cut by the scholars from the surrounding forest. At the age of eighteen years he entered Muskingum college at New Concord where he remained two and one-half years. He then returned home and remained with his parents until his father's death, having assumed during the last few years of his life the general supervision of the place. He continued to make his home with his mother for a number of years and looked after her interests in a manner eminently worthy of commendation. In 1883 he was elected on the democratic ticket to the position of county treasurer and at the end of two years was renominated for the position by his party, but was defeated by the opposing candidate. In 1887 he was again made the candidate for the position and was elected, the duties of which position he is still discharging. He has made a beau ideal public officer, and his services are highly appreciated by all. January 25, 1888, he was married to Miss Dola Butler, a native of the county and a daughter of Samuel C. and Sarah C. Butler, by whom he has one daughter, Kittie Florence. Mr. Willey is a member of the Phœnix lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Zanesville, and was one of 295 charter members. Mr. Willey's grandmother was a devotee of relics, and the family have in their possession many curiosities, among which is a pair of silken slippers, at least 150 years old, which were worn by her grandmother on her wedding day; also her own wedding shoes.

James F. Williams, farmer, Dresden, Ohio. Farming has been Mr. Williams' principal occupation, and the energetic and wideawake manner in which he has taken advantage of all methods and ideas tending to the enhanced value of his prop-

erty, has had a great deal to do with obtaining the competence he now enjoys. Mr. Williams was born in Falls township, Muskingum county, January 23, 1837; was fairly educated in the common schools, and early in life became thoroughly posted on all agricultural subjects. He comes of one of the old pioneer families of this county, his grandfather, Jesse Williams, who was a native of the Old Dominion, having settled here when there was but one cabin in Zanesville. This must have been about 1798, when the country was a vast wilderness. He was a young and single man when he came to this state and he was married to Miss Sarah Cullins. [See sketch of Henry Cullins.] To this union were born eight children: Annie, Rebecca, Lucinda, Noah, Isaac, Thomas, Finley and Elijah. Mr. Williams died at the age of eighty years, a Methodist in his religious belief. He was an honorable, upright citizen, and an excellent example of the old pioneer settlers. Elijah Williams, son of the above and father of our subject, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, and received his education in the pioneer schools. He married Miss Phœbe Martin and to them were born three children: Ann, Susan, Minena, Jesse, John and James F. The father settled in Falls township, and was an industrious, hard-working farmer. His son, James F., selected as his companion in life Miss Phœbe A. Blunt, daughter of James and Hannah (Cordray) Blunt. Mr. Blunt was also one of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio, coming here but a short time after Jesse Williams, and from the same state. He married in this county Elizabeth Cullins, sister of John Cullins, who was the father of Henry. To this marriage were born ten children: George, James, Thomas, Edith, Susan, Mary, Jane, Eliza, Martha, and Sarah. His first wife died and Mr. Blunt took for his second wife Miss Hannah Cordray, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (De Witte) Cordray, the parents pioneer settlers of Muskingum township. By this marriage Mr. Blunt became the father of three children: Joannah, Isabel and Phœbe. Mr. Blunt resided all his life in Muskingum township, and was a substantial farmer, owning 400 acres of land, besides considerable real estate in Iowa and Kansas. He served faithfully in the War of 1812 and was present at Hull's surrender. After marriage James F. Williams settled on his present farm, and is prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county. To his marriage have been born nine living children: James E., John D., Noah, Sylvester, Charles, Senior, Laura B., Iva M. and Georgie. Mr. Williams has sent his children to good schools, and has ever taken an interest in educational matters, having been a member of the board of education for a number of years. In politics he is a republican. His brother, Jesse, was a soldier in the Civil war in an Ohio regiment, was captured in a skirmish, and starved to death in Andersonville prison. John D., the second son, married Ella Brandon, and is on the home farm. The Williams family descended in all its lines from the original pioneers of Muskingum county, the Williams, Cullins, Blunts and Cordrays.

Prof. John A. Williams, a prominent educator of Muskingum county, Ohio, is principal of the Roseville graded schools. He was born at Briston, Perry county, in 1852, and is the son of Dr. Terry K. Williams, an old settler of the state, coming here from Virginia when he was about eighteen years of age. He settled in Zanesville, and married Rachel Jennings, a native of Frederick county, Va. The Jennings family came to Muskingum county many years ago. The Doctor taught school in this neighborhood, later studied medicine in the Columbia Medical college, commenced to practice at B——, and later came to Roseville, where he died in 1860. He was among the prominent practicing physicians of this and Perry counties. His wife is still living, and was a daughter of Daniel Jennings. They were the parents of three children: William C., a noted physician of Newtonville, this county (he died at the age of thirty-seven years, and his family now reside near Fultonham); Columbus L., living in Roseville, enlisted in Company G, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer infantry for three months, and later reënlisted in Company G, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was elected captain (he was in Sherman's campaign, and served during the rest of the war); and John A. (our subject). The parents were members of the Presbyterian church, and before the war the father was a democrat, but later became a republican. John A. Williams was reared in this county, and attended school at New Lexington and at New London National college. He took charge of the Vernon county schools at Thornville, Perry county, and has been in the schools of Roseville for ten years. He was city editor for a paper in 1883–85, and ably discharged his duties. He is very well known as one of the most thorough and popular educators of the county, and took charge of the graded schools of Roseville in 1890. Prof. Williams married the daughter of William Dunn [see sketch,] and they have a family of five children: H. O., Arthur O., John W., Merle and Nellie. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. The Professor has always taken a great interest in public matters, and has held many offices of trust, both in the town and county, among which may be mentioned: township clerk, village clerk, justice of the peace, and was a member of the county board of education, which all shows that his superior education and intellect are appreciated.

Thomas Williams has been a resident of Muskingum county, Ohio, all his life, and has spent a life time in pursuing the noble vocation of agriculture, having learned this occupation during his youth. His life has not been without adventure or self-denying experiences, yet success has attended him both in material affairs and in the esteem which has been accorded him by those among whom he has so long made his home. He was born in the city of Zanesville, Ohio, near where the courthouse now stands, in 1811, and after starting out to fight life's battles for himself he was married to Miss Wisecaver. After her death, about 1860, he was married to Mrs. Jane Handle, widow of Nicholas Handle, and the daughter of Amos Vernon, who settled in the southeast part of the county at an early day and followed farming. To Thomas Williams and wife were born six children: George, Ruth, Ephraim, Mary, Grant and Flora. Four of the children—three sons and a daughter—are married and reside in Muskingum county, Ohio. Mr. Williams is still living and resides on a farm in the southeast part of the county. His children are all married and reside in Muskingum county. Ephraim, who is residing on a farm in Madison township, is well known throughout the county as one of the honest, enterprising young agriculturists of the same. He was married in 1885 to Miss Anna King, daughter of Rev. J. P. King, a Methodist Protestant minister. She was born in Guernsey county, Ohio. Four interesting children have been the fruits of this union: Ray C., Ralph K., Myrl and Roland. Ephraim Williams resides on a farm owned by George Copland, and has been with that gentleman for the past five years. In politics he advocates the principles of the republican party. He and wife are members of the Prospect Methodist Protestant church of Madison township.

William S. Williams, farmer, Adamsville, Ohio. This old settler and much-respected citizen was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 31, 1817, to the union of Jesse and Lucy (Denison) Williams, who were among the first settlers of the county. Jesse Williams was born in Connecticut, but came to Muskingum county in 1806 and settled on the farm in Salem township. He married Miss Denison at Zanesville, and to them a family of ten children were born, only two now living. Mr. Williams was one of the pioneers of the county, and one of its most prominent and substantial farmers, having accumulated a large amount of property at the time of his death, which occurred in the town of Adamsville, Salem township, in 1862. He and wife were active members of the Baptist church, and took a prominent part in educational and religious enterprises, as well as in all enterprises for the good of the county. He was an honest, hard-working man, and by his industry became one of the most successful farmers of his day. In politics he voted with the republican party. Mrs. Williams died on the farm owned by our subject in 1839. She was the daughter of William and Anna (Stock) Denison, who were among the early settlers of Salem township, and who were among the largest land owners in the township, or probably in the county, owning about 1,500 acres in one tract. This land is still owned by the Denison family. William S. Williams was reared to the arduous duties of the farm on the property he now owns, which has on it some of the improvements made by his father in 1806. The schools of that day were few and far between, and as a consequence Mr. Williams received but a limited education. He was married in 1837 to Miss Mary Williams, who was born June 7, 1811, and who is now the oldest lady in Salem township. She was the daughter of Steven and Sarah (Bond) Williams, who were of Highland township, Muskingum county. She was about two years of age when her parents moved to this county, and here they followed agricultural pursuits until receiving their final summons, the mother dying in 1863, at the age of seventy-five, and the father in 1867, at the age of eighty-five years. Both were members of the Baptist church, and he was a republican in politics. They were the parents of seven children, nearly all of whom are now deceased. Mary, subject's wife, was reared on a farm in Highland township, and after her marriage came to live in Salem township, where she has remained ever since. She has borne her husband these children: Henry H. (who was born in 1841, and died in 1869), John (in 1849), Jared C. (in 1852), and George W. (in 1855). Mr. Williams and family hold membership in the Baptist church. Like his father, Mr. Williams is an ardent supporter of the principles of the republican party. He has been successful as an agriculturist, and is now the owner of one of the best farms in Muskingum county. Honest and upright, he is well respected by all.

Zachariah Wilson, the grandfather of Fredrick Wilson, Otsego, Ohio, was of Irish descent and born in Pennsylvania. He married Lorena Chaneth and they were the parents of nine children: Jeremiah, Isaac, Edward, Joseph, James, Hannah, Sallie, Batsy and Lorena. Mr. Wilson moved to Ohio and settled among the pioneers of Guernsey county about 1813–15, when that county was a wilderness. He lived in Wills township, was a weaver by trade and died suddenly when about fifty years of age. Mrs. Wilson was a member of the Methodist church. Jeremiah Wilson, their son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette county, Penn., and was a boy when his parents brought him to the Ohio wilderness. He learned farming and

married Elizabeth Slaughter, daughter of Fred Slaughter, from Virginia, of Dutch descent and early settlers of Guernsey county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were born twelve children. The following lived to maturity: Fredrick, Zachariah, John, Mary, Joseph, Jesse, Robert, James and Margaret. After marriage Mr. Wilson settled in Wills township, Guernsey county, where he lived until 1846, when he moved to Knox towship of the same county, and settled on a farm of 160 acres. He was a substantial farmer and a hard-working, industrious man in his day. Both himself and wife were members of the Baptist church. Fredrick Wilson, his son, was born March 19, 1822, reared on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. He married Adelina Jones, daughter of Ashbell and Sarah (Williams) Jones. Mr. Jones was from Bucks county, Penn., descending from Welsh stock. His father, Ashbell Sr., was from Wales, a soldier in the Revolutionary war and had one son, Abner, in the War of 1812. Ashbell Jones Jr., came to Ohio in 1842 and settled in Muskingum county, near Adamsville. He was the father of seven children who lived to maturity: Eleanor, John, Adelina, Rachel, Enos, Sarah M. and Cyrenius. Mr. Jones lived to the great age of eighty-three years, and died on his farm in Knox township, Guernsey county, Ohio. He was a deacon in the Baptist church, a man whose judgment was respected and held the office of justice of the peace and was constable for many years. In politics he is a democrat. His wife lived to be eighty-five years of age. Fredrick Wilson, after marriage, settled in Guernsey county and lived one and one-half years on the old Wilson home place. In 1852 he bought his present farm and by industry added to it until he now owns 135 acres. He cleared the most of this from the woods by hard work and made a home. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were born five children: Dr. Thomas R. (married Charity C. Buker, daughter of Alpha Buker. [See sketch of Decatur Buker.] He resides in Bloomfield, Coshocton county, where he has practiced medicine for fifteen years. He has two children), Sarah E. (died of scarlet fever at six years of age); Ashbell (died of scarlet fever at four years of age); James A., married Emma J. Hutchinson (he is a farmer of Guernsey county, Ohio, on the old Jones farm. They have one child); and Martha A. (who resides at home). Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are devout members of the Baptist church. Mr. Wilson has been township assessor and treasurer, takes a great interest in educational matters and has served his township on the school board for many years. He is a public-spirited man, in favor of good roads and has also served as supervisor. In fact Mr. Wilson takes an interest in all good enterprises and has contributed largely of his means to support his church.

One of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Muskingum county, who has been prominently connected with its history for many years, is James C. Wilson, farmer of New Concord, Ohio. He was born in Union township, this county, on the 23d of January, 1815, and was the fourth in order of birth of twelve children born to James Wilson who was born in Allegheny county, Penn., on the Youghoigheny river, March 15, 1783. The latter was the fourth child resulting from the marriage of Robert and Catherine (Conner) Wilson. Robert Wilson was a native of Berks county, Penn., born about 1750, and was one of the pioneers of western Pennsylvania, participating in several fights with the Indians. He died in that state at a good old age. He was a well-to-do farmer and at the time of his death owned 350 acres of land. His family consisted of seven children: Elizabeth, who married John Reasoner, of Guernsey county; Polly, wife of John McKinney, also of Guernsey county; Jane, who married William Findley, of Pennsylvania, Allegheny county; Margaret, who married William McClure, of Allegheny county, Penn.; one died young; Joseph (deceased) was one of the early settlers of Guernsey county, but later moved to Indiana, where he passed away; and James, the father of our subject. James Wilson was about twenty-three years of age when he moved to Muskingum county, and up to that time he had been reared on a farm in Allegheny county, Penn. He came here in 1806, on horseback, and was four days in making the journey. He bought land at $1.25 per acre. in the woods, in section 11, erected a cabin and resided there, alone, for two years. He was married in the summer of 1808 and went back home in winter. His first wife was Mary Findley, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Judge David Findley. The fruits of this union were two children, Robert and David. The former was born in October, 1809, and is now a farmer of Rich Hill township, while the latter married Miss Margaret McMurray and moved to Iowa, where his death occurred in 1860. Mrs. Wilson died in 1811 and the following year Mr. Wilson took for his second wife Miss Mary Cumings, a native of Greene county, Penn., born in 1792, and one of seven children, four daughters and three sons born to James and Margaret Cumings, who were originally from Greene county, Penn., but who settled in Union township, Muskingum county, in 1808. The children were named as follows: Mary, Susan, Jane, Margaret, John, Samuel and David, all now deceased. The mother of these children died in 1829 and the father in 1835. There were no physicians in this part of the county at that early period and Grandma Cumings attended the birth of over a thousand children. To Mr. and

Mrs. Wilson were born ten children who are named as follows: John C., died in this township in 1889; James C. (subject); Catherine, died when thirty-four years of age; Margaret A., died in 1887; Joseph, died when six years of age, and the remainder died in infancy. The mother of these children was born in Greene county, Penn. in 1792, and came to this county when about sixteen years of age. She and her husband lived happily together for fifty years, he dying in 1862 and she in 1875. Both were worthy members of the U. P. church, and he was a whig and republican in politics. His son, James C. Wilson, subject of this sketch, was born on the farm that his father had purchased from the government and received his early education in the subscription schools of the day, and attended the Pleasant Hill school. When twenty-one years of age he began working for himself and one year later he was married to Miss Susan McCormack, a native of Rockbridge county, Va., born in 1818, and the daughter of Robert McCormack. She died in this county in 1851. Two years later Mr. Wilson married Samantha Huston, a native of Union township, born in 1832, and the daughter of William and Sarah Huston. She died in 1857, leaving two sons, William and Cumings, the former dying at the age of five years and the latter living on the old —— place. He is married and has four children. In 1858 Mr. Wilson took for his third wife Miss Angeline Elsea whose birth occurred in this county in 1825. Five children were the result of this union: Louis D., a merchant of Norwich; Mary, at home; Samuel Elmer, a farmer, is married and has three children; Charles, a clerk in New York city, is in the employ of the American Insurance company at a salary of $1,500 per year, and Frank is at home farming. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are connected with the M. E. church, although the Wilson family were formerly all United Presbyterians. Formerly a whig in politics he later affiliated with the democratic party and is now for the best man. He has held office in this county for the past fifty years, and has been one of the leading members of his church. He and his children own 418 acres of land in this township and 480 in Clay county, Neb., and he is prominently identified with the agricultural and stockraising affairs of the county. He has one of the finest, and best improved farms in the county, and everything about the place indicates the owner to be a man of thrift and energy. He also has over 100 stands of bees, and is interested in this pursuit. His eldest son by his second marriage, John Cumings Wilson, was born on the old homestead June 26, 1856, and his life was divided in youth in attending the district school and in assisting on the farm. In 1878 he married Miss Alice C. Richey, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born July 11, 1859, and one of a large family of children born to William and Elizabeth (Henderson) Richey. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of four daughters, Angie, Jennie, Lillie and Mary. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the U. P. church. Mr. Wilson is interested in politics and votes with the democratic party. He has a farm of 138 acres, which he owns in partnership with his half brother, Elmer, and in connection with his farming interests he is engaged quite extensively in stockraising, making a specialty of short horncattle. He is a public spirited young man, and is interested in all movements for the upholding of the county. Samuel E. Wilson, the third child born to James C. Wilson's third marriage, was born in this county on the 8th of June, 1863, and here reached manhood and received his education. When twenty-two years of age he started to farm on the Lorimer farm and there continued two years, when he moved to his present property. He was married to Miss Jennie Watson, a native of Westland township, Guernsey county, Ohio, born on the 6th of March, 1869, and the daughter of John C. and Mary E. (Dilley) Watson, the father a native of Washington county, Penn., and the mother of Cumberland, Guernsey county. Mr. and Mrs. Watson were the parents of these children: Mary A., William, Jennie (wife of Mr. Wison), John, Frank and Essie. The father of these children was a farmer and moved to Muskingum county shortly after the birth of Jennie. His death occurred May 11, 1881. He and family held membership in the U. P. church and he was a republican in politics. Samuel E. Wilson's marriage resulted in the birth of three children: James C., John C. and Florence. Like his father Mr. Wilson is a democrat and a public-spirited man. He carried on the farm for his father.

James R. Wilson is a resident of Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, living within two miles of New Concord. He was born in Salt Creek township, this county, in 1843, January 7, the fifth child of Robert and Elizabeth (Jamison) Wilson. The father was a son of James Wilson, who will be represented in the sketch of James C. Wilson. Robert Wilson was born in 1809, on the farm settled by his father in Union township, one mile south of New Concord, and was reared to farm life. He attended the school of Fox Creek district and was a school teacher in this county in his early life. He married Miss Elizabeth Jamison and this union was blessed with six children: Mary, Margaret W., Joseph F., John J., James R. and Jesse W. Mary died in early childhood. Margaret W., now Mrs. Samuel Caldwell, lives at Morning Sun, Iowa. Joseph F. was a soldier in Company F, Seventy-

eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry. He enlisted in December, 1861 as a private in Company B, and was transferred to Company F, promoted to sergeant and took a part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. During the two days' march from Shiloh to Corinth he was taken sick and only lived a few days. He was a very bright young soldier and loved by all his company. He was educated at Muskingum college and would have graduated soon had the war not broken out. He taught school several winters, and was known as one of the best young teachers of the county. John J. died after the war. He was a soldier in the Seventy-eighth Ohio, Company A., having enlisted in 1861 as a private and served to the end of the war, working hard for his country. After the close of the war he went to Iowa and married Maggie Wilson. His health failing, they went to Colorado, but returned to Iowa where he died, leaving a wife and two sons: Miller and Lincoln. James R. (our subject) and Jesse W., now living in New Concord. He was a soldier in Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio regiment, having joined the army at Vicksburg in 1863 and serving to the close of the war. He married Miss Emery. They have eight children. Our subject's mother died when he was but four years of age, and his father married Sarah McNaughten, daughter of Neal and (Robeson) McNaughten. Three children were born of this union: William N., living in Rich Hill township and married. Eunice E., married Joseph Hallenbeck of Hillsdale, Michigan, and Robert, living at home. The father is still living in Rich Hill township, a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder, taking great interest in all church work. James R. Wilson was educated in this county, and attended school in this and Rich Hill townships. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, in November, 1861, and took part in the battles at Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Vicksburg and Champion's Hill. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg and sent to Columbus, Ohio, where he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment at Vicksburg. After that he was in the raid from Vicksburg to Meridian and return; after which he returned home on veteran furlough. On returning with the regiment he engaged in the Georgia campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. In the battle of Atlanta he was wounded in the shoulder, the ball never having been removed. His last battle was at Kingston, N. C., under General Cox and during the time of Sherman's march to the sea he was with Thomas at Nashville, not being able on account of wounds to accompany his regiment under General Sherman on his march to the sea. Toward the close of the war he was promoted to sergeant. After the war he came home, engaged in farming and on November 18, 1866, married Jennie E. Thompson of Peters Creek. She was the daughter of Gordon and Eliza (Walker) Thompson, of Irish descent, and born in Guernsey county, Ohio, one of a family of five children: Jennie E., David G., (now a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian church of southern Illinois), John W. of (Guernsey county), Sarah A., (now Mrs. J. C. Palmer of Cambridge), and James C., (living in Illinois). The mother of this family is now living in Cambridge with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Palmer, her husband having died some years ago. Mrs. Wilson was educated at the college of New Concord and later was a teacher in Guernsey county. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of seven children: Clarence M., now teaching in Kansas; Joseph F., now of Olantha, Kas., farming; Bessie G., at home; Finley M., attending college at New Concord; John W., helping on the home farm; Robert, at home; Eva, at Cambridge. May 31, 1882, Mrs. Wilson died, a devout member of the Reformed Presbyterian church. In 1885 Mr. Wilson took for his second wife Nanie A. Dew, a native of Monroe township, and the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Wallace) Dew. The Dew family were originally from Pennsylvania, but the parents are now living in New Concord. To this union was born one child, Edna M. Her mother died when she was but two years of age. She was also a teacher and a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, to which she devoted much of her time. Mr. Wilson holds a membership in the same church and gives liberally of his means and time to its work. He has a well-improved farm of ninety-three acres, which he bought about twelve years ago and devotes his time to farming and stockraising.

Simeon M. Winn, the prosecuting attorney for Muskingum county, Ohio, is well fitted for the position, he is now filling, for besides possessing a thorough knowledge of all legal technicalities, he has the ability to express himself in easy style and forcible language, which has the effect of convincing judge, jury and audience. He was born in Salem township, in the county in which he is now residing near Adamsville, January 27, 1862. His father, Dolphin Winn, was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1810, and when thirteen years of age came to Ohio and settled on what is now known as the "old field farm" in Perry township, this county, which was called such from the fact that it was the first land to be cleared in the township. William Winn, the paternal grandfather was one of the pioneers of this section and the hardships which he and his family were compelled to endure, were of a most discouraging description, but they conquered the many difficulties that strewed their pathway and eventually became well-to-do. Dolphin

Winn received the limited advantages that fell to the lot of the pioneer boy, but made the most of his opportunities and became a well-informed man. In March, 1837, he married Catherine Jordan, a daughter of Caleb Jordan and a native of Baltimore, Md., where she was born March 16, 1817. She came to this section of the country when eleven years of age and immediately after her marriage she and her husband located on a farm in Perry township where they resided until the spring of 1855, when they moved to Salem township where Dolphin Winn died September 19, 1885. His widow continues to reside on the home place and for one of her advanced years is very active and capable. Of a family of eight sons and six daughters born to them, five sons and three daughters are still living, of whom Simeon M. is the youngest. His youthful days were devoted to the monotonous duties of the farm and in attending the district schools and the graded school at Adamsville, and in October, 1882, he began teaching school, to which honorable calling he devoted about three years. In the meantime he had begun the study of law and in July, 1884, he came to Zanesville and began to thoroughly fit himself for the practice of the noble science of law under the able tutelage of Frank H. Southard, after which, in 1885, he entered Zanesville college, took a complete course and once more resumed his studies. On October 5, 1886, he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and in November of the same year he opened an office in Zanesville, and sprung at once into prominence as one of the leading attorneys of the county. His ability was recognized in November, 1887, by his election on the democrat ticket to the position of prosecuting attorney for Muskingum county and in 1890 he was the unanimous choice of his party, being nominated by acclamation, and was eventually re-elected to the office. He is a past officer of Zanesville lodge No. 114, of the B. P. O. E., is a member of Mechanic's lodge No. 235, of the I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of Phœnix lodge No. 388, of the K. of P. September 19, 1888, he was married to Miss Julia Menefee, a native of Muskingum county, daughter of Thomas and Lizzie (Duvall) Menefee. Mr. and Mrs. Winn reside in Zanesville, to the social circles of which city they are prominent acquisitions. Mrs. Winn is quite skillful with the brush and many beautiful oil and crayon works adorn her home. She has given lessons in both. Mr. Winn has acquired a prominence in his profession quite flattering for one so young in years, and in the murder trial of Ohio vs. Elizabeth Hannold, charged with infanticide, he managed the case with skill, discretion and ability. The trial occupied a week and after a deliberation of twenty-one hours the jury returned with a verdict of acquittal.

36

Dr. O. M. Wiseman, physician and surgeon, Zanesville, Ohio. In Morgan county, Ohio, on the 30th of August, 1860, there was born to the union of Overton B. and Eliza (Osborn) Wiseman, a son, to whom they gave the initials of O. M. The parents were natives of Muskingum county, Ohio, but the paternal grandfather, Michael Wiseman, was born on the Cheat river, Penn. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and held an honorable discharge. He came to the Buckeye state about 1815, located in Muskingum county, and there followed agricultural pursuits, until his death. The father of our subject was born in 1817 and also followed the occupation of a farmer. He removed to Morgan county, Ohio, many years ago, and now lives retired. To his marriage were born eight children, six of whom are living: George, Lorena, Charlotte, wife of Frank Ralston, near Cincinnati; Mayna, Dr. O. M. and Charles. The Doctor was reared in his native county, received his education in the public schools, and the first money that he ever earned for himself was obtained by hoeing corn when nine years of age, for which he received 50 cents per day. Forty cents of this money he spent for a Bible, and this he has since kept and treasured. When he was ten years of age he worked in Cochran's cigar factory in summer and attended school in winter, earning money enough to buy all his own clothing and school books. In June, 1880, he came to Zanesville and canvassed the town for religious pictures, but later engaged with the Brown Manufacturing company. In 1886 he began the study of medicine, and in the fall of that year went to Columbus, where he took his first course at Starling Medical college, from which he graduated in the spring of 1890. Dr. J. S. Haldeman was his preceptor. Dr. Wiseman certainly deserves great credit for his push and energy. He is in every sense of the term a self-made man. He has ever been economical but not miserly, and is ever ready to assist all in distress, not only professionally, but with money. He is building up a paying practice and has many warm friends. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and Kights of Macabees. He was twice elected president of the first named order. He was married in the fall of 1881 to Miss Carrie M. Carter, a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, and the fruits of this union have been two children: Audrey Lee and Paul Clarence C. Mrs. Wiseman is a member of the Presbyterian church.

One of the prominent residents of Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, is Charles S. Wylie, residing on a farm about two miles from New Concord, born November 14, 1843, in Rich Hill township. He was the son of Thomas and Ann R. (Starrett) Wylie. The father was born in Union township in 1821 on the farm now owned

by Wilson White. He was the son of Moses Wylie and wife (formerly a Miss Young, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier), and one of ten children—five sons and five daughters: Samuel, Moses, Oliver, Thomas, John, Mary, Flora, Elizabeth, Margaret and Sarah Jane. Moses Wylie settled in Ohio about 1803. His father was a man of some wealth and sent his son John, with money to take up land in this county, which is now occupied by the White, Jamison and McCloud families. The tract of land settled by Moses was 255 acres just northwest of New Concord. He was a very successful farmer, a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and died in 1852. His son Thomas, and the father of Charles S., was reared in this neighborhood and attended Fox creek district school. Here he married and moved to a rented farm in Rich Hill township, where he farmed five years, then bought seventy acres of land and upon it built a log house and barn. It was unimproved at the time and he set to work and soon had a good farm well cultivated. In 1880 he left this neighborhood and moved to Fair Grove, Tuscola county, Mich. He has retired from business and is living with his son. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church and in politics a prohibitionist. He has ever been an active church worker and has held many offices in the same. His wife, formerly Ann R. Starrett, was the daughter of Joseph and Ann Starrett of South Carolina. Joseph moved to Pennsylvania and there married and moved to Rich Hill township. He was the father of fifteen children; Charles, an infant, Samuel, James, John, George, Ann R., Hannah, Elizabeth, Jennie, Mary, Margaret, Sarah, Nancy and Elleanor. Our subject's mother was reared and educated in Rich Hill township and died in Union township in 1878. She was the mother of seven living children: Charles, the eldest; Hannah J., who died at the age of fourteen; Sarah, who died in Michigan about 1886; James R., is living at Coultersville, Ill., a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian church and was educated at the Muskingum college and Theological seminary at Allegheny city, Penn. He is a man of family; Anna M., now Mrs. Mills, living in Ohio; Margaret E., died in 1882 in Michigan; and Joseph S., a miller of Fairgrove, Mich., and married. She had been for years a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church and greatly devoted to church work. Charles S., her son and our subject, was reared on the farm where he now lives since he was four years of age. He attended Fox creek district school and when he was twenty years of age enlisted in Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry, taking part in the following battles: Vicksburg, Brush Mountain, seige of Atlanta and many others. In the last named battle he was taken sick and sent home. Later he rejoined his regiment and took part in the battle of Bennettsville, when he was again taken sick and received his discharge at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. He was injured in the foot, for which he received a pension. After the war he went to work in a sawmill, and in 1870 married Caroline W. Haynes, daughter of Abraham and Casander (Wartenbee) Haynes, born in Union township, July 31, 1850. The Haynes family are early settlers of this county. Mrs. Wylie was one of a family of eight children: Harriet, John, Elizabeth, Agnes, Abraham D., Caroline W. and Selina A. (twins), and Mary Catharine. All but Elizabeth and Mary Catharine are living. Mr. and Mrs. Wylie are the parents of eight children: Frank F. (an infant), Alva A., Roxana R., Harry H., Minnie M., Dora I. and Mary O. The children are all at home, and Mr. Wylie is doing all in his power to give them good educations. He and his family are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church, in which he is interested as well as in school matters. Politically his sympathies are with the prohibition party. He has a farm of seventy acres on which he is raising stock, but gives most of his attention to fruit growing, in which he has been very successful.

William M. Wylie, a farmer residing near Frazeysburg, Ohio, is descended from Welsh ancestors. At a remote period his lineal progenitor emigrated to Scotland and finally to Ireland, living for some time in each country. Three brothers of this family came to America a short time after the close of the Revolutionary war—William, Joseph and John, the former of whom was the grandfather of the subject of our sketch. He came to this country about 1790 and was a pioneer settler of Muskingum county. He married Rebecca McClung, daughter of a soldier who was killed in the War of 1812, and to them the following children were born: William, John, Joseph, Rebecca, Isabella, Sarah, Eliza and Martha. Mr. Wylie located in Hopewell township, cleared a fine tract of land and made a good home for his family, and although of small stature he was hard-working, resolute and persevering. He built one of the first brick houses in that part of the country and became a substantial farmer. He endured all the vicissitudes and privations of pioneer life, but he always attended strictly to his own affairs, and this, no doubt, was the secret of his success. He died in 1853 at the age of eighty years, a devout member of the Reformed Presbyterian church at the time of his death. His son Joseph was born on the original homestead in March, 1810, and although reared in the early life of a frontiersman, took much interest in obtaining an education and was first an attendant at the old log schoolhouse near his home, afterward entering college at Granville, and, as

was the custom in those days, worked his way on a farm. In this way he was enabled to attend college several terms and thus gained a good education, becoming an especially accomplished Latin scholar and a good mathematician. He taught at an early day in Zanesville and then in Muskingum township, and many of his early days were spent in this manner. In 1836 he married Nancy Brown, a daughter of David and Margaret (Motier) Brown, near Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, the former of whom came from Pennsylvania to Ohio about 1800, being one of the early teamsters across the Allegheny. His children are as follows: William, Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret, Martha, Sarah, Nancy, Annie, Euphemia, Mary, and three that died in childhood, in all twelve daughters and one son. Mr. Brown was a leading man of his day, was a strong Jacksonian democrat, and was a personal friend of old Gen. Ewing and the Shermans. He held the office of county commissioner, was a soldier in the War of 1812, was a substantial farmer, and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-one years. Joseph Wylie, the father of William M. Wylie, whose name heads this sketch, became the father of six children: William M., Annie M., Martha J., David B., Rebecca E. and Joseph H., all of whom were born in Muskingum township on a farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wylie were members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Mr. Wylie was cut off in his prime by pneumunia, having been a successful farmer and one of the most capable educators of the county. William M. Wylie was born January 11, 1837, and received a practical education in the common district school, later attending Dresden High school. He followed teaching for about ten years, one year in Frazeysburg and three in his own district, and it may be said that in this respect he was his father's equal. February 28, 1866, he was married to Ella Dunlap, daughter of William and Eleanor (Rennison) Dunlap, the former of whom came from Ireland in 1818 and settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. Wylie, in 1828. He first, however, worked as a weaver in Philadelphia. He married in his native land and became the father of ten children: Robert, John, James, William, Mary A., Jane, Margaret, Ella, and two that died in childhood. Mr. Dunlap cleared his farm from the heavy timber and by hard work succeeded in making a comfortable home for his family. He was a stone mason also, and helped to build the locks on the Ohio canal. He was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and died at the age of seventy-five years. He was a straightforward man, well known for his kindness of heart and generosity. William M. Wylie and his wife are the parents of four children: Maggie E., Zonetta, Idella and Elmer J. After his marriage Mr. Wylie purchased his present farm from the heirs of his father-in-law and here has since made his home. He has always taken much interest in educational affairs and for twelve years has been a school director. When the country needed his services he enlisted as a private in Company I, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served one year. He was in the Atlanta campaign and in that most famous raid in history—Sherman's march to the sea. He was in the siege of Savannah, Bentonville, and was at the grand review at Washington, D. C. He was then honorably discharged and returned home. Mr. and Mrs. Wylie are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church and he has held the office of deacon and has been ruling elder in the same for many years. He is a prosperous and entirely self-made man. Although he began life with nothing he educated himself and accumulated a handsome property. He has a fine fruit farm and one year shipped 2,500 bushels of peaches and this year 1,200 bushels, all of which was fine budded fruit. He also has excellent apples and pears. His home is a beautiful and comfortable one, and here taste, refinement and hospitality reign supreme. Mr. Wylie ranks as a man of undoubted integrity and good business ability. His children are receiving the advantages that only wealth can procure, and are making the most of their opportunities, promising to become a comfort and solace to their parents in the waning years of their lives.

Frederick Wolford, grandfather of Michael Wolford, farmer, Frazeysburg, Ohio, was a Pennsylvania German. He married Miss Elizabeth Caskner, and they moved to Ohio, settling in Coshocton county, Washington township, sometime prior to the War of 1812. He was the father of four sons: Godfrey, John, Jeremiah, and Daniel. Mr. Wolford died in Washington township. He was a good hunter, and depended largely upon his skill as a marksman to supply his family with meat. At that early period there were plenty of deer, bears, wild turkeys, and other game. He trained his sons to be good marksmen, and kept the family supplied with buck-skins, from which the hardy pioneers made much of their clothing. His wife lived to be ninety years of age. Daniel Wolford his son, was born March 4, 1811, and received a common-school education. He became familiar with the duties of the farm at an early age, and when grown, married Miss Stacy Slaughter, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Slaughter. [See sketch of Samuel Dunn.] To Mr. and Mrs. Wolford were born eleven children: Jeremiah, Samuel, Sarah E., Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Margaret, Michael, William H., Frederick, Mary C., and one who died when a babe. After marriage Mr. Wolford settled in Washington township, resided there a short time and then moved to the

Auglaize river, in western Ohio. After a residence there of a few years he returned to Jackson township, Ohio, and settled on Samuel Slaughter's farm, where he remained a few years. Although he resided on several different farms he spent the principal part of his time in Jackson township. He died at Eaton, Ohio, at the age of fifty-seven years, while on his way to Indiana. He was a member of the Christian church, and in politics was a stanch republican. He was an honorable upright citizen, sober, and industrious, and was a loving father and husband. He was a trustee of Jackson township for several years. He left eight children and all are yet living. Michael Wolford was born September 20, 1845, in Jackson township, and received but a limited education in the common schools. He assisted his father on the farm, and on the 12th of March, 1868, when twenty-three years of age, he married Miss Mary A. Chaney, daughter of Emanuel and Margaret (Ashcraft) Chaney. Mr. Chaney was of a Maryland family that was among the early settlers of Coshocton county. He reared a family of six children: Martin, Martha, Mary A., Elizabeth, Jonathan, and Lodema. Mr. Chaney was a successful farmer, and died at the age of seventy-five years. His father, Joseph Chaney, brought the family from Maryland to Ohio, at an early day. Michael Wolford settled on a farm in Jackson township and resided there until 1884, when he bought his present farm consisting of 217 acres, in Jackson township. When but nineteen years of age, or in 1864, young Wolford enlisted in Company F, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served until November, 1865. While at Columbus, Ohio, he was taken very sick and for three months was unfit for duty. At that time there came an order for all recruits to be sent to the front, and Mr. Wolford was sent to Cincinnati, there he remained only one day when he took the boat for Louisville, Ky. From there he went to Nashville, Tenn., where he was captured by a guard and kept one week, when he was sent to Cleveland, Tenn. There he remained two weeks, was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., and as they were building a fort he was put to work, working eight hours a day. This did not suit him very well as he would much rather have been in the thickest of the fight, so he made up his mind to try and find Gen. Sherman and his troops. He received a pass from the commanding officer, took the first train and went South, got along very nicely until he reached the headquarters at Rocky Face, Ga. When he left the train he could hear the musket sound. He started for the regiment on foot, which he found ready for battle, and the first person he met was his brother. His brother told him he could not march with so heavy a knapsack, so relieved him of almost all of his things. They started for Resaca, Ga., and after two days' fight they went to Adairsville. After a hard-fought battle they marched two or three days and then were allowed to rest a few days. Mr. Wolford was then put on guard duty; that is to guard the regiment's baggage that was sent back to Bridgeport, Ala. and remained there until the fall of Atlanta, Ga. Later he was with Gen. Thomas, and was in some very sharp engagements with Gen. Hood at Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. From the Ninety-seventh Ohio regiment Mr. Wolford was transferred to the Twenty-sixth Ohio regiment, and with them started for Texas. It was a very hard trip for him as he was sick at the time the regiment started. They first went to Cairo, Ill., and from there down the Mississippi river to New Orleans. He was sick for one month and unable to be on duty. They then took the steamer for Indianola, Tex., and were on the Gulf of Mexico for six days and nights, and after landing had twelve miles to go to camp. Mr. Wolford was again taken very sick and the physician said there was no hope, he could not live until morning. After two months' severe illness he had improved enough to start for home, but through his illness was reduced in weight from 200 pounds to eighty pounds. He was honorably discharged in November, 1865, and was one of the soldiers of Jackson township who saw actual battle and faced the enemy in many hard-fought battles. Mr. Wolford is a self-made man and began with nothing. He assisted his father financially, and was in the service of his country, and has been very prosperous. To his marriage were born three living children: Howard A., Lyndon J., and George E. Mr. Wolford is an industrious, upright citizen, a man of excellent judgment, and is surrounded by a host of warm friends. In politics he is a strong republican.

David Woodruff (deceased) was a native of Cumberland county, N. J., born November 12, 1773, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, coming here as early as 1813. He was the son of David and Hannah Woodruff, and the grandson of David Woodruff who was a native of England and who passed his entire life there. David Woodruff Jr. (father of subject), was also born in England and was the founder of the Woodruff family in America. The subject of this sketch, David Woodruff third, was married in his native state to Miss Deborah Mulford, on March 9, 1800. She was a native of New Jersey, born January 27, 1776. They resided in their native state until 1813 and then with their children, three in number, emigrated to Ohio, making the journey in wagons. After arriving Mr. Woodruff leased land near Stovertown and there resided

until about 1819, when he entered eighty acres of school land, the same on which his son, David fourth, now resides. He built a cabin, began clearing and improving his farm, and here he and wife passed the remainder of their days, he dying on March 23, 1844, and she on December 13, 1858. He had previously been married twice, first to Lavina Dare, who died without issue. To his second marriage was born one child, N. F., whose birth occurred on October 16, 1798. To his third union, to Miss Deborah Mulford, were born nine children; Stephen, born August 12, 1801 was drowned in Brush creek in 1822; Hannah, widow of Ichabod Randolph, was born September 21, 1803, resides in Illinois; Gemala, born March 13, 1805, died in childhood; Noah (deceased), was born January 13, 1807; Rachel (deceased), was born February 2, 1809; Phœba (deceased), born January 23, 1811; David, born February 1, 1813; Julius (deceased), was born June 18, 1816; and Lavina (deceased), born March 11, 1819. In making their journey from New Jersey to Ohio, and after they had reached Zanesville on the way to Brush creek, a commotion appeared in the brush and a number of the men, including Mr. Woodruff, loosened their dogs, which immediately pounced upon and killed a bear on the spot where the Market house now stands. Mr. Woodruff and his dogs subsequently killed a bear where the Lutheran church of this township now stands. David Woodruff, third, whose name heads this sketch, was a man of some educational attainments, taught the first school in the township, and was its clerk for many years. His son, David Woodruff fourth, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a babe in his mother's arms when the family settled in the wilds of Muskingum county. He has seen the entire development of the country from its primitive state to its present prosperous condition. In the subscription schools then in vogue he learned to read and write and cipher in the few parts of terms he attended. He remained with his father until the age of twenty-one, when on June 12, 1834, he was wedded to Miss Mary Barker, a native of Perry county, Ohio, born February 22, 1814, and the daughter of John and Mary (Chamberlain) Barker. Mr. Barker and family came from New York to Perry county, Ohio, in 1809, bringing their household goods in wagons. After his marriage Mr. Woodruff settled in Brush Creek township, and after the death of his father removed to the old homestead, where he has since made his home. For thirty-one years he served in the capacity of school director, which evinces the interest he has always taken in educational matters. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have been born eleven children: Stephen (deceased), Calvin, Philena, Tamson (deceased), James, Mary, Nancy E., Charles, Eliza (deceased), Sarah L., and an infant unnamed. Three of these children, Stephen, Mary and Charles, were school teachers and all have good English educations. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff are acceptable members of the Baptist church with which they have been connected since July 4, 1853. The Woodruff family have not been wanting in patriotism, as three of the sons responded to the call of their country in its hour of need and fought with great bravery until the country was wrested from the clutch of traitors and the flag again waved over an undivided people. Stephen and Calvin enlisted in October, 1861, in Company A, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, but were soon after transferred to the front, in the army of the Potomac, and later served under Gen. Gilmore. They were in the battle of Winchester, March 23, 1862, and then in numerous small engagements until the battle of Fort Waggener where Calvin was wounded by a piece of shell. Stephen died in the hospital at Washington, May 30, 1862. Calvin veteranized at Hilton Head, S. C., returned with the army to Alexandria in 1864, thence to Yorktown, from there to Bermuda Hundred, served under Butler in his siege of Petersburg, and then with the army crossed the James river and participated in the numerous engagements before Richmond in the fall of 1864. He took part in the pursuit of Gen. Lee's army which was forced to capitulate on April 9, 1865. Calvin was taken prisoner at Farmville and was robbed of his clothes, watch and valuables by the confederates. A few days later he was retaken. He enlisted as a private, passed the successive grades and was commissioned first lieutenant in 1864. He was discharged May 15, 1865. James Woodruff enlisted February 23, 1864 in Company A, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer infantry, and joined the regiment at the front soon after enlistment. He participated in all the battles in which the regiment engaged and was made corporal in 1864. In August, 1865, the Sixty-second regiment was consolidated with the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer infantry. On December 12, 1865, James was discharged. Calvin settled in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he served two terms as sheriff of Mahaska county. James resides in Columbus, Ohio. He was married on December 16, 1866, to Miss Susan C. Crane, daughter of James Crane, of whom mention is made in this volume. To them have been born six children: Charles Edwin (deceased), Willard Warner, Willis Warren, Stephen Raymond, Mary Lucinda, and an infant deceased. In 1888 Mr. Woodruff removed to Columbus, Ohio. He is a member of the Moxahala lodge No. 144, I. O. O. F., Patriotic Order Sons of America, No. 43, Knights of Pythias 129, of Birmingham, Iowa, and the National Union at Columbus, Ohio.

Benoni Yaw, farmer and stockraiser, New

Concord, Ohio. In tracing the genealogy of the Yaw family we find that the first emigrant to this country was Lawrence Yaw, who was born in Germany, and who came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, making a settlement in New Jersey, where he probably reared a large family. Among the children was John Yaw, Sr., who married Miss Elizabeth Teeple, and reared a large family, his children being named as follows: Sallie, married a Mr. Bradberry, and lived to be one hundred and three years of age, (she was known in the neighborhood as Aunt Sally Bradberry); Susan, married a Mr. Hineline; John Jr., who died about 1882, when eighty-five years of age, and who was the father of Oliver Yaw [see sketch]; William, father of subject; Polly, who died in New Concord, was twice married, her first husband being Mr. Smoch (later she married a Mr. Chambers); Elizabeth, married a Mr. Smith and moved to Illinois; and Peter, who died in Kentucky or Tennessee. The father of this family reared his children in New Jersey, and about 1813 he settled on a farm where Bluford Yaw now lives, in this county. He took up and also bought land and became one of the prominent men of his locality. He served through the Revolutionary war, and died in this township in 1836, when over ninety years of age. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife, who was also a member of that church, died in 1840. Of their children only John Jr., William and Mary made permanent homes in this county. The balance died in other states and we now find the Yaw family in almost every state in the Union. William Yaw, father of Benoni Yaw, was born in New Jersey, and there grew to manhood. He came with his father to this county, but ventured from there to Indiana, and later still to Kentucky. He was married in the former state to Miss Margaret Johnson, and a family of seven children was the result; only five of whom reached mature years: Benoni (subject), Laney, married John Smock, a resident of this township, and died in 1887, leaving two children, Bluford, a farmer of this township; Milton, a farmer of this township, married and reared a large family, nearly all the children now living in the county. He died in 1870, and Naoma, died about 1863. William Yaw and wife located in Muskingum county in 1834 on a farm settled by the family in 1815, and there remained until the former's death in 1885, when ninety-four years of age. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was at one time a whig, but later he cast his vote with the democratic party. Industrious and thoroughgoing, he became a prosperous farmer and was universally respected for his many excellent qualities. His wife was a native of Tennessee, and was a cousin of Dick Johnson who killed Tecumseh, the Indian chief. She died about 1869, and was a member of the Presbyterian church for about thirty years of her life. Benoni Yaw, subject of this sketch, was born in Washington county, Ind., April 22, 1823, and when a child came to this county with his parents. His early scholastic advantages were in the common schools of the neighborhood, and when twenty-four years of age he branched out for himself. He married Miss Anna Dixon, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Dixon, of Guernsey county, Ohio, and a native of that county, born in 1822. To this union were born four children: Maggie, who died when ten years of age; Anna, is the wife of Jamas Bayier, of Shawnee, Perry county, Ohio, who is a railroad man; B. D. Yaw married and engaged in business in New Lexington, Perry county, this state; and Merron S., resides a home, and for the past twelve years has been permanently engaged in the breeding of fine road horses, being the owner of some good registered stock. Mrs. Yaw died in 1862, in full communion with the Presbyterian church, in which she was one of the active members. She was a good, Christian woman. Mr. Yaw was married to his second wife, Mrs. Kate Ewitt, in 1864. Her maiden name was Cherry, and she was the daughter of James T. and Melvina (Mitchell) Cherry. Mr. Cherry was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born in 1813, and he was the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cherry. His grandfather, Rufus Cherry, was of Irish descent, and was probably the first of his name to establish the Cherry family in that county. Of his children Nathaniel is the only one of whom any record is kept. The latter was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., and by his marriage to Miss Thompson became the father of nine sons and three daughters: James, Thomas, William, John, Harvey, Nathaniel, Smith, Elias, Mary, Eliza, Emma, and a son who died in infancy. He was married the second time and three children were born to this union: Joseph, Ella and Anna. Nathaniel Cherry moved to Muskingum county at an early date, and settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he reared his family. He died while on a visit West, when eighty years of age. His second wife was Miss Kate Ewing, who is now living. Mr. Cherry was a prominent man in the county. and was a great hunter in his day, being one of the best shots of the community. James Cherry, the eldest of his children, and the father of Mrs. Yaw, was born in this county, as before mentioned, and he attended the early schools of the township. On the 27th of February, 1834, when twenty years of age, he married Miss Melvina Mitchell, who bore him three children: Kate E., now Mrs. Yaw; Robert M. was a resident of Florida, where he died about six months ago, and he has one child,

Edward; and James N., married, resides in Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Cherry was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died May 30, 1856. He was a democrat in politics and cast his first presidential vote for Jackson. Early in life he was a cabinet maker, but later he engaged in the nursery business near Zanesville, and carried this on for some time. He was postmaster for two years at Putnam and later moved to the farm where he spent the remainder of his days as a farmer and nurseryman. He was an active politician in county affairs. His wife, who is still living, was born in Zanesville, in 1812, when the town was first started, and she was the daughter of Dr. Robert Mitchell, and grand-daughter of George Mitchell, who came from Scotland and settled in Westmoreland county, Penn. Dr. Robert Mitchell studied medicine and after marriage he came at once to Zanesville where he was one of the first physicians. In 1834 he was elected to congress. He served as brigadier-general in the War of 1812. His death occurred in 1848. He was the father of thirteen children. His wife died in 1864. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and Dr. Mitchell was a democrat in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Yaw are the parents of four children: James H., who is at home; William E., married, and at home; Edward L., who is in the livery business at New Concord; and Fred C., who died when four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Yaw hold membership in the M. E. church, and he and his sons affiliate with the democratic party. Mr. Yaw is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Norwich Malta lodge No. 108, and is a Chapter Royal Arch Mason He has held office in the lodge and has been a member since 1850. He is at present engaged in farming and s ockraising, owns some fine thoroughbred Jersey cattle, all registered stock. He is also raising some fine standard horses. Mrs. Yaw was born in 1840, and by her first union became the mother of these children: Henry, Enna L., Charles H., L. U. and Pollock.

Bluford Yaw, farmer and stockraiser, New Concord, Ohio, was the third son born to the union of William and Margaret (Johnson) Yaw [see sketch of Benoni Yaw], his birth occnrring in Indiana on the 11th of July, 1833, and when but a baby his parents took him to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he has resided all his days on the farm taken up by his grandfather, John Yaw. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood, and when twenty-one years of age he engaged in farming on the place where he now lives. He owns the farm of sixty acres owned by his father and grandfather before him, and is one of the successful and prosperous tillers of the soil in the community. He was married in 1874 to Miss Hester A. Galager, a native of this township, born near Norwich on the 6th of February, 1842, and the daughter of John and Sarah (Williamson) Galager, natives of Pennsylvania and Germany respectively. John Galager was born in 1812 and when only six weeks old was brought by his parents, Peter and Mary (Ghirt) Galager, to this county. They settled on a farm owned by John, and there the parents passed the remainder of their days. They had been members of the Presbyterian church for sixty years. Their children, eight in number, were named as follows: Elizabeth, James, Rachel, Jane, Hettie, Hannah, Mary and John. All are now deceased. The father was a weaver by trade but owned land and carried on farming. John Galager was a life long member of the Presbyterian church, and in his political views was for many years a democrat, but later advocated the principles of the republican party. He was a wealthy farmer and followed that occupation until his death in 1885. He married Miss Williamson when about twenty-two years old. She was the daughter of Abraham and Barbara Williamson, of German and Irish birth respectively. After coming to this country her parents first settled in Virginia and the father served in the War of 1812. To them were born eleven children: Ralph, Catherine, Abraham, Jacob, James, Newton, Henry, William, Mary, Sarah and John. Of these only one is now living, William, who is a resident of Taylorville, this county. Mr. Yaw's mother-in-law was the eighth in order of birth of the above mentioned children. Abraham Williamson and wife were with the Methodist Episcopal church and are both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Galager were born six children: Martha J., who is a resident of this county and township; Mary E., died when only three months old; Barbara, is the wife of William Self, of this county; Hester, wife of subject; James W., a resident of Norwich; and John, who is living in this state. The mother of these children was born in 1813 and died in 1852. she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal and the father a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Yaw are the parents of four children: Barbara A., born on the 22d of March, 1875, married C. Hammond, and is now residing at home; John L., born November 10, 1876, and is at home; James W., born April 3, 1878, at home; and Hettie I., born September 8, 1880, at home. Mr. Yaw is a member of the Methodist Episcopal and his wife a member of the Baptist church, both being great church workers. Mr. Yaw is a democrat in his political views. He is a man of public spirit, and has liberally sustained all public enterprises.

Oliver P. Yaw, a prominent farmer of Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, was born on the farm where he now lives on the 19th of Septem-

ber, 1843, and was the youngest in order of birth of ten children born to John and Joanna (Brown) Yaw, the father a native of New Jersey, born in 1796, and the latter of New York state, born in 1802. [For sketch of the paternal graedfather, William Yaw, see biography of Benoni Yaw.] John Yaw came with his father to Muskingum county at an early date, and the latter took up the farm on which Oliver is now living. He was married in 1823 to Miss Brown, and resided on his farm until his death on the 8th of October, 1884. He was a quiet, unassuming man, and was well respected by all. In his religious views he was with the Presbyterian church of New Concord, and in politics he voted with the republican party. All worthy enterprises received his hearty support, especially when relating to education or religion, and he was universally liked. Mrs. Yaw resided in Perry county with her parents until nearly grown. She died on the 1st of January, 1877. Their family, consisting of ten children, seven of whom are living, are named as follows: Lawrence, a resident of Terre Haute, Ind.; William, resides in New Plymouth, Vinton county, Ohio (he was an ensign of the Thiry-first Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served over three years. He was twice wounded, first struck by a minie-ball and later a portion of one ear was shot off. He was a brave and faithful soldier and saw some hard service); Margaret, died at the age of twelve years; Joseph died when two years of age; Hannah J., is now the widow of William Pierce of Westmoreland county, Penn.; Elizabeth, wife of George Bailey, of Lovington, Moultrie county, Ill.; David R., is now a resident of Pittsburg, Penn.; (he was a soldier in the Seventy-eighth Ohio infantry and served eighteen months, participating in some of the prominent engagements, viz.: Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was with Sherman to the sea); Rebecca C., the wife of Robert Daine, resides in Emporia, Kas.; Mary was the wife of Alexander Smith, died in 1889 when fifty years of age, and Oliver P., the subject of this sketch. The latter's early life was passed in assisting on the farm, and he received his education in the schools of the neighborhood. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-eighth Ohio infantry, and was attached to the Seventeenth Army corps, serving three years and eleven days as a private. Some of his principal engagements were Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson (Tenn.), Raymond, Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Meridian, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta, and was with Sherman to the sea. He was honorably discharged at Beaufort, S. C., returned to Muskingum county, and is now a pensioner to a small amount. After returning to that county he settled with his father, who was getting along in years, and assisted him in farming the place. Mr. Yaw was married in October, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth J. Harrison, who was born in Putnam county, W. Va., on the 12th of August, 1851, and is a daughter of John W. and Elizabeth S. (Kirkpatrick) Harrison. Mrs. Yaw was one of ten children, seven now living, born to the above worthy couple, who emigrated from West Virginia to Indiana, and settled in Carroll county, where they received their final summons, the father dying in 1870 and the mother in 1877. Of their children, John L. ran away from home and enlisted in the army when but fourteen years of age; Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary C., Edith J. M., Virginia A. and James Mc. Mrs. Yaw was educated in Indiana, and was there married to Mr. Yaw. Since that time they have lived on their present farm. To their marriage were born four children: Nora M., wife of Frank McCormac, resides in Putnam, this county; Elizabeth J., at home; John H., at home, and Frederick L., also at home. The family are associated with the M. E. church. Mr. Yaw is a democrat in politics, and has held a number of the local offices. He is a careful and progressive farmer, and has acquired his possessions by honest work and good management. It is a satisfaction to say that such a man stands high socially and in a business way. He owns 100 acres of land and is engaged in general farming.

ERRATUM.—On page 272. Chapter XXV should be Chapter XX.

Biographical
and Historical

MEMOIRS

OF

Muskingum County, Ohio.

INDEX.

ABBOT
--- 244, 245, 247, 248
Ephraim P., 81, 227
ABBOTT
Annie E., 368
Austin L., 368
C. (Foster), 496
Charles, 256
Charles H., 245, 247, 248, 254
David J., 367, 368
Edward, 256
Elizabeth, 368
Emma, 367
Eppa, 496
Eunice C., 368
F. B., 231
Francis M., 368
Jehiel (Dr.), 368
John, 367
John S., 367, 368
John S. C., 367, 496
Margaret, 368
Margaret J., 496
Mary C., 368
Mary E., 496
Melissa, 368
Moses, 496
Moses B., 143
N. G., 238, 247
Olive C., 368
Orren H., 368
Rebecca A., 496
Sarah, 368
Sarah E., 368
Sarah M., 368
Susan J., 368
Temperance, 368
William B., 368
W. B., 198
Watson B., 368
ABEL
--- 248
Fred, Jr., 268
Frederick, 252
Silas, 162
ABELL
Marcus, 155
ACHANER
Herman F., 82
ACHAUER
Christian F., 244, 248
Herman, 185, 265
Herman F., 205
H. T., 241
ACHE
Amanda (Hackley), 537
ACHESON
David, 155
James, 155
ACKERSON
Isabella, 321
ACORD
Michael, 155
ACTION
M. W. (Rev.), 264
ADAIR
Alexander, 90, 226
ADAMS
--- 244
ADAMS continued
Abner L., 370
Addison, 475
Alfred, 369
Allen, 371
Allen O., 567
Alta B., 370, 371
Anna, 369, 370, 421
Anna M., 399
--- (Bro.), 338
--- (Mrs.), 338
Armstead, 58
Benjamin, 78, 369
Blanch, 370
Carlton, 371
Carson H., 475
Christina, 381
Christina (Werts), 371, 475
Cora, 371
E., 338
Elias E., 371
Elizabeth, 371, 421
Euphemia, 369
Evaline, 420
George, 369, 370, 381, 420, 475
George C., 163, 317, 342, 343
George E., 368, 369
George F., 371
George F. (Rev.), 282
George P., 371
George W., 76, 341, 338, 421, 475
George Wilson (Hon.), 421
Hannah, 321
Harriett, 370, 399
Helen, 371
Henrietta (Slater), 567
Henry A., 371
Herbert, 370
Homer, 371
Homer L., 475
Howard, 369, 370
Ida, 371
J. A., 244
James, 63
James F., 183
Jessie G., 370
J. J., 256
J. L. (Mrs.)(Senior), 560
James T., 370, 479
James T., Jr., 479
Jay, 370
John, 55, 58, 77, 232, 316, 369, 371
John A., 187, 244
John J., 198
John L., 160
John Quincy, 243
John Q., 305, 567
Jonathan, 370
Joseph, 370
Josephine, 370
Josephine A., 370
Judson J., 370
Juleana, 370
ADAMS continued
Julia, 369
Laura A., 475
Littleton, 76, 369, 399
Lora E., 370
Louisa, 370
M., 317
Marie, 369, 421
Maria C., 371
Margaret, 371, 381
Martha, 369
Martin, 325
Mary, 370, 371, 475
Mary E., 370, 371
Morris S., 160
Mordecai, 321
Nellie, 370
Osar, 370
Rebecca, J., 370
S., 238
Salina A., 371
Samuel, 369, 370
Sarah, 371
Sarah A. (Carver), 371
Seth, 57, 187, 202, 279, 338, 339, 370
Sophia C. (Munro), 479
Sophia H. (Mrs.), 287
Susan, 312, 371
Susan M., 371
Thomas, 228
Thomas B., 369
Thomas Dick (Hon), 370
T. D., 82, 203
T. D. (Hon), 479
W. A., 184, 186
Wilber C., 475
William, 369
William A., 193, 198
William W., 371
W. W., 115, 319, 381
W. M., 252, 253
William E., 163
Wheeler, 370
Virginia, 369
Zachariah, 77, 343, 369, 398
ADDISON
--- (Mrs., Dr.), 326
Charles E., 82
John, 496
Thomas G. (Rev.), 280
ADAMSON
Luther, 273
ADMANSON
Frederick, 149
AIKIN
Eliza, 373
Alma L., 372
Anna E., 372, 373
Elizabeth M., 372
Emma L., 372, 373
Esther R., 372
George, 372, 373
George C., 372, 373
George W., 372, 373
H. P., 372
Hugh P., 372, 373
Isabella Sankey (Reed),

AIKIN continued
372
James, 373
James H., 372, 373
James P., 372
Jane, 372, 373
John, 373
John A., 372, 373
John G., 372
Lizzie N., 373
J. H., 302
Margaret, 372, 373
Martha, 372, 373
Martha H., 372, 373
Martha (Patton), 372
Mary, 372
Mary A., 372, 373
Mary I., 373
Metelwa B., 372
Robert, 372
Robert M., 373
Ruth E., 373
Sarah, 372
Sarah M., 373
Susan J., 373
Susanna J., 372, 373
Wilford M., 372
William, 372, 373
AILES
Alice, 521
AKER
William, 140
AKERSON
Charles, 268
AKERLY
G. G., 252
George G., 248, 252
ALBRITTON
Solomon, 155
ALER
Chris T., 158
Fred, 322
Frederick C., 152
ALEXANDER
Andrew H., 374
Charles S., 374
David C., 374
Hester, 276
Ida M., 374
J. O., 375
James B., 374
John H., 374
Joseph, 140
Joseph A., 374
Margaret J., 374
Mary B., 374
Martha (Sawhill), 373
Matthew R., 373, 375
Matthew S., 374
Mattie E., 374
Neeley, 136
Neely, 374
Rolfe, 374
Samuel M., 374
William, 136, 373, 374
W. Ray, 374
ALLAN
T. H., 592
ALLEN
--- 330
ALLEN continued
A. G., 207, 279
Adolphus, 375
Alonzo, 376
Andrew, 376
Benoni (Rev.), 282
Charles, 194, 376
Edgar, 77, 199
Edgar D., 375
Edgar W., 198, 205, 375, 376
Edward H., 194
Elizabeth, 276, 396
Ella, 376
Emma, 376
Frances, 376
G. A., 254, 256, 269
George A., 266, 375, 376
George M., 376
George W., 81, 376, 565
Howard, 323
J. B., 225, 278
James B., 375
James, Jr., 375
James, Sr., 375
Jennie (Fogle), 459
Joanna, 377
John, 324
John C., 375
John H., 376
John M., 376
Josiah, 246
Josiah B., 248
Leander, 375
Lois, 375
Mary, 376
Mary (Self), 376
Mellissa, 376
Robert, 324
Sam, 459
Seth, 110
Stella E., 375
Susan, 376
W. H. (Mrs.), 461
William, 252, 276, 376
William H., 251, 252
William J., 323
William S., 376
ALLEY
Robert, 324
ALLIN
Mary (Richards), 553
ALLOWAY
John, 340
ALLOWAYS
Asariah, 376
Hattie B., 377
James H., 376, 377
James R., 377
John W., 376, 377
Lucy (McConnell), 376
Mary L., 377
Nannie J., 377
Stephen, 376
ALMOND
Eliza (Mason), 525
George, 525
Jefferson, 525
Susan J., 525
Oscar, 525
ALLEMONG
Sarah, 527
ALLISON
--- 244, 248
Hugh, 345
ALLMAN
A. E., 265
ALLWINE
Laurence, 313
Lewis, 313
ALTER
Abraham, 285
John, 282
John, Jr., 224
John, Sr., 224, 285
ALWINE
--- (Mr.), 64
Lawrence, 59
AMBLER
Mary F., 374
AMEM
Jacob, 126
AMES
A. E., 261
ANGEL
Jacob, 149
ANCHAUER
Herman F., 198
ANGELL
Marie, 413
ANDERS
Charles, 159
James E., 159
ANDERSON
--- (Mrs.), 444
Absolem, 414
Augustine, 564
Belle M. (Miss), 492
Charles G., 155
Dorr, 414
Eula, 419
Flora (Cisna), 414
George, 414
H. L., 135, 241, 268
Hugh, 414
Ira, 414
James, 112, 340
Joshua, 414, 443, 445
Mary, 414
Orien, 414
Pamela, 564
Robert, 414
Samuel, 152
Sarah (Fairall), 443, 445
Thomas, 75, 414
Virginia, 558
Wesley, 143
William, 414
ANDREWS
A. J., 185
Albion J., 77, 198, 199, 377
Albion J., Jr., 377
Annie E., 377
Augusta P., 377
Charles, 377
Charles A., 377
Clara, 377
Ellen, 377
George, 377

ANDREWS continued
H. G., 203
Helen L., 377
J. W., 203
John H., 266
M., 395
Patia J. (Littlefield), 377
ANNON
--- 312
ANSEL
J. J., 238
ANSLEY
Amos, 597
Elizabeth, 597
Jane, 597
John, 597
Mary, 529, 597
Myrtilla, 597
Nancy, 597
Sampson, 597
Sarah, 597
Thomas, 597
ANSON
Dorcus, 276
ANTHONY
--- 233
John, 233
APPLEGATE
D., 237, 248
Daniel, 194, 231, 246
ARBUCKLE
J. C. (Preacher), 275
ARCHER
David, 202
Martin, 139
ARBUTHNOT
James (Rev.), 301, 303
ARCHILE
William, 152
ARDREY
---(Mr.), 578
James, 155
Sarah E., 578
ARGO
Jeremiah, 315, 518
ARMSTRONG
--- (Mrs.), 321
--- (Rev.), 456
Alexander, 115, 333, 377, 378, 522
Alexander, Jr., 378
Andrew, 367
Ann, 276
Blanche A., 522
Catherine, 378, 438
Charles C., 522
Eli F., 522
Elizabeth, 378
Elizabeth (Border), 522
Elizabeth Humphreys, 487
James, 272, 378
John, 378
John A., 150
Josephine (Sidle), 564
Harriet, 306
ARMSTRONG continued
Harry A., 522
James, 135, 306
James (Rev.), 308
Lula G., 522
Margaret, 424, 425, 487
Martha A., 522
Mary E., 522
Mary (Foster), 377
Nancy (Frazier), 456
Norwood F., 522
Rachel, 306
Thomas, 343, 487
Wilbur F., 564
William, 158, 276, 377, 378, 438, 539, 540
William B., 522
J. F., 142
ARNDT
Herman, 248
John E., 152
ARNEDT
J. E., 367
ARNOLD
--- (Mr.), 378, 379
Adam, 378, 379
Alice H. (Mrs.), 489
Andrew, 155
Annie, 379
Charles A., 379
Edwin, 380
Edwin F., 379
Ella J., 379, 487
Elizabeth, 378, 379
Emma, 379
Jacob, 378
Jefferson, 527
John K., 379
John Philip, 379
Mary, 379
Michael, 378, 379
Rebecca, 379
Ruth (Mendenhall), 527
Sarah, 379
Susan V., 379
William M., 379
ARTER
Abraham, 247
Charles, 155
Jesse S., 266
Lunetta, 391
William, Jr., 345
William, Sr., 345
William D., 163
ARTHER
Gemmill, 77, 78, 199
J. T., 96
John (Rev.), 332
John T., 198
John T. (Gen.), 118
Margaret, 446
William (Rev.), 446
ASBURY
Bishop, 332
ASH
John H., 198
ASHBY
Robert, 531
ASHCRAFT
ASHCRAFT continued
Daniel, 533
Elizabeth, 533
Jacob, 445
Joseph, 155
Lewis, 155
Patsey (Fairall), 445
ASHCROFT
Belle, 511
Helen, 511
Jacob, 443, 511
Mansfield, 511
Martha (Fairall), 443
Robert, 511
Tony, 511
Wheeler, 511
ASHMORE
Matthew, 150, 377
William (Rev.), 282
ASHTON
Howard, 150, 199
ASHWELL
Nancy, 603
ASKINS
George, 273
ASTON
C. T., 246
Howard, 257, 266, 267, 269
Roderick, 315
ATCHESON
Jane, 411
Robert, 328
ATCHINSON
--- (Mr.), 48
A. W., 155
John W., 152
Matthew, 534
Reuben, 48
ATCHISON
Anice, 307
Eliza, 307
James A., 372
Rhoda, 307
ATHERTON
Gibson, 82
Robert, 266
ATKIN
Elizabeth (Frazier), 456
Jonathan, 486
ATKINS
Elijah F., 140
ATKINSON
R. H., 333
S., 239
ATTERHOLT
F. M., 254
ATWELL
--- (Dr.), 311
C. F., 269
E. D., 162
Jesse, 78, 82, 115, 184, 203, 264
Josephine, 115
W. E., 110, 239
W. E. (Dr.), 286
William E., 135, 239
W. J., 569
William J., 253
ATWATER

ATWATER continued
Ebenezer (Dr.), 109
AULD
--- 351
John, 302
Mary, 302
AULT
Andrew, 150
Andy, 582
Elizabeth, 582
Frederick, 582
John, 321
Peter, 582
AUSTIN
A. D., 500
D. A., 115
D. A. (Dr.), 339
Edith E., 500
J. S., 340
James, 295
L. H., 180
AUXLINE
G. F., 161
H. A., 155
Henry J., 139
Henry S., 143
James, 161, 163
AXLEY
Hannah, 276
James, 272
AXLINE
--- (Dr.), 313
C. Z., 110
G. F., 253, 266
H. A., 178
Henry A., 198
J. H., 266
AYERS
Clara (Miss), 88
Edward M., 252
E. M., 251, 252, 253
Jacob, 227, 310, 314, 589
Lymon N., 129
Martha, 589
Monroe, 97, 98
Moses, 311, 589
Nathaniel, 64, 310, 311, 313
Richard, 344, 345
BABCOCK
Lucy, 321
BACKUS
Mathew, 193
W. W., 198
BADER
N., 285
BAER
John W., 311, 312
John W. (Mrs.), 312
BAGENT
James M., 137
John F., 150
William, 158
BAGGELS
C. W., 267
BAGLEY
F., 269
Fenton, 143, 198, 199, 266, 380
Fenton (Mrs.), 270, 271
N. E., 267
Rebecca, 390
Samuel, 327
William (Rev.), 342
William, 312
BAILANT
Mary, 348
BAILES
Jesse M., 152
BAILEY
Abigail W. (Mrs.), 288
Charles, 276
Ezra, 324
George, 620
L. P., 183, 187, 225, 278, 282
Leonard P., 183
Lucinda (Miss), 287
Peter, 544
Phebe, 276
Rhoda, 276
Sarah A. (Mrs.), 516
Theodore & Wife, 321
W. H., 248
Wesley, 136
William, 158
Willis, 253
Willis (Mrs.), 271
BAIN
E. D. (Dr.), 330
John G., 331
BAINTER
Adam, 321, 582
Adam C., 583
Blanch, 368
Bruce, 381
C. N., 368
Catherine (twin), 583
Cidua J. (Slater), 566
D., 304
Daniel, 380
Eliza, 380
Elizabeth, 380, 582
Ely, 380
Emmitt, 368
Ernest, 368
Frederick, 371, 380
George, 380
George F., 381
Godfrey, 342
H., 304
Harmon G., 381
Harvey, 381
Hayman, 381
Henry, 321
Henry H., 381
Homer, 381
Jacob, 380
Jacob (twin), 583
Jennie, 381
John, 342, 343, 380
John (twin), 583
John W., 381
Jonas, 381, 566
Julius A., 380, 381
Louisa, 371, 381
BAINTER continued
Mariah (Crumbaker), 371, 380
Mary, 583
Mary A., 427
Mary M., 601
Nina B., 381
Nora D., 381
Peter, 115, 338
Rachel (twin), 582
Theodore, 381
BAINTERS
--- 565
BAIRD
David, 143
Felix W., 143
Henry C., 161
Jacob J., 155
James, 511
John, 328
John F., 143
Samuel, 245
BAKER
--- (Dr.), 313
Albert, 251, 256
Albert A., 520
Albert T., 241
Anna A., 520
Benjamin, 381
Catherine, 412
Charles, 251
Cornelius R., 381
Ephraim, 344
George, 381
H. J., 185
Helen, 520
Hester, 381
J., 240
J. W., 317
Jacob, 66, 192, 311, 382
James, 140, 381
Jerome W., 520
John, 381
John Nelson, 381
Joseph, 344, 381
Lafayette, 270
Marietta, 381
Martha, 381
Mary, 396, 430, 520
Mary M., 520
Mary N., 520
Nancy, 381
Nathan, 315, 392
P. A. (Dr.), 320
Philip, 333, 412
Phoebe (Diehl), 382
S. G., 158
Sallie, 381
Samuel A., 109
Sarah A. (Walker), 520
Sarah J., 381
Susan, 412, 599
T. F., 207
Thomas, 381
W. F., 239
W. R., 382
William, 381
William F., 131, 143
William H., 520
William R., 236, 285

BALDRIDGE
James A., 303
John, 109
Samuel, 109
Samuel (Rev.), 301
BALDWIN
Amos G., 186
Amos G. (Rev.), 280
Austin, 155
N. G., 212
S. A., 256, 262, 267
W. A., 203
William (Rev.), 343
BALINGER
J. T., 251
BALL
--- 246
& Train (law), 569
A., 110, 183, 184
Alfred, 183, 266
Edwin, 268
Edward, 76, 77, 82, 197, 198, 205
H. W. (Hon.), 88
Jennie T. (Miss), 271
W. H., 115, 199
W. H. (Judge), 552
W. S., 267
William H., 76, 77, 132, 152, 198, 199, 205
BALLANTINE
--- 226
William (Rev.), 328
BALLENGER
James K., 136
BALLENTINE
& Son, 244
Hugh, 304
BALLINGER
James H., 160
BALLOU
--- (Dr.), 311
Alpha, 382
Annie, 382
Eliza, 382
Harriet E., 382
Henry, 311, 382
Hetty (Mrs. Rufus), 382
Jacob T., 382
James, 382
James Ellis, 382
Mehitabel (Ingalls), 382
Orrin, 77, 382
Sarah A., 382
Welcome, 294
William F., 382
BALSLEY
John W., 139
BALTHIS
John, 228
BALTSLY
John, 267
BANE
Daniel, 293
W. L., 198
BANIFIELD
Aurelius, 160
BANNISTER
BANNISTER continued
Jacob, 270
BARBEE
J. B., 323
BARBER
Margaret, 276, 315
BARBOUR
John, 103
BARCLAY
--- 198
Nancy, 306
Thomas, 309
BARCROFT
Alice, 498
BARKER
Harry, Jr., 266
J. H., 163
John, 617
Levi, 14, 75
Mary, 617
Mary (Chamberlain), 617
Samuel A., 95
BARMEGER
Nellie (Frazee), 455
BARNARD
Celia A., 406, 604
Edwin P., 406
Electa L., 406, 604
Fidelia J., 406, 604
Harriett A., 406
Jane, 604
Jane (Holcomb), 406
Jason, 406, 604
Jason A., 406, 604
Julia R., 406, 604
Louisa M., 406, 604
Lucy M., 406, 604
Mary L., 406
Oliver, 406
BARNELL
H. T., 251
BARNES
John, 142
Julia, 442
Milton, 131
BARNETT
George W., 163
John N., 155
Joseph, 265
M. (Mrs.), 267
R., 267
Samuel C., 139
William W., 150
BARNHOUSE
--- (Mr.), 385
Albert, 385
Benjamin, 385
George, 161
Martha, 385
Mary, 385
Mary T., 385
Moses, 161, 382, 385
BARR
Cidda, 465
Eliza, 596
S. H., 465
BARRACK
Emma J. (Sidle), 564
Salem, 564
BARRETT
BARRETT continued
--- 309
Amelia A., 464
Hannah, 276
Hannah J., 464
Idella, 426
James M., 159
John, 297, 304, 404
Lucinda, 426
Mahala, 464
Mary, 491
Nancy J., 464
Phoebe, 305
Rachel (Heskett), 464
Thomas, 426, 464
BARRICKMAN
Henry, 344
L. C., 115
BARRINGER
A. V., 209
Frederick, 312
Frederick (Mrs.), 312
John, 327
BARRON
John, 520
BARSTOW
George, 348
Mary, 348
Samuel, 347
Samuel, Jr., 348
William H., 348
Willis, 348
BARTHOLOMEW
A. (Rev.), 285, 334
A. N. (Rev.), 309
Amos (Rev.), 174
BARTLES
Mary C. (Huston), 484
BARTLETT
A. (Capt.), 97
BARTLEY
--- (Dr.), 317
--- (Gov.), 118
Mordecai, 198
Mordecai (Att.), 317
BARTON
--- 225
Alexander, 306
Benjamin, 376
C. A., 268
Elmer, 268
Jane, 306
Martha, 248
Mary A., 375, 376
Sally, 376
Samuel A., 163
Sarah, 306
T. J., 110
T. J. (Dr.), 185, 241, 256, 271, 550
William, 304, 305, 306
William H., 163
BASCOM
Henry (Rev.), 212
BASEHART
John H., 251
BASH
Jacob, 155, 367
BASTIAN
Philip, 334
BATCHELDER

BATCHELDER continued
G. W., 183
George, 175
George W., 175
BATEMAN
Annie O., 380
Elizabeth, 348
Frank M., 380
Fred W., 380
Harriet, 348
Helen C., 380
John, 348, 380
Lizzie H., 380
Mary, 276
Mary A., 380
Penrod, 77, 348, 380
W. M., 231, 268, 379, 380
William, 256
William M., 269
BATEMANS
--- 347
BATES
--- 347
David, 95
John, 347
BATEY
Charles E., 529
Emma (Minner), 529
BAUER
Joseph A., 268
BAUGHMAN
--- (Dr.), 313
Abbie M., 387
Adam, 327, 387, 588
Almon R., 385
Amanda J., 386
Andrew, 387
Anna, 387
Annie L., 387
Ann L., 537
Aurilla, 385
Bruce J., 386
Catherine, 386, 588
Catherine R., 386
Chauncey K., 385
Christian, 325, 385, 386, 387
Christian, Sr., 385, 387
Clara E., 386
Cora A., 387
David, 387
David F., 385, 387
Delilah E., 387
E., 240
Elizabeth, 385, 387, 391, 587, 588
Elzina J., 385
Elzina M., 385
G. W., 155
George, 115, 386, 387, 587
George W., 386, 387
Henry, 391
Henry C., 385
Henry C. (Capt.), 456
Hester E., 386
Jacob, 387
James F., 155, 386
James H., 387
BAUGHMAN continued
Jerushie, 511
Jesse, 386
Jesse M., 387
Jesse T., 385
John, 78, 323, 325, 327, 385, 387
John G., 386
John S. (Dr.), 385
John W., 140, 386
Joseph, 325, 385, 387, 588
Joseph L., 387
L. E., 170, 172
Lewis E., 387
Louisa C., 387
Lucy J., 386, 387
Lydia A., 386, 588
Martha A., 386, 587
Mary, 386
Mary J., 385, 386
Mary L., 387
Mary M., 386
Nancy C., 386
Nancy E., 386
Perley P., 385
Rebecca J., 386
Rosanna (Frazier), 456
Roy B., 385
Ruth, 386, 537
S. R., 155
S. S., 386
Samuel, 115, 386, 387, 537
Samuel L., 385
Samuel S. (Dr.), 385
Sarah, 385
Sarah E., 386, 387
Sarah M., 385
Solomon, 321, 323
Solomon L., 115
Solomon R., 386
Solomon S., 115, 270, 387, 588
Susan L., 386
Susannah, 115, 387, 588
Sylvester, 155
Thresa M., 391
William D., 385
BAUMGARDNER
Elizabeth, 549
BAUSH
Kennedy M., 470
BAXTER
Annie, 408
C., 345
Charity, 408
Greenberry, 408
Harriet (Spencer), 572
John, 572
Polly, 408
Rachel, 408
Robert, 328
Samuel, 408
Sarah, 408
Sarah (Chinneth), 408
William, 408
BAY
BAY continued
William, 115
BAYIER
James, 618
BAYL
Henry C., 163
BEACH
J. S., 266
W. H. (Rev.), 287
BEAHAN
Thomas C., 266
BEAL
Archibald, 388
Bersheba, 388
Charity E., 388
Deborah, 388
Elias, 388
Elizabeth, 388
Elroy, 388
George, 388
Isaac, 388
Isaac S., 388
Isaac T., 389
Jane, 388
Jane E., 388
John, 388
John W., 388
Lee, 388
Margaret, 388
Margaret L., 388
Martha S., 388
Mary A., 388
Nancy, 388
Nancy A., 388
Perry, 388
Perry L., 388
Rachel, 388
Rachel J., 388
Sarah, 388
Sarah A., 388
Spenser L., 388
Thomas, 388
William, 388
BEALL
Alfred, 449
Basil, 115
Bazil, 449
Bazil II, 449
Benjamin, 449
Beth Ann, 449
Beth Ann II, 449
Beth Ann C., 449
Beth Ann (Carter), 449
Caroline, 449
Citizen, 449
Elijah, 52, 53, 54, 57, 78
Ell Ann, 449
Harriet, 449
Harriet (Smith), 449
Henry, 449
James, 449
John W., 198
Joseph, 449
Lee Ann, 449
Lee Ann II, 449
Louisa, 449
Mary, 449
Mary Ann, 449
Nancy, 449

BEALL continued
Nancy II, 449
Ninnian, 449
Ninnian II, 449
Samuel, 449
Syll Ann, 449
William, 449
BEAM
David, 334
BEAMS
Fredrick, 330, 331
BEAN
David, 225
R. Perry, 239
BEAR
Aphelia M., 604
John W., 604
Mary C., 605
BEARD
Charles A., 198
Henry, 198
James, 59
Jasper, 380
John, 57, 59
Joseph, 224
Mary, 276
W., 345
William, 335
William H., 224
BEARDSLEE
George W., 138
BEATTIE
J. (Mrs.), 203, 204
J., 203
Johnson, 203
BEATTY
Cecelia C., 269
Isaac, 346, 347
J., 20
John, 121
Rebecca, 423
William, 347
BEAUMONT
William, 226, 246
William (Mrs.), 246
BEAVER
--- 381
George, 381
Jane, 597
Peggy, 381
William, 322
BEAVERS
William F., 81
BECK
Charles, 320
Rebecca, 276
BECKHARDT
J., 266
BECKHART
Joseph, 268
BECKWITH
Benjamin, 66
BECWITH
David, 57
BEECHER
Lyman (Dr.), 479
Philemon, 82, 187, 189, 192, 193
Thomas, 348
William H. (Rev.), 279
BEEM
John H., 149
John W., 155
William H., 155
BEEMAN
Elizabeth, 276
BEEMS
Elizabeth (Parrott), 554
Frederick, 554
Phoebe Ann, 411, 554
BEETES
Phebe J., 115
BEISSER
Jacob, 140, 285
BELKNAP
I., 269
J., 186
BELL
--- 248
A. E. (Dr.), 271
A. E., 110
Alfred, 136
Amy, 389, 481
Andrew, 482
Andrew W., 150, 482
Annie, 462
Annie (Galloway), 485
Annis C., 482
C. M., 317
Carrie E., 389
Catherine, 389, 481
Charles, 462
Charles B., 389
Clara V., 466
Clark, 538
Clark M., 140
Edith, 544
Elizabeth, 389, 481
Elizabeth C., 389
Elizabeth S. (Mrs.), 288
George W., 304, 305, 389, 582
Haley, 389, 481, 482
Henry M., 150
Hulda E., 482
I., 466
J. C., 322
J. H., 466
J. J., 308, 309
J. W., 135
Jacob J., 389
James, 59, 60, 389
Jane, 518
Jared, 389
John, 328, 389, 456, 481, 482, 485
John A., 339, 341
John I., 482
John J., 389, 481, 482
John M., 150, 270
John R., 389, 481
Jonathan H., 155
Margaret, 482
Margaret (Frazier), 456
Margaret J., 482
Mariam E., 389
Martha, 425
Mary, 481
BELL continued
Mary A., 389
Mary Caldwell, 485
Nancy, 389, 481
Nathan T., 466
Rachel, 389
Rachel A., 482
Rachel J., 389
Samuel M., 155
Sarah, 389, 481
Stillwell, 481
Susan A., 389
Thomas, 159
W. P., 482
W. S., 231, 241, 252, 253
W. S. (Hon.), 256
Walker L., 466
Widow, 437
William, 345, 389, 481
William J., 152, 153
Wilson S., 482
William S., 262
BENCH
John, 342
BENJAMIN
James, 252
BENNER
J. A., 248
W., 273
BENNETT
Alpheus J., 390
Alva Lee, 391
Amelia, 390
Charles Homer, 391
Elmer E., 391
George W., 390
J. B., 155, 317
James, 390
Jane, 390
John L., 390, 391
John Lee, 390
Joshua, 77, 316, 317, 390, 527
Joshua B., 390
Joshua Hugh, 391
Kate (Frazier), 457
Leonidas M., 390
Louisa, 391
Louisa J., 538
May, 391
Samantha, 390
Thersa M., 391
BENTLEY
Samuel, 126
BERDER
Jedediah, 115
BERKAMER
J. F., 367
BERKSHIRE
Rebecca, 523
T. C., 252
Thomas C., 251
BERKSTEIN
A., 266
BERRY
Austin, 78, 81, 275
Michael, 143
BESH
Solon M., 149

BEST
G. B., 161
Ida, 391
John H., 162, 391
John V., 391
Laura, 391
Lunetta, 391
Mamie, 391
Mary, 391, 601
Miranda, 391
Reuben, 391
Solan M., 391
Valentine, 203, 225, 391
Valentine, Jr., 391
William J., 136
BETHEL
Edward, 82
Russell, 82, 143
BETTLER
William F., 137
BETTS
--- (Mrs.), 315
Levin, 76, 187, 188, 191, 193, 198
William, 315
BETZ
Casten, 158
Fred, 138
William, 252, 332
BEVUNT
William, 334
BEYMER
George, 52, 77, 334
BIBLER
Jacob, 251
BICE
William, 342
BIDWELL
Caleb, 304, 306
BIGELOW
L. H., 183
BIGGER
David T., 328
Jane, 570
Samuel (Hon.), 301
BILLER
Elijah, 139
BINES
David A., 109
BINGARD
Elizabeth, 604
BINGHAM
John, 326
BIRCH
--- (Capt.), 93
Andrew (Rev.), 312
William, 338
BIRD
Betsy, 276
Elizabeth (Mrs.), 287
George, 315
Hannah, 315
John, 313
Kark, 396
Lavina, 396
M. (Miss), 269
BISANT
Eura B., 115
BISCHOFF
--- 248
BISHARD
Thomas T., 159
BISHOP
--- (Mrs.), 348
Daniel C., 150
H. A., 140
James, 98
Lloyd, 348
Stephen (Capt.), 98
BLACK
--- (Dr.), 317, 593
--- (Mr.), 172
--- (Mrs.), 302
Allen, 297
Andrew M., 297
John, 406
John (Rev.), 302
John A., 288
John S., 288
Joseph (Mrs.), 90
Lucy E., 376
Peter, 247, 257, 288, 470
Ralph, 376
Robert, 427
Sallie, 406
Thomas, 266
BLACKBURN
--- (Dr.), 311
Ann, 557
Thomas, 557
BLACKSTONE
William, 155
BLAINE
James G., 455
BLAIR
Agnes (McLees), 517
Charles H., 197, 198
Frank P., 130
Gabriel, 517
Henry, 330
John A., 76, 198, 205
Lena, 466
Nancy, 314
BLAKE
--- (Dr.), 320
Benjamin, 315
BLAND
--- 48
E., 20
John, 59, 64, 68, 222
Julia E. (Sidle), 564
Silas, 48
Thomas B., 564
BLANDY
--- 234, 246
Benjamin A., 143
F., 245, 248
F. J. L., 247, 251
F. J. L. (Mrs.), 257
Fred J. L., 251, 252
H., 248
Henry, 183, 231, 245
BLANFORD
Martha, 276
Nicholas, 276
BLANK
--- (Mr.), 101
BLANKENBUHLER
--- 248
BLANNERHASSET
BLANNERHASSET continued
Herman, 220
BLENNERHASSET
--- (Mr.), 107
BLISS
Daniel, 294
Daniel (Dr.), 108, 294, 296, 351
Edmund, 236
Hannah, 332
Isaac (Deacon), 108
John, 225
Samuel, 296
BLISSARD
Jackson, 18
BLIZZARD
--- (Col.), 318
Amelia (Fleming), 450
Andrew J., 393
Andrew Jackson (Capt.), 391, 393
Ann, 393
Elizabeth E., 393
Ellen, 392
Enna (Frazier), 457
George W., 393
Howard E., 393
James M., 393
John, 392
John W., 393
John W., Jr., 450
Levi R., 393
Maria, 393
Maria (Fairall), 443, 445
Maria J., 393
Marian A., 393
Martha A., 393
Martin V., 393
Mary, 392
Mary A., 393
Mary V., 393
Phebe, 392
Reuben, 392
Thomas, 69, 316, 391, 392, 393
Wesley, 392
William, 316, 392, 393, 443, 445
William S., 393
William T., 393
William Thomas, 393
BLOCK
Peter, 109
BLOCKSOM
--- 245
Ambrose, 266
A. P. (Hon.), 377
A. P., 183, 184, 245
Augustus P., 198
G. W., 245
George W., 199, 77
Nancy, 276
W. C., 197, 231
William, 76, 186, 192, 199, 245
William C., 198, 205, 213
BLOOD
H. A. (Col.), 255, 256
BLOOMER

BLOOMER continued
--- 248
E. P., 231, 252, 256, 476
BLUE
--- (Capt.), 96
Curran, 247
Curran (Mrs.), 286
Elizabeth, 276
Gilbert, 213, 225, 247, 275, 276
Gilbert (Rev.), 334
Mary J., 523
BLUNT
--- 20
Edith, 608
Eliza, 608
George, 608
Hannah, 608
Isabel, 608
James, 608
Jane, 608
Joannah, 608
Martha, 608
Mary, 608
Phoebe, 608
Phoebe A., 608
Sarah, 608
Susan, 608
Thomas, 608
BOAL
Cyrus B., 139
BOCKEL
J. A. (Rev.), 286
BOCKER
John (Rev.), 348
BODKER
H. G., 267
BOETCHER
William, 367
BOGGS
James, 570
Kate (Miss), 348
Margery, 508
Moses, 57, 277, 278, 346, 347
Moses (Mrs.), 278
Rebecca, 569, 570
Robert, 77, 88, 323, 347
BOGLEY
Fenton, 205
BOGUE
Mary, 389
BOHN
Sebastian, 248, 251
BOILAN
William, 345
BOJAR
Elizabeth, 379
Jacob, 379
Madelina, 379
Mary, 379
Michael, 379
Philip, 379
Samuel, 379
BOLDEN
A. (Mrs.), 267
W. R., 267
BOLES
Jane, 598
BOLIN
Robert, 331
William H., 82, 209, 265
BOLING
Teckley, 529
BOLON
C. C., 110
BOLTENBERRICK
Elizabeth, 583
BOND
--- (Miss), 539
Charity, 465
Mary, 473
Peter, 327, 328, 329, 473
Rebecca, 473
Ruth, 473
Sarah, 554, 609
BONEBRAKE
L. D. (Prof.), 172
BONHAM
Amos, 454
Elizabeth, 454
Hezekiah, 316
Hesikiah, 454
Hesikiah (Rev.), 454
Isaac, 454
J. S. (Rev.), 317
Jacob, 454
Jeremiah, 454
Johnson, 454
Mary, 454
Rachel, 454
Rebecca, 454, 562
Robert, 345, 454
Sarah A., 454
Sophia (Johnson), 454
Susan (Hooper), 454
Zachariah, 319, 454
Zachariah (Rev.), 454, 562
Zedekiah, 454
BONIFIELD
Martha, 407
S. R., 163
BONNEFIELD
William, 68, 69
BONNET
John D., 82
John M., 423
Mary, 423
BONNETT
John, 265
BONNIFIELD
Julia, 527
Samuel, 329, 330
William (Major), 330
BOONE
A. E., 253
BOOTH
H. W., 267
BOOZ
Charles H., 268
John, 155
BORDER
Charles, 155
Daniel, 115, 282
Elizabeth, 522
George, 333, 334, 347
Jennie (Darner), 448
BORDER continued
Margaret, 522
Margaret (McClurdy), 448
Nicholas, 282, 285
Samuel, 448, 522
Sarah, 282
Solomon, 282
Susan (Mrs.), 489
BORING
E. M. (Preacher), 274
Mary, 473
BORSERMAN
A. (Rev.), 285
BOSTWICK
--- 244, 245
BOUGHMAN
Hannah, 464
BOULTER
--- 248
BOWDEN
Charley, 321
BOWEN
Charles, 76, 96, 97
Charles (Mrs.), 97
E. G., 254
Edgar G., 252
John, 317
William (Capt.), 96
BOWERS
--- 334
Charles P., 143
D., Jr., 322
Henry W., 153
J. W., 240
Jacob, 58, 60, 69
Jacob H., 150
John, 155, 347
Joseph, 320, 347, 348
M., 322
M. V., 161
Samuel, 333
Sophia, 398
BOWLES
Archibald, 332
BOWLS
Archibald, 517
BOWMAN
--- 273
Adam, 297
Daniel, 297
Hannah, 32
Jacob, 282
John, 282, 285
John (Mrs.), 285
Mary, 321
Robert, 266
BOWMATN
Samuel, 321
BOWMEN
A. A., 267
BOYCE
Florence I., 398
Jennie, 398
BOYD
--- (Rev.), 303
Ab , 93
Agnes, 597
Ann, 394
David, 577
Effie, 394

BOYD continued
Eliza, 519
Elizabeth E., 394
Hark, 93
J., Sr., 115
Jacob, 236, 394
James, 225, 330
James (Capt.)(Mrs.), 103
James E., 394
John, 98, 99, 325, 394
John S., 394
Joseph, 394
Lydia J., 394
Nancy, 577
Peter, 394
Phoebe A., 394
Philip, 394
Reuben, 394
Robert (Rev.), 348
Robert, 393
Robert W., 394
Sarah, 394
Sarah M., 394
Sophie, 394
Squire, 537
Susan L., 394
BOYER
Abraham, 395
Alexander, 396
Amos M., 395
Basil, 394
Belle, 396
Bertha, 396
Catharine, 394, 395, 396
Corbin M., 395
David, 396
David W., 394
Edna, 396
Eliza, 394, 395
Elmer C., 396
Flora, 396
George W., 394, 395
James, 396
John, 143, 394, 396
John H., 395, 396
Julia A., 396
Lavina, 396
Leslie, 396
Levy, 396
Livonna C., 395
Margaret, 396
Mary, 396
Mary E., 395
Mary J., 396
Matilda, 394
Mattie, 396
Nancy, 394
Obediah, 396
Perry, 396
Rebecca, 396
Samuel, 396
Sarah, 396
Thomas, 394
William, 394, 396
William E., 395
BOYLE
James, 81, 198
BRADBERRY
BRADBERRY continued
--- 618
BRADFIELD
--- (Miss), 400
Alice (Montgomery), 532
Harriet, 532
Harvey, 532
James E., 532
Lewis, 532
BRADFORD
Achsah L., 396, 397
Amanda, 396
Barton I., 397
Benjamin, 396, 397
Boyce E., 398
Casper, 327, 396, 397
Cassie, 396
David, 396, 397
Edgar E., 398
Elizabeth, 396, 397
Ellen, 396
Emma M., 398
Ephram H., 398
Ernest, 368
Florence I., 398
George L., 143, 396, 397
Hannah, 396, 397
Harriet, 396
Howard L., 397
Isaac, 396, 397
Isaac H., 143
James C. R., 398
Jasper, 396
Jeremiah, 368
Jeremiah M., 398
John, 110, 327, 328, 396, 397, 426
John I., 397, 398
John M., 396
Joseph, 397
Lane, 398
Lucinda, 397
Margaret, 396
Mary, 396
Mary A., 396
Mary B., 398
Mary E., 396
Mary J., 397
Matilda, 398
Nancy, 397
Obediah L., 398
O. Ephram, 397
Peggie, 397
Peter, 327, 397, 426
Philander S., 397
Sarah, 396, 397
Sarah C., 398
William, 327, 396, 397
Wilmer L., 397
BRADLEY
Esther, 400, 401, 403
BRADY
C., 351
Thomas, 294, 351
BRAKE
--- (Miss), 585
George, 585
BRANDON
Ella, 608
BRANT
James, 203
BRASS
Sarah, 563
BRATSHAW
J. B. H., 78
BRATTON
--- (Mr.), 320
E. A., 198
Elizabeth, 321
J. R., 321
J. W., 321
John, 82, 322
BRAZURE
John, 97
BRECKINRIDGE
John C., 377
BREEZ
Joshua, 327
BRELSFORD
Abner, 325
David, 304, 305
Delia, 466
Eliza, 276
Emma, 466
John N., 466
Jonathan, 276
Joseph W., 150
Margaret, 466
Mariah, 466
Mary C., 466
Nancy, 466
Samuel L., 466
Sevilla, 466
William B., 466
BREMER
John A., 244
BRENDEL
C. F., 269
Charles, 256, 268
Charles H., 251, 265
BRENHOLTS
Charles J., 184, 185, 248
BRENHOLTZ
C. J., 251, 252
Louis, 244
BRENHOTS
Charles, 462
Clara, 462
George W., 462
Louis, 462
Rebecca, 462
Sidney (Patterson), 462
BRENNAN
James, 266
John A., 239
Patrick, 81, 150
BRENNER
J. A., 251, 252
BREWSTER
Bernard, 294
Johnson, 294
Johnston, 64
BRICE
Alice, 458
Eliza, 458
Elizabeth, 458
Francis, 458
James, 458

BRICE continued
Jane A., 458
Jane (Stockton), 458
John, 458
John B., 109
John J. (Dr.), 109
Margaret, 458
Mary, 458
Rebecca, 458
Sarah, 458
W. W., 339
BRIGGS
--- (Mr.), 207
John, 294
Mary, 313
Phebe, 315
Zaccheus, 14
BRIGHTON
John, 325
BRILES
Charles F., 448
Eva (Fisher), 448
BRITTAIN
Isaac, 297
BRITTIGAN
D., 367
BROCK
Jacob, 161, 282
J. J., 285
BROCKEMIER
Samuel C. (Preacher), 274
Samuel, 347
BRONKAR
Jerome, 153
BROOK
Thomas, 345
BROOKE
Clement, 276
Eliza, 276
George, 228
Hannah, 276
Judith, 276
Moses D., 276
BROOKOVER
Anna M., 399
Charlie A., 399
Charles M., 155, 399
David, 288
D. G., 155
Eleanor, 409
Eura B., 399
I. B., 269
Jacob, 398
John M., 399
Kate A., 398
Lucinda, 461
Lylle, 398
M. C., 155
Mary, 398
Milton Clay, 398
Newton H., 155, 399
Richard, 64, 223, 224, 225, 398
Sarah, 398
Thomas, 409
W. M., 155
Will Carleton, 399
BROOKS
Ansel (Preacher), 274
C. E., 267
BROOKS continued
George, 98
Harriet, 489
James, 489
John R., 163
Louisa (Mrs.), 90
Martha J., 489
BROOME
H., 115
BROTHERS
Austin, 568
Elizabeth (Smith), 568
Thomas, 318
BROUGH
--- (Gov.), 107
BROWN
--- 248, 525
--- (Dr.), 338
--- (Dr. Mrs.), 90
--- (Mr.), 333
A. H., 184, 193
A. H. (Dr.), 247
Adam, 160
Adolph, 253
Alexander, 297, 399
Alfred, 198
Ann D., 279
Annie, 615
Asa, 305
Benjamin, 603
C. P., 323
D. J., 266, 399
D. S., 253, 256
D. T. (Capt.), 92
David, 615
David J., 139
"Doc", 104
Edward W., 303
Elijah, 82
Elizabeth, 302, 615
Elsworth, 324
Emma, 491
Eugene J., 198
Euphemia, 615
Ezra, 348
Faris (Rev.), 302
George, 198, 254, 261, 269
George W., 155, 323, 324
Hannah, 432
Henry C., 198
J. A., 170
J. W., 300
Jacob, 59
James, 67, 312, 325
James (Major), 334
James, Jr., 333
James, Sr., 333
James A., 143, 150
Jane, 615
John, 297, 334
John T., 103, 104, 135, 367
John T. (Mrs.), 104
Joseph, 152
Joseph S., 136
Joshua, 49
Julia (Miss), 203
Kate, 399
BROWN continued
Lizzie (Martin), 525
Lucretia, 348
Luke, 333
Mahala, 603
Margaret, 615
Margaret (Motier), 615
Martha, 615
Mary, 98, 615
Moses, 432
Nancie, 615
Nancy, 603, 615
R. B., 253, 257, 263, 266
R. B. (Gen.), 256
R. J., 267, 268
Robert, 306, 312, 328, 399
Robert B., 136
Robert Burns, 399
Robert F., 231
Samuel, 98
Sarah, 589, 615
Simeon (Rev.), 278
T. J., 267
Thomas, 324
Thomas J., 163
U. H., 253
W. H., 323
Walter, 324
William, 348, 615
William P., 247
BROWNING
David, 276
George K., 198
BROWNLEE
A. F. (Rev.), 300
Elizabeth, 508
BROWNMILLER
R. M. (Rev.), 342
BROWNS
--- 305
BRUNER
I. A. (Preacher), 274
BRUSH
Alice, 400
Alice Russell, 400
C. E. (Dr.), 268
D., 187
Daniel, 77, 78, 81, 238, 275, 276
E. C., 110, 254
E. C. (Dr.), 187, 271
Edmund, 198, 207, 400
Edmund C. (Dr.), 207
Edmund Cone, 400
Edmund Russell, 400
Fanny Margaret, 400
Fanny R., 400
Jared, 77, 344, 345
Russell, 400
Sue, 276
BRYANT
--- (Capt.), 105
James P., 340
Joseph, 338
BRYSON
John, 217
BUCEY
William T., 136

BUCHALOO
Israel, 137
BUCHANAN
--- 198
A., 325
Archibald, 325, 497
David, 115
Flora, 460
Jane (Conway), 496, 497
Jefferson, 496, 497
John, 115, 328
Mary, 497
Rachel, 496, 497
T. J., 317
Thomas J., 139
BUCHANNAN
Robert, 397
BUCKER
Eliza (Shroyer) (Mrs. C. H.), 562
BUCKINGHAM
--- (Mr.), 48, 394, 402
Alvah, 228, 279, 402, 403, 404, 405
Anna, 403, 405
Anne, 279
B. H., 228
Benjamin, 404
Benjamin H., 404
Catharine, 400
Daniel, 401
E., Jr., 401
Ebenezer, 14, 64, 75, 192, 223, 226, 236, 401, 403, 404
Ebenezer, Jr., 400, 404
Ebenezer, Sr., 225, 400, 404
Elizabeth, 404
Esther, 400, 404
Eunice, 279, 404
Hester (Mrs.), 401
James, 203, 258, 270, 404, 405
James (Mrs.), 257, 271
James W., 115
Julia A., 404
Milton, 402, 404
Philo, 202, 404
Stephen, 401, 402, 403
Stephen (Rev.), 401
Thomas, 401
Thomas (Rev.), 401
BUCKINGHAMS
--- 237
BUCKLE
Thomas (Rev.), 321
BUCKLEY
Helen, 532
Lewis P., 126
Mildred, 501
BUELL
Dan, 256
J. M., 198
Joseph, 75
Wyllis, 198, 199
Wyllys, 77, 174
BUFORD
BUFORD continued
--- 347
BUKER
Adam, 427
Albert L., 406
Alice L., 407
Alph, 565
Alpha, 304, 406, 427, 610
Amanda M., 407
Annie R., 407
C., 23
Caleb, 143, 368, 405, 406, 427
Caleb H., 427
Carver, 405
Charity, 610
Charity C., 427
Charles, 427
Charles W., 574, 406
Cyrus, 405
David J., 407
Decatur, 368, 405, 406, 427, 610
Edson, 406
Eleazer, 405
Elijah F., 427
Elizabeth, 427
Emeline, 406
Emma L., 406
F. M., 310
Fayette, 405
George C., 407
Hannah A., 427, 464
Henry, 601
Israel, 427
Israel H., 405
Jacob, 427
John, 406, 427
Livey, 405
Louisa J., 427
Maloney, 406
Marion, 406
Martha A., 601
Mary, 406
Mary A., 427
Mary M., 406
Melina J. (Sprague), 574
Oscar F., 407
Rachel C., 368
Rachel M., 407
Richard J., 407
Rose, 406
Sallie, 406
Sarah J., 406, 427
Sarah O., 407
Scott H., 406
William A., 407
William R., 160, 427
Xerses, 406
BUMBAUGH
Calvin, 247, 248
BUNKER
Pelez, 198
BUNTON
Sam, 514
BURCH
--- (Capt.), 94
--- (Shaw), 561
W. K., 115
BURCH continued
William K., 337
BURCKHOLTER
L. C., 367
BURDICK
Zadoc, 313
BUREAN
John R. P., 75
BURGERS
J. F., 82
BURGESS
Bessie B., 407
Harriet, 276, 598
Ida (Mrs.), 562
J., 87, 598
John F., 407
Martha (Bonifield), 407
Thomas, 407
BURGOON
Peter L., 81
BURK
William, 272, 273
BURKHART
Henry J., 163
John, 222
BURKHOLDER
H. E., 345
BURKLEY
Reuben, 314, 315
BURL
Salley, 381
BURLEY
--- 330
Catherine, 553
John, 330
Margaret, 508
Sarah, 425
William P., 161
BURLINGAME
Christopher, 201
E., 287
Edwin, 81, 278
Jane (Mrs.), 287
R. P., 404
Susan P. (Miss), 287
W., 268
BURNET
--- (Judge), 193
BURNHAM
Samuel, M.D., 279
William, 55, 56, 57, 61, 224, 228
BURNS
--- 245
Joseph, 245
Lewis, 65
Robert, 97
Thomas D., 154
William, 267
BURNSIDE
Jane, 306
Margaret, 306
BURR
Timothy, 109
BURRIS
Eleanor, 315
Elizabeth, 315
James, 315
BURROUGH
--- 248

BURROUGHS
--- (Capt.), 209
William A., 203
BURROWS
James, 313
BURTCH
David, 150
BURTON
Basil, 244
D. N., 158
Hiram L., 149
John, 323
Jonas, 115
Joseph, 149
Lyman, 161
R. C., 254
Rufus, 262
Thomas E., 139
Willard, 156
BURWELL
John, 77, 78, 96, 227
Stephen, 115, 186, 269
BUSH
Joseph, 407
L. J., 143
Lester, 407
Mary (Gordon), 407
Media, 407
W. H., 340
William H., 407
BUSHFIELD
John M., 132
BUSSEMER
William, 150
BUTLER
--- (Mr.), 103
Absolom, 408
Achsah, 408, 424, 430
Aman, 69
Amon, 408
Ann, 276
Bessie, 409
Caleb, 313, 408
Carlton L.,409
Carrie R., 409
Charity E., 388
Charles H., 409
Charlotte, 409
Deborah, 408
Dola, 607
Elizabeth, 388
George G., 251, 409
Greenberry, 408
Helen, 408
Henry, 407, 408
Henry J., 388
Honor, 388
James, 408
Jesse, 408
John, 161, 276
Joshua, 269, 270, 388, 407, 408, 409, 430
Keturah E., 409
Lane, 409
Lewis G., 409
Mary E. (Snyder), 409
Millard F., 409
Nicholas, 407, 408, 424
Pearl, 409
Rachel, 408
Samuel, 408, 607
BUTLER continued
Sarah, 408
Sarah C., 607
Thomas, 54
William, 337, 388, 408
BUTT
David, 311, 325
Maria, 326
Zedekiah, 325, 326
BYAM
Philander (Dr.), 317
BYRNE
Henry, 162
CABEAN
Nancy, 466
CADWALADER
Allen, 173, 174, 183, 186
CADWALLADER
A., 186, 187
E., 187
Rees, 225
CADWALLADNER
--- (Mr.), 476
CAILER
Amanda, 535
CAIN
--- 325
Abel, 54
John, 54, 55, 56, 227, 336
CALDWELL
Andrew, 425, 481
Anise, 481
Caleb D., 78
David, 425
D. W. (Gen.), 481
Elizabeth, 481
James (Hon.), 213
James, 82, 297, 425, 481
Jane, 425, 436, 481
John, 425
Joseph, 187, 425
Margaret, 425
Margaret (Porter), 481
Margaret W., 611
Mary, 425
Moses, 425
Samuel, 481, 611
William, 481
CALHOON
Matthew, 184, 302
CALHOUN
James, 351
Mary, 302
Rachel, 302
Rebecca, 302
Thomas, 67
William, 224
CALIHAN
J., 348
CALLAGAN
William H., 161
CALLIHAN
Sarah, 348
CALVIN
James, 82
John, 58, 59
CAMP
CAMP continued
--- 198
Albert A., 139
William, 81
CAMPBELL
Alexander, 430
D. G., 110, 115
David, 156
Daniel, 188
--- (Dr.), 411
Elizabeth, 501
George, 331
Isaac, 238
J. T. (Rev.), 299
Jacob, 136
James E. (Gov.), 569, 558
James W., 199
John, 76, 199, 304, 306, 501
John W., 238
Jonah, 317
Mariah L., 411
Nancy (Wallace), 578
Rebecca, 304, 606
Samuel, 268, 331
Samuel P., 143
Thomas, 264
William, 304
CAMPBELLS
--- 305
CANN
C. A., 323
CANNON
John, 276
CANTWELL
Thomas, 54
CAPEWELL
George E., 323
CARD
Ruth, 596
CAREY
Ann M. (Mrs.), 288
CARHART
Seth, 76, 199, 334, 336
CARL
H., 239
CARLE
D. S., 267
CARLINS
--- 517
CARLISLE
Augustus, 267
David, 59
John A., 325
Jonathan, 456
CARLOW
Alevia, 559
Charles B., 160
--- (Dr.), 313
H. W., 115
John, 150
CARMAN
J. C. (Rev.), 282
CARNAHAN
D. F. (Rev.), 281
David F., 129
CARNEGIE
Andrew, 575
CARNES

CARNES continued
Andrew, 158
C. O., 268
James, 78
Lewis, 60, 66
CARPENTER
John, 93
CARPER
Joseph, 272, 348
Joseph (Preacher), 274, 334
CARR
J. N., 185, 241
John, 329
P. A., 268
Thomas, 347
CARROLL
Ella J., 407
CARSAND
Edward, 110
CARSE
Thomas (Preacher), 274
CARTER
--- (Mrs.), 203
Beth Ann, 449
Carrie M., 613
Ella E., 380
Hannah, 584
Ida, 300
John, 276
John W., 245
Louise S., 515
M. H., 380
Mary, 276
Philander, 143
Salathiel, 584
W. B., 342
CARTNAL
Almeda, 409
Catherine, 409
Dollie C., 409
Eddie E., 409
Eleanor (Brookover), 409
Elizabeth, 409
Grover C., 409
Jacob, 409
Jacob F., 409
Jacob H., 409
Jefferson R., 409
Jesse, 409
Leota, 409
Lewis, 409
Lewis M., 409
Lucy E., 409
Mary A., 409
Melissa C., 409
Raphael, 409
Susanna, 409
Thomas, 409
William, 409
William J., 409
CARTWRIGHT
Peter, 272, 273
CARVER
Sallie, 405
Sarah A., 371
CARY
H. G. O., 203
Isabel (Miss), 175
CARY continued
James Edward, 135
John P., 136
Richard, 155
Thomas M., 135
CASE
Ella, 397
James, 397
James T., 136
Reuben, 301
CASEY
Michael, 208
CASHBAUGH
Peter, 156, 203, 204
Peter (Mrs.), 204
CASKNER
Elizabeth, 615
CASPER
Joseph, 306
CASS
--- (Gen.), 109
--- (Maj.), 48
--- (Miss), 370
A. L. (Dr.), 339
Abner L., 410
Augusta L., 410
Charles L., 338
Charles Lee (Capt.), 410
--- (Col.), 514
Deborah, 410
Deborah Webster, 193
Edward, 115
Edward (Dr.), 112, 338, 339, 370, 479
Edward McDowell, 409, 410
George Abner, 410
George W., 58, 338, 410
George W., Jr., 410
John H., 150
John Jay, 410
Jonathan, 479
Jonathan (Maj.), 193, 338, 339, 410, 479
Lewis, 188, 192, 193, 195, 197, 199, 204, 338, 410, 436
Lewis (Col.), 117
Lewis (Gen.), 48, 75, 77, 223, 228, 332
Mary E., 338
Mary G., 410, 479
Sylvanus, 115, 137
William, 337
CASSADY
Francis, 344
CASSEL
--- 245, 246, 248, 577
A. T., 254
C., 246
Joseph, 225
Kate (Miss), 88
Samuel, 346, 347
W. C., 577
William A., 446
William C., 246
William C. (Mrs.), 246
CASSELL
A. F., 477
CASSIDAY
Edward, 143
CASSIDY
Asa R., 77, 231
Francis, 245
CASTEEL
--- 330
CASTLE
O. L., 175
Orlando L., 175
CATLIN
William, 348
CATON
--- 209
George W., 501
Mildred, 501
Mildred (Buckley), 501
CAUGHEY
Eliza, 539, 540
Jane, 540
Jane (Stewart), 539, 540
Mary A., 539, 540
Nancy, 539, 540
Nathan, 540
Nathaniel, 539
Rebecca, 539, 540
Sarah, 539, 540
William, 539, 540
CAW
Jane H., 592
William, 138
CESSNA
Stephen, 317
CHAFFANT
Mordecai, 58
CHALFANT
R. D., 198
CHAMBERLAIN
Mary, 617
CHAMBERS
--- (Judge), 87
--- (Mr.), 618
Ann, 276
Daniel, 77, 199
David, 75, 76, 81, 82
David (Col.), 263
David (Hon.), 297
David (Maj.), 212, 213
Henry S., 143
Jane, 602
Jefferson, 115
Jefferson (Rev.), 112, 286
John, 65
Matthew, 60
R. E., 110
R. E. (Dr.), 213
Robert, 134
Robert E., 156
William, 199
CHANDLER
--- (Capt.), 67
--- (Mr.), 214
--- (Mrs.), 278
C. W., 176, 177, 184
C. W. (Mrs.), 280
Charles W., 176, 198
Horatio W., 81
Jesse (Dr.), 108
John, 57, 59, 64, 69,

CHANDLER continued
294, 297, 334
John (Capt.), 292
John G., 198
L. M. (Mayor), 208
Norwood S., 198
Robert F., 143
S. R. (Miss), 179
Samuel, 295, 296
W. G., 158, 266
Z. M., 115, 143, 200, 272, 273
Zachariah M., 129
Zachary, 294
CHANETH
Lorena, 609
CHANEY
Catherine, 406
Comfort, 443
Elizabeth, 615
Emanuel, 615
Jonathan, 616
Joseph, 616
Lodema, 616
Margaret (Ashcraft), 616
Martha, 616
Martin, 616
Mary A., 616
CHANNEL
John, 47, 390
CHANNELL
Amelia, 390
Joseph, 390
Rebecca, 390
CHAPIN'S
Farm, 579
CHAPMAN
Eliza, 276
J. W., 156
Joel, 276
John, 89, 201
Joseph, 276
Levi, 57, 58, 65, 227, 228, 276
Lois, 276
Lucy, 276
Nathaniel, 115
Samuel, 198, 224, 225, 238, 273
Samuel E., 252
Thomas, 161
W. L., 276
CHAPPELEAR
Charles, 410
Harvey C. (Dr.), 410
Henderson, 410
J. B., 410
Jackson, 410
James, 410
Jane, 410
John, 410
Johnson, 410
Nancy, 410
Rachel, 410
Sarah, 410
Sarah Delia, 410
William A., 410
CHARLOTT
Amanda (Miss), 175
CHASE
CHASE continued
--- (Bishop), 212
A. F. (Dr.), 532
Ida (Montgomery), 532
Philander (Rev.), 280
S. P., 518
William D., 175
CHERRINGTON
W. D. (Preacher), 275
CHERRY
Anne, 618
Edward, 619
Elias, 618
Eliza, 618
Elizabeth, 618
Ella, 618
Emma, 618
Harvey, 618
James, 244
James N., 619
James T., 618
Jane (Atchinson), 534
John, 143, 597, 618
Joseph, 618
Kate, 618
Kate E., 618
Mary, 618
Melvina (Mitchell), 618
Moses, 534, 546
Nathaniel, 618
Robert M., 618
Rufus, 618
Smith, 618
Thomas, 618
William, 618
CHIDESTER
Rufus, 268
CHILCOTE
A. B., 266
CHINNETH
Sarah, 408
CHISHOLM
Aaron, 411
Alexander, 411
Benjamin, 411
Florence, 412
Grace J., 412
Harry T., 412
Harvey, 411
Isaac, 163
Isaac W. (Dr.), 411
James, 411
J. D., 300
John, 411
Joshua (Dr.), 411
J. W. DaCosta, 412
Mary K., 412
R. W., 110
William, 411
CHORFEL
George, 163
CHRISMAN
Powell, 306
CHRIST
J. L., 248, 251
Jacob L., 252
CHRISTIE
Edward W., 276
F. M., 367
W. B. (Preacher), 274
CHRISTY
Francis M., 140
CHURCH
--- 236
C. B., 240
E. H., 192, 247, 278
E. P., 252
Elijah H., 224, 225, 226, 269
John, 269
Joseph, 227, 238, 279, 348
CHURCHILL
M., 254, 256, 262, 271
M. (Col.), 247
Mendall, 139
CISNA
Flora, 414
CLABAGH
John, 330
CLAPP
--- (Dr.), 311, 313
George E., 229
CLAPPER
Anna, 599
Betsy, 599
Catherine, 412, 599
Charles C., 412
Eliza, 412, 599
Elizabeth, 412
G. H., 367
George, 282, 294, 412, 599
George, Jr., 412
Hannah, 412
Jacob, 412, 599
John, 296, 412
Joseph, 412
Josephus, 140
Katie, 599
Martin, 599
Mary, 412, 599
Peter, 315, 412, 599
Philip, 412
Sarah, 412, 599
Susan, 599
Susannah, 412
William, 156, 412, 599
William T., 412
CLARK
--- (Dr.), 332
--- (Rev.), 301
A. B., 318
A. P., 267
A. T., 254
Ardelia, 526
Cornelius, 428
Elizabeth, 419
Elizabeth (Walace), 419
Ella (Miss), 546
Ellis, 444
Emily, 444
Emma (Frazier), 457
George, 238
Isabel, 428
James, 75, 419, 444
Jesse, 428
John, 428
Kate W., 419
Manly, 444

CLARK continued
Margaret, 428
Mary, 445, 508
Mary A., 428
Matilda, 444
Matthew, 419
Nancy, 443
Nancy A., 419
Payne, 444
Richard, 428
Samuel, 78, 226, 244, 526
Samuel B., 251
Samuel W., 248, 251, 252
Sanford, 444
Sarah A., 428
Susan, 428
William, 109
CLARKE
E. Z., 115
CLASSMAN
John, 244
CLAUDY
--- (Mr.), 183
CLAY
Henry, 206, 243, 518
CLAYPOOL
Aaron, 344
Catherine, 414, 450
Cecelia, 414
Charles N. F., 414
Edward A., 414
Ella, 414
Ellinda, 414
Felix W., 414
Harrison H., 414
Jacob M., 414
James, 63, 413
Levi, 344, 413
Louisa, 414
N. F., 202, 455, 503
Norton F., 413, 414
Norton F. (Capt.), 518, 526
P., 345
Rachel, 503
Rebecca B., 414
Samuel, 345
William O., 414
CLAYPOOLE
Adam, 413
David C., 413
Edward, 413
George, 413, 414
Jane, 413
Jesse, 413
John, 413
John (Sir), 413
Joseph, 413
Mary, 413, 414
Norton, 413
William, 413
CLAYTON
Thomas (Rev.), 286
CLEGG
Thomas, 328
CLEMENS
S. W., 317
William, 317
CLEMENTS
CLEMENTS continued
Andrew, 468
Elizabeth, 468
G. R., 256
George, 468
George R., 231
Jane, 468
M., 88
Margaret, 468
Mary A., 468
William, 468
William A., 238
William S., 150
CLEMS
George, 63
CLEVELAND
Francis, 225
T., 198
CLINE
Carrie, 484
Emma F., 484
Isaac, 484
John K., 484
Martha A., 510
Mary R., 484
Robert Harl, 484
Thomas, 510
William H., 158
CLINGAN
John, 272
John (Preacher), 274
CLISHER
George, 156
CLOKEY
A. W. (Rev.), 288, 289
CLOSEN
J., 20
CLOSSER
Nicholas, 347
CLOSSIN
Elizabeth, 309
Mary, 309
CLOSSMAN
C. T., 251, 252
I. N., 251
CLOVERDALE
Leven, 345
CLUGSTON
James, 139
COALTRAP
Elizabeth, 473
COBB
George, 106
Mary, 348
COBEAU
Thomas, 67
COCHRAN
D. B., 287
James, 238, 414
John L., 224, 225, 228, 237
Mame, 317
Mary, 398
Sarah, 414
Sarah (Mrs.), 287
Samuel, 198
Tholemiah, 414
Wyatt, 115
COCKINS
A. L., 159
COCKINS continued
Alexander L., 415
Blanche, 415
Hannah (Wright), 415
Hettie Mabel, 415
Joseph, 415
Robert A., 143, 415
Sarah M., 415
Simeon, 415
Simeon H., 415
Vincent, 199, 270, 415
W. H., 257
William H., 415
COCKRELL
Mary, 276
Samuel, 156
COE
James, 345
COFFENBERRY
W. L., 96
COFFMAN
William, 330
COGSIL
Anna, 416
Anson B., 416
Antoinette, 416
Bruce, 416
Frank, 416
George W., 416
H. L., 322
Harry, 416
Harvey H., 416
Harvey L., 76, 152, 416
John, 416
John P., 416
John T., 416
Mabel, 416
Mary, 416
Maud A., 416
Oliver, 416
Rosetta, 416
COGSWELL
Frank, 105
F. (Mrs.), 257
COHAGAN
Helena, 587
Isaac, 544, 587
Mary, 478
COHAGIN
A. F., 568
Nancy (Shaver), 568
COHEN
Marx, 288
COHN
Solomon E. (Rev.), 289
COKE
J. H., 266
COLCHER
Jonathan, 115
COLE
Aaron, 547
Albert, 346, 347
Andrew, 547
Benjamin, 547
Elizabeth (Miss), 547
Elizabeth, 547
George, 547
Hannah, 547
Harmon, 547
James, 547

COLE continued
Jane, 547
Jemima, 501, 502, 547
John, 547
Margaret, 547
Mary A., 547
Moses, 547
Nancy, 547
Rachel (Welsh), 501, 547
Sarah, 547, 555
Susan (Mrs.), 282
COLEMAN
Emeline, 414
John L., 158
S., 345
COLERICK
--- (Mrs.), 173
William, 286
COLL
P. C. (Rev.), 286
COLLIER
Theo, 163
COLLINS
Charles, 529
Elizabeth, 306
Emma H. (King), 490
Finley, 331
Gibson, 322
Henrietta, 488
James, 488
Jonathan, 348
Joseph, 279
Lewis, 143
Thomas, 320
William, 306
COLLISTER
Charles, 162
COLLOPY
John,436
COLLUM
Richard, 82
COLNEY
Bessie E., 449
Charles C., 449
Frank C., 449
Helen (Fleming), 449
COLSPIER
Mathias, 347
COLVIN
--- (Mr.), 320
James, 161, 270
John, 33, 62, 329
Margaret, 607
COMBS
A. S. (Dr.), 318
Elga, 348
Henry, 156, 323
Robert, 348
COMER
Frank, 137
COMIN
Belle H., 419
C. W. (Mrs.), 416
Clark W., 419
Ellen, 416
Gibson, 416
James, 416
Jennie N., 419
John, 419
John (Rev.), 416
COMIN continued
Kate (Aunt), 419
Maggie W., 419
Margaret, 416
Margaret (Skinner), 565
Martha, 416
Mary J., 416
Mary K., 419
Mary L., 419
Robert, 416, 419
Sarah, 416
Sarah Ella, 419
COMPTON
Frank, 159
COMSTOCK
Elizabeth (Mrs.), 568
James, 333
CONANT
--- (Dr.), 213
Calvin, 279
Josephus, 152
CONDON
Patrick, 163
CONE
Alice, 400
Barton, 158, 397, 567
Celia, 397
Edmund, 397
Eliza, 397
Hannah, 397, 566
James, 397
Jared, 397
Jared (Dr.), 320, 322, 342
Joseph, 397
Julia A., 397, 567
Julia A. (Walker), 567
Lucinda, 397
Lucinda J., 397
Newel, 397
Ozias, 397
William, 397
CONEY
C. C. (Hon.), 103
CONGER
A. L., 254
CONKLE
Henry, 159
CONLEY
Charity, 393, 537
John W., 139
CONLY
Nancy, 276
CONN
Betty, 371
Isaac, 139
John, 156
CONNAR
Albert E., 420
Edith J., 420
Frances (Cowan), 419
Harry E., 420
Homer L., 420
John, 419
John O., 420
T. C., 419
CONNARS
David, 297
John, 297
CONNAWAY
Samuel, 333
CONNER
--- (Mrs.), 51
Catherine, 610
Jane, 97
CONNERS
Samuel, 297
CONNIN
James, 136
CONNS
Samuel, 270
CONRAD
B. F., 140
Henry, 347
W. C., 268
CONRADE
Henry, 420
J. W., 184, 256
John W., 231, 251, 420
CONVERS
--- (Mr.), 208
Benjamin, 191
C. C., 186
Charles C., 75, 76, 188, 191, 198, 204
D. C., 232
Daniel, 54, 55, 57, 60, 64, 70, 71, 72, 74, 85, 90, 172, 186, 191, 195, 226, 258, 313, 467, 479
Daniel C., 244
Harriet, 172
Harriet Munro, 195, 467
J. B. (Rev.), 281
Theodore, 198, 247, 462
CONVERSE
Joseph, 66
Leicester G., 51
CONWAY
Jane, 496, 497
John, 496
Margaret, 497
Mary Elizabeth, 282
William, 497
COOK
Isaac (Elder), 274
Rhoda, 479
Robert, 412
William, 276
COOKE
Eliza, 590
COOKS
Andrew, 63
COOKSEY
Elizabeth, 321
Josiah, 55
William, 32
COOLEY
John B., 109
COON
G. W., 252
George W., 248, 251
COONEYS
--- 305
COOPER
--- (Dr.), 313
--- (Mr.), 212

COOPER continued
--- (Mrs.), 472, 547
Abraham, 115, 270
Asuph, 143
Clarissa, 546
George H., 136
Henry, 150
James, 546
Jane, 276
Jane (Miss), 546
Jane F., 546
John, 546
John L., 546
Levi, 504
Martha D., 546
Priscilla (Drennan), 546
Rebecca, 504
Rebecca A., 112
Sarah D., 546
Thomas D., 546
Violet P., 546
William, 76, 192, 199, 546
William (Judge), 546
COPLAND
Agnes, 420
Anna, 420
Alex, 21
Charles, 420
Charles R., 420
Fannie, 420
Flora, 420
Gabrielle, 420
George, 420, 609
Howard, 420
James, 420
Mary, 420
Mary A., 420
Rebecca, 420
Samuel, 420
COPELAND
--- 343, 347
Howard, 198
J. S., 343
James S., 82
CORBET
William, 142
CORBIN
Charles M., 143
Harry W., 156
CORDERY
James, 172
CORDEREY
Thomas, 222
CORDES
Henry, 285
CORDRAY
George, 338
Hannah, 608
Isaac, 336, 338, 608
John, 338
Sarah, 608
Thomas, 188
CORDRY
Thomas, 334
CORDWAY
Thomas M., 143
CORKLE
M. C., 328
CORN
CORN continued
Jasper (Dr.), 317, 318
CORNELIUS
Dora, 407
CORNELL
--- (Mrs.), 540
Ann, 540, 541
Ann (Miss), 539
Charles, 541
Frank, 541
Hannah, 426
Jacob, 540
Jane, 540
Jennie, 541
John, 540
Levi, 540
Lucinda, 540
Margaret, 397
Margery (McBride), 540
Mary, 540
Ola, 541
Permelia (Inks), 540
Sarah, 540
William, 540, 541
CORNER
Lewis (Rev.), 319
CORPSE
--- (Mr.), 201
CORWIN
Murphy, 206
Tom, 206, 207
COSGROVE
Henry E., 149
COSTON
Z. H., 348
COTTLE
Cynthia, 375
COUCH
Joseph N., 213
COULTER
--- 248
Elijah, 301
COULTON
John P., 225
Thomas, 267, 522
COURCEY
John F. (Col.), 125
COURIER
Samuel, 187, 188
COURTNEY
James (Preacher), 274
John M., 281
William, 64
COVERDALE
--- (Dr.), 313, 315
Charles, 268
John, 315
John G., 158
L., 345
Thaddeus, 139
COVEY
Cautious C., 77, 198, 199
COVINGTON
James, 225
COWAN
Frances, 419
COWDEN
Elijah, 567
COWDEN continued
Eliza, 566
Eliza J., 567
Mary, 426
R. M. (Mrs.), 398
Salena A. (Slater), 567
COWDENS
--- 309
COX
--- (Mrs.), 209, 405
--- (Rev.), 212
Abraham, 156
Alex, 143
Alexander S., 198
E. M. (Mrs.), 246
E. T., 246
Edward W., 208, 209
Elizabeth M., 246
Ezekiel T., 75, 77, 81, 174, 183, 197, 199, 244
Fannie E., 516
G. W. (Capt.), 101
H. I., 345
H. J., 183, 246
Hannah, 276
Horatio J., 76, 174, 183, 192, 199
J. L., 246
J. W., 156
James A., 88, 184
James L., 183, 202, 244
Mary S., 569
Samuel, 156, 244
Samuel J., 75
Samuel S., 198
Samuel S. (Hon.), 404
Samuel Sullivan, 197
Samuel Sullivan ("Sunset"), 205, 569
Sarah, 394
W. E., 421
William, 437
William Henry, 421
William V., 198
COY
Elisha, 140
CRABTREE
Abraham, 421, 422
Alice C., 422
Ann, 421
Annie, 421
Calvin N., 422
Charles W., 422
Edward, 422
Francis A., 422
George W., 422
James H., 422
John, 421
Juluis, 156
Mary, 421
Samuel, 421
Samuel P., 422
Sarah, 421
Thomas E., 422
William, 421
William J., 156, 421
CRAEMER
H. (Rev.), 285

CRAIG
--- (Mrs.)(Frazier), 457
Nathan, 156
William, 50, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 69, 75, 78, 213, 223, 225, 275
CRAIN
--- 247
CRAMER
H. (Rev.), 312
CRAMMER
William, 161
CRANE
Aphelia M., 605
Benjamin, 321
Charles Edwin, 617
Evan, 334
George, 346
Henry, 605
Jacob H., 158, 321
James, 605, 617
Mary Lucinda, 617
Nancy, 321
Robert T., 149
Stephen Raymond, 617
Susan C., 605, 617
Willard Warner, 617
Willis Warren, 617
CRANNELL
Jesse, 572
Margaret (Evans) (widow), 572
CRAWFORD
--- 351
Henry, 315
Isabel, 557
James, 110
James (Dr.), 320
John, 303, 332
Mary, 526
W. A., 115
William G., 156
CREIGHTON
--- 223
J. A. (Preacher), 274
CRESAP
--- (Capt.), 337
Amelia, 560
Michael, 38
CRESSWELL
Ellen, 412
CREW
J. T., 198
W. B., 199
CRISLEE
W. B., 348
CROAKS
John, 82
CROGHAN
--- (Col.), 117
George, 38
CROMLEY
--- 209
CROMWELL
Elizabeth, 413
Oliver, 413
CROOK
Lorenzo D., 160
Robert, 325
CROOKS
Albert, 423
Amanda, 423
Amanda J., 606
Andrew, 49, 56, 65, 68, 222, 225, 335, 422, 423
Augustus, 423
Clara, 423
Clark, 423
Elizabeth, 422
Ellen J., 115
Emma, 423
Frank B., 423
G. M., 269
George, 422, 423
George M., 335
Grace, 434
Gracie, 225
Hannah, 422
Henry, 54, 219, 220, 222, 334, 335, 422
Henry (Mrs.), 222
J., 268
J. H., 203
Jacob, 54, 59, 61, 71, 75, 77, 78, 82, 422, 434
John, 76, 115, 256, 328, 422, 423
John (Col.), 269, 422, 423
John H., 136, 244, 423
Joseph, 422
Lulu, 423
Mary, 423, 434, 435
Minerva, 423
Nancy, 422
Sarah, 422
CROSBY
--- 245
James, 228, 232, 233
John, 233
Lotta D. (Rev.), 289
CROSS
C. E., 339
D., 308
E. G., 267
Stephen, 367
CROSSLAND
J. C., 110
J. C. (Dr.), 271
Luke G., 276
Rebecca, 394
CROTZER
Jacob, 184, 185
CROTZIER
G. J., 285
CROUSE
Samuel W., 161
CROW
--- 351
Eliza P. (Mrs.), 288
Elizabeth, 591
Robert M., 287
CROWL
Theo, 159, 266
CROZIER
H. S., 198, 254
Samuel, 513
CRUM
George E. (Preacher), 274
CRUMBAKER
Alice, 466
Amanda C., 606
Andrew Jackson, 606
Catherine, 381, 606
Elizabeth E., 606
Jacob, 294
James A., 136
Johannah, 606
John, 381
Jonas K., 606
Joshua, 313
Manley H., 143
Mariah, 371, 380
Maria D., 606
O. B., 367
O. H. P., 297, 466
Oliver B., 143
Oliver J., 606
Sarah A., 606
Thomas W., 297
William A., 606
CRUMBAKERS
--- 305
CRUMRINE
Peter, 330
CRUSMANS
--- 305
CUBERDAY
--- (Mr.), 294
CULBERTSON
Farm, 567
A. K., 203
A. S. B., 76
Alexander, 225, 226, 227
Alexander B. S., 204
Alexander S. B., 195, 198
D. J., 207, 231
Howard (Dr.), 161
James (Rev.), 174, 212, 213, 269, 277, 327, 341
James, 223, 225, 227, 238
John, 334
Joseph, 294
L. R., 110
L. R. (Dr.), 271
M., 161
Robert (Mr.), 278, 347
S. H., 186
S. W., 213
Samuel W., 193, 194, 195, 197, 313
W. B., 206, 311
William, 115, 202, 221, 347, 415
CULK
Elizabeth, 523
CULLINS
--- (Mrs.), 27
Ada A., 424
Amos, 424
Amos J., 424
Asa B., 424
Charles Lewis, 424

CULLINS continued
Elizabeth, 423, 608
Elsie, 423
Emma D., 424
Florinda G., 424
George, 381, 423, 424
Hannah, 424
Henry, 381, 423, 424, 608
Henry Edward, 424
Isaac, 423, 424
James, 424
Jesse, 424
Jesse B., 424
John, 115, 423, 424, 608
Joseph, 424
Lewis, 424
Martha, 424
Martha E., 424
Mary, 424
Mary J., 424
Mary J. (Muchler), 381
Neri, 424
Norman, 115
Obed, 424
Sarah, 423, 608
Susannah, 381
Susan, 423
William, 424
CULLMAN
P., 239
CULP
Altona, 434
Louis, 434
Colomon, 285
CULVER
Levi, 314
CUMING
G. Nelson, 198
CUMINGS
David, 610
James, 610
Jane, 610
John, 610
Margaret, 610
Mary, 610
Samuel, 610
Susan, 610
CUMMINS
David, 425
Isaac, 238
James, 67, 297, 424, 425
Jane, 425
John, 425
Margaret, 424, 425
Martha, 425
Mary, 425
Mary C., 425, 432
Samuel, 424, 425, 432
Susan, 425
Susannah, 425
CUNNINGHAM
--- 248
--- (Rev.), 316
Betsy, 302
Isabella, 276
John F., 110
L. (Elder), 274
Nancy, 525
CUNNINGHAM continued
R. H., 266
S. C., 163
William, 293, 296, 347
William H., 81
William H., Jr., 198, 205, 264
CURLE
Deborah, 511
CURLL
Ann, 591
H., 592
CURRAN
Peter, 252
CURRY
James W., 140
Thomas, 64
CURTIS
--- 248
Benjamin Robbins, 191
C. C. (Mrs.), 267
Enoch, 143, 144
James P., 144
John, 239
John H., 156
R. S. (Col.), 119
Samuel R., 96
William, 160
William, Jr., 156
CUSAC
A. C., 156
A. P., 267
Alva, 425
Andrew, 67, 425
Elizabeth, 424
Jacob, 425
John, 425
John B., 425, 426
Martha, 426
Mary, 425
Mary E., 426
Phoeba, 425
Sarah, 425
William, 425
CUSACK
Edmund C., 198
CUSIC
Alva, 149
CUSH
A. A. (Rev. Father), 342
CUSHING
--- 246
J. V., 186, 187, 244
James T., 132
M. B., 207
CUTLER
William P., 82
DAILY
--- (Mrs.), 321
John, 321
Samuel H., 156
DAIN
Nancy, 483, 484
Robert, 484
DAINE
Robert, 620
DALE
--- (Mr.), 297
Jeremiah, 280
Jeremiah (Rev.), 282
DALTON
--- (Dr.), 332
DANIELS
--- (Mr.), 104
DANNELS
E. W. (Rev.), 282, 321
DARE
--- 245
Eliza, 276
Jeremiah, 226, 228, 244, 245, 247
Jesse, 246, 247
John D., 244
John H., 155
Lavina, 617
Lewis, 247
Thomas J., 247
Thomas J., Jr., 247
DARLING
James (Capt.), 105
DARLINTON
--- 247
Harvey, 82
Evaline, 559
DARLINGTON
F. G., 262
Harvey, 253
James, 322
DARNELL
Morgan, 115
DARNER
Abigail, 309
Angeline, 309
Ann, 321
Elizabeth, 309
Henry, 309
Isaac, 321
Jacob, 309
Jennie, 448
John, 309
Judson M., 309
Rebecca, 309
DARR
John, 518
DAVIDSON
Emily M., 539
Hiram, 539
Joseph, 173
Mary (Boyd), 539
Thomas, 231, 232, 325
W. H., 240
William H., 149
DAVIS
--- 245
Amasa, 333, 334
B. C., 179
B. F., 426
Benjamin, 397, 426
Benjamin F., 158, 426
Catherine, 306
D. J., 439
David, 397, 426, 427
Dudley, 93
Elizabeth, 396, 426
Etta J., 426
G. B., 367
Gee, 367
George, 568
George E., 158
Hannah, 426
Hiram H., 426

DAVIS continued
Icy A., 426
Idella, 426
J. T., 110
J. T. (Dr.), 271
James, 144
Jesse, 456
Jesse M., 138
John, 158, 313, 397, 327, 426
John W., 397, 426
Louisa (Shaver), 568
Margaret, 397, 426
Margaret (Evans), 439
Mary, 276, 396, 397, 426
Mary A., 307
Mary L., 426
Matilda, 398
Maud L., 427
Milton, 426
Nancy, 397, 603
Olive (Elsea), 439
Pearl E., 426
"Pensioner", 305
Phoebe, 585
Rebecca, 306, 307
Robert, 150, 426
Rosanna (Frazier), 456
Sarah, 397, 426
Sarah Amelia, 596
Sarah J., 426
Spencer, 156
Thomas, 439
Thomas D., 286, 288
Thomas H., 426, 427
Wilbert R., 427
William, 105, 306, 307, 327, 397
William (Capt.), 291
Winter R., 272
DAVISES
--- 305
DAW
Joseph, 367
J. P., 161
DAWSON
Andrew, 238
John W., 286
DAY
---(Judge), 192
Anna, 387
Elizabeth (Frazier), 487
Martha, 276
Mary E., 487
Stephen, 138
Volney, 251
DAYTON
Martha M., 431
DEACON
W. B., 266
William, 239
DEAKIN
Harriet, 561
DEALT
George, 68
DEAN
J. M., 465
Margaret, 448
DEAN continued
Martha, 465
R. C., 346
Thomas, 330
DEAVEO
--- (Silvey), 564
DEAVER
Affadilla, 208
Hiram, 208
DEAVERS
John, 245
DEBOLT
John, 317
DECKER
--- (Mr.), 342
Frances, 519
Henry (Dr.), 320
John G., 136
Joseph, 473
Noah, 328
Noah H., 144
Thomas A., 161
DEEVER
Abraham, 63, 64
DEFFENBAUGH
Anthony, 427
Christian R., 427
Elizabeth, 427
Ethie, 428
George, 427
Harriet, 428
Henry, 427
Isaac, 428
James A., 427, 428
James H., Jr., 428
Margaret, 427
Martha, 427
Mary, 427
S., 238
Sarah, 427, 428
Sol, 427
Solomon, 227, 285, 428
DEITRICK
Balser, 325
Diana, 588
Jacob, 589
Jane, 544
Joseph, 325
Martha E., 589
Mary, 581
Mary Magdalene, 586
Nicholas, 150, 325, 544
Sarah, 588
William, 588
DEITZ
Bettie, 462
F. C., 163
DELANO
Columbus, 82
Henry A. (Rev.), 287
DELONG
Chauncey, 332
Chancey H., 428
David, 332
Isaac, 118
Mercy, 428
William L., 153
DEMPSTER
Albert, 144
DEMPSTER continued
Francis, 138
George W., 153, 367
DEMPSEY
Jane W., 375
DENEK
P., 367
DENISON
Anna, 609
Ethelinda, 321
Lucy, 320, 609
W. S., 319, 320
William, 63, 327, 609
DENMAN
A. Q., 161
DENNER
Charles, 267
DENNIS
Isiah, 312
J. A., 256
Margaret, 435, 516
William, 238
DENNY
Franklin, 474
John, 309
DENT
George, 330
John E., 63, 68
Lewis, 59
DENTENHIFFER
J., 212
DENY
Harriet L. (Huston), 484
DERWACTER
John S., 269
DEVILLING
C. T., 138
DEVINE
Thomas, 345
DEVOL
Jonathan (Capt.), 201
DEVOLL
S. C., 266
DEVON
David, 59
DEVORE
Enos, 338, 344
David, 344
John, 344
DEW
Jane, 612
Jane (Wallace), 372
Mary J., 372, 373
Nanie A., 612
Thomas, 64, 65, 68, 372, 612
DEWACTER
J. S., 254
DE WITTE
Sarah, 608
DEXTER
Henry (Capt.), 99
DE YARMETT
Porter L., 160
D'GARMITT
Harrison, 238
Isaac, 238
DICK
Henry, 68
Theo, 144

DICK continued
Thomas C., 139
DICKENS
William R., 142
DICKER
Joseph, 333
DICKENSON
Charles, 337
DICKERSON
America, 440
Armenia, 440
John, 440
Harrison, 440
Margaret, 440
Mary I., 440
Melvina, 440
Sarah L., 440
Thomas, 440
Thomas E., 440
Virginia, 440
DICKES
H. H., 367
DICKESON
Lawson, 161
DICKEY
Ann, 428
Catherine (Mast), 526, 527
Elizabeth, 428
James, 345, 428
Jane, 428
John, 428, 429, 527
Joseph, 428
Margaret, 428
Mary, 428, 429
Moses R., 123
Nancy, 428
Nettie, 429
Richard, 428
Robert, 428, 429
Sarah, 428
William, 428
DICKINSON
--- 344
Charles, 110, 225
Robert, 334
DICKISON
J. N., 138
DICKS
Hiram, 140
DICKSON
George E., 163
James, 272
Job, 346
William, 272
DIDAS
Edward, 244
DIEHL
Phoebe, 382
DIETERLY
George C., 285
DIETRICK
Balser, 270
DIETZ
F. C., 258, 269, 429
Fred, 257
Fred C. (Mrs.), 112
Frederick C., 82, 258, 266
Gottlieb, 429
Theo, 203
DIETZ continued
Theo (Mrs.), 204
Theobald, 429
DIFFENBOUGH
Catherine, 538
DILLEY
B. M., 198
Clinton S., 143
Mary E., 611
Tobias, 313
DILLON
--- 245
--- (Mr.), 61
A. M., 104
E., 110
Edith, 276
Ezra (Dr.), 561
Isaac, 50, 81, 186, 202, 228, 245, 246, 335
John, 50, 61, 77, 78, 81, 198, 330
John, Jr., 275
Lloyd, 343
Moses, 50, 56, 62, 65, 183, 184, 225, 246
Nehemiah, 311
DILLS
--- (Mrs.), 208
DILLY
T. A., 367
DILTS
James A., 139
Robert, 144
DIMMICK
Daniel, 335
DINGEY
Isaac, 163
DIRTENBECK
Jacob, 153
DITTER
C., 345
DITTMAR
Hannah S., 599
DITTOE
Henry, 476
DITTON
Benjamin S., 139
James R., 160
Thomas D., 150
DIXON
--- 351
Andrew, 517
Anna, 618
Caroline (Scott), 560
Elizabeth, 618
James, 351
Jane, 466
John, 293, 618
John C., 138, 560
Maggie, 618
Nicholas, 138
T., 238
Thomas, 238
William, 294
William (Preacher), 274
DOAN
--- 331
DOANE
DOANE continued
L. W., 18, 19, 318
T. C., 82
DOCKRAY
C., 252
Charles, 248, 251
DODD
J. H., 231, 263
John H., 115
W. M., 268
DODDRIDGE
Joseph (Dr.), 212
Joseph (Rev.), 280, 297
DOE
Edward D., 272
DOLAND
John, 193, 198
DOLMAN
Samuel, 330
DOLSON
Thomas, 62
DONAHON
James T., 272
DONELSON
--- 518
DONOHUE
Martin L., 303
DORR
--- (Dr.), 311
DORSEY
--- (Mrs.), 431
A. C., 561
Abraham, 430
Abraham C., 429, 430
Alma, 431
Amelia, 430
B. F., 431
Benjamin, 430, 561
Betsey, 430
Brice, 431
Cecil, 430, 561
Charles T., 431
Elizabeth, 430
Hagar, 469
Honor, 430
Isabelle, 431
J. C., 137, 340, 341
James, 431
Jemimah, 430
Johannah, 430
John, 430
Joseph, 430, 561
Joseph (Dr.), 430
Loulie, 431
Michael, 430
Nellie I. J., 431
Owen, 115, 430
Salathial, 431
William, 430
DOSCH
Theodore, 269
DOSTER
--- 247
R., 187
DOUDNA
J., 248, 252, 267
DOUGHERTY
--- 345
Charles, 346
Doar, 491

DOUGHTY
John (Maj.), 201
DOUGLAS
--- 245
E. P. (Mrs.), 412
John C., 129
John J., 163
DOUGLASS
J. C. (Col.), 263
James, 239
DOVE
--- (Mrs.), 444
Ann, 548
Benjamin, 548
Caroline, 548
Elizabeth (Fairall), 443
Isaac, 443, 548
Isaiah, 548
Martha, 548
Mary E., 548
Nancy, 548
Richard, 548
William, 548
DOVER
L. G., 268
DOW
Lorenzo, 329
DOWDEN
Thomas, 334
DOWELL
C. T., 267
George, 338
L. J., 156
T. J., 156
W. H., 142
DOWNER
Appleton, 76, 193, 197, 204
DOWNERD
E. C., 253
J., 251, 252, 253
Joshua, 115, 144, 266, 270
DOWNEY
Catherine, 606
James, 606
DOWNING
John, 153
DOWNS
C. B. (Rev.), 318
C. C. (Rev.), 317, 432
Caleb Bracken, 431
J. R., 432
Jonathan, 431
DOWRELL
L. J., 160
DOZER
Albert, 544
George, 327
Henry, 149, 325, 327
J. L., 511
Lyman, 163
Mary, 587
Samuel, 327
Solomon, 115, 587
DOZIER
F. F., 367
DRAKE
Catherine (Tatham), 486
George, 486
J. H., 266, 267
J. J., 266
Jane, 486
Jerushie (Baughman), 511
John H., 209, 257, 266
Martha Ann, 602
Rebecca, 511
Robert, 390
Thomas, 248, 251, 252, 256, 511
Thomas M., 198
Thomas M. (Dr.), 174
W. S., 110
W. S. (M.D.), 590
William, 155
DRAPER
Rebecca, 424
DREBLE
Mary, 276
DRENNAN
--- (Miss), 546
Isabel (Moore), 546
Thomas, 546
DREYER
Philip, 63
DRONE
--- (Mr.), 246, 248
Alice, 528
Catherine E., 528
Elizabeth (White), 528
George W., 528
Henry J., 528
Jane, 528
John W., 528
Lycurgus, 528
Mary, 528
Oliver P., 528
Richard, 238
Susan A., 528
DRUKE
John H., 150
DRUM
--- (Miss), 510
DRUMM
Amanda, 455
Cynthia (Arter), 455
Daniel, 330
John, 455
Manuel, 150
Margery E., 455
Minerva, 455
Sylvanus, 455
DRUMMOND
Elizabeth, 488
Ichabod, 300
DRYFUS
B. S., 252
Ben, 288
J. L., 288
W., 252, 266
Wolf, 266, 288
DuBOIS
George W. (Rev.), 280
J. Delafield, 198
DUERR
John C., 252
DUFF
Alexander, 432
Andrew, 432
David, 329, 432
Elizabeth, 432
Hannah, 432
Jane, 432
John, 432
John A., 432
Oliver, 432
Rebecca, 432
Robert, 432
Samuel I., 432
Sarah, 432
Sarah J., 432
William, 432
DUGAN
Andrew, 160
B. A., 323
D., 251
Daniel, 153, 266, 239, 184
H., 239
John S., 227, 228, 237, 286, 475
L. H., 96, 269, 476
Lewis H., 476
P., 239
DUGANS
The, 212
DULTY
George, 228
John, 228, 238, 269
M., 187, 203
Michael, 183, 238, 246
DUMM
Andrew, 432
Elizabeth, 432
DUNCAN
--- 47
--- (Major), 290
John (Mrs.), 534
Thomas, 194
DUNGAN
J. S., 226
DUNHAM
--- (Dr.), 474
DUNLAP
--- 331
Eleanor (Rennison), 615
Ellan, 615
James, 615
James R., 158
Jane, 615
John, 615
Margaret, 615
Mary A., 615
Mary C., 368
Robert, 615
W. H., 156
William, 368, 615
William (Rev.), 278
DUNLAPP
Mary C., 553
DUNLEVY
Francis, 193
DUNMEAD
David, 137
Mary J., 348

DUNMEAD continued
Thomas, 160
William, 137
DUNN
Alice R., 434
Allan, 348
Altona, 434
Anna, 433, 434
Caldwell, 433
Charles, 434
Charles A., 434
Harriet, 434
Howard, 333
J. L., 153
James, 434
James D., 433
Jane, 433, 434
John, 161, 432, 434
Katie, 434
M. E., 253, 267
Margaret, 433
Martha (Armstrong), 522
Mary, 434
Michael, 345
Nancy, 433
Pauline, 533
Pauline H., 433, 434
Polly, 433
Robert, 160, 433
Squire, 433
Samuel, 432, 433, 434, 575
Seymour, 434
Thomas, 432, 433
W. S., 522
William, 81, 82, 270, 323, 432, 433, 434, 608
William C., 434
William M., 434
DUNNINGTON
J. N., 324
James N., 140
DURANT
George W., 240
Martin, 144
DURBAN
Charles H., 198
F. A., 256
Frank A., 198, 434, 435
James, 434
Mary,434
Thomas, 434
DURBIN
Frank, 254
J. P., 347
John P. (Rev.), 276
DUSENBERRY
William, 188
DUTRO
--- (Mr.), 98
C. W., 156
David, 155, 313
E., 367
Francis M., 158
George, 311
James, 225
Jane, 276
Mary, 98
DUTRO continued
Michael, 276
Nancy, 276
Wesley, 367
DUTROS
--- 313
DUTTON
Eleanor (Frazier, 456
George, 456
DUVAL
Washington L., 138
DUVALL
--- 245, 248
Jesse, 244
Lizzie, 613
DWYER
Hettie, 276
D'YARMETT
D., 183
DYE
William, 332
DYMOND
John, 239
EAGAN
George, 150
EAGER
Silas F., 140
EARHART
Barbara, 581
John N., 251
EARLY
--- (Gen.), 518, 551
EASTMAN
Ezra B., 198
Henry, 174, 183
EATON
C. E., 115
Elijah, 333
G., 341
EBERHART
Elizabeth, 526
Jacob, 526
EBERT
--- 245
Elias (Supt.), 233, 234, 238
Elisha, 380
Emma, 380
Sylvester, 234
EBERTS
--- 343
EBY
P. C. R., 324
B. A., 324
ECELBERRY
--- (Mr.), 567
ECHELBERRY
Harrison, 144
John, 333
Martin, 163
ECHELBURY
Davis, 144
Lewellyn, 144
ECHILBERG
Joseph, 158
ECKELBERRY
Louise E. (Mrs.), 488
ECKERT
Michael, 156
ECKLEY
ECKLEY continued
E. R., 416
EDDIE
Margaret (Mrs.), 288
EDDINGTON
Vincent, 142
EDGAR
S. F., 110, 266
S. F.(Dr.), 184, 185
EDGELY
William, 311
EDGERTON
Eunice, 446
EDWARDS
--- (Rev.), 39, 40
A. R., 203
C. N. (Rev.), 308
Catherine (Drone), 528
David, 528
"Father", 307
George, 161
H. B. (Rev.), 308, 309
Harriet, 309
M., 309
Malinda (Shroyer), 562
Mordecai, 305, 306, 308
Phoebe, 306
William, 158, 305, 345
EGAN
Augustus, 435
Ella, 435
George, 435
George (Capt.), 435
George H., 435
James P., 81, 435
Jane, 435
John, 435
Sarah A., 435
Sarah (Hahn), 435
Valentine, 435
EGBERT
Angeline, 435
F. H. F., 341, 435
Fredrick H. F., 435, 436
Henry, 435
John, 340
John H., 435, 436
Mary E., 436
Mary L., 435
EHMAN
--- (Mr.), 605
EHRMAN
Christopher, 251
Fred, 248
EICHORN
Melinda, 527
EIRICH
P. (Rev.), 285
EISENHOUSE
A. M., 339
EISLE
& Berkheimer, 89
ELBEN
William, 336
ELBERTSON
Elizabeth, 276

ELBERTSON continued
John, 276
ELBRIDGE
--- 573
ELDER
Josephine, 506
Sarah (McKee), 506
William, 506
ELDRIDGE
--- (Rev.), 341
ELIAS
Ellis, 345
ELLINGTON
William, 272
ELLIOT
--- 248
John, 253, 438
Joseph, 253
Thomas H., 253
U. S., 156
W. T. M., 367
William, 302
ELLIOTT
Andrew, 438
Ann, 438
Belle, 438
Charity, 438
Charles, 347
Charles (Preacher), 274
Henry, 115, 253
Hugh, 438
Jane, 438
Martha C., 576
Nancy, 438
Samuel, 115
Simon, 438, 576
Thomas, 64, 351, 438
ELLIS
Amos, 436
Andrew J., 437
David, 436, 437
Edward, 436, 437
Elias, 64, 75, 76, 82, 342, 436, 437, 509, 547
Elias (Col.), 269
Elias, Jr., 437
Eliza, 437
Eliza C., 437
George, 436, 437
Hannah, 437
James, 135
Jane, 437
Mary J., 437
Michael, 272
Michael & Mrs., 321, 348
Orville N., 437
Thomas, 436, 437
William, 78, 436, 437
ELLSWORTH
W. J. (Preacher), 274
ELMORE
--- (Mr.), 605
B. F., 367
ELSEA
& Winn (grocery), 322
Alcinda, 438
Angeline, 438, 611
Clarence C., 439
ELSEA continued
Harriet, 438
John, 135, 438
John, Sr., 438
John W., 438
Lillie A., 438
Louis, 438
Louis H., 438
Mary, 438
Nancy, 438
Nancy (Self), 438
Nevada C., 438
Nevada O., 438
Olive J., 439
Sarah, 438
William, 438
William D., 438
ELSON
Adam, 497
Charity G., 574
Charles C. (Rev.), 288
Clarissa, 587
Hannah (Laughlin), 574
Henry, 574
J. W., 367
Jacob, 587
James, 574
James G., 574
Jane, 115
Margaret J., 574
Martha, 497
Sarah, 574
Tunis, 142, 574
William M., 142
EMBERY
George, 161
EMENY
Conrad, 330
EMERSON
--- 193
Asa, 579
Eunice, 579
Eunice (Foster), 579
EMERY
--- (Miss), 612
Abram, 140, 266
Conrad, 64, 66
Nathan (Preacher), 274
William J., 141
EMLER
Margaret, 567
ENDICOTT
M. T., 421
ENGEL
--- (Mr.), 333
ENGLISH
Henrietta, 558
William, 317
ENSLOW
David, 188
EPLER
Louis, 143
EPPLEY
Jacob, 267
ERBST
Anton, 312
ERVIN
John, 156
ERWIN
J. (Dr.), 230
ERWIN continued
J. B., 110
Thomas J., 138
Thomas M. (Rev.), 282
ERWING
--- (Mrs.), 208
ESCHMAN
M. Bertha, 436
Charles H., 436
Elias E., 437
Ellen A., 436
Frances E., 436
Henry, 437
Herman, 436
John F., 436
Laura L., 436
Margaret, 437
Mary E., 436
Mary J., 436
Matilda, 437
William N., 437
ESTENHAUSEN
L. F., 340
ESTINGHAUSEN
Lewis F., 115
L. F., 137
ETZLER
G. Ellis, 267
EVANS
--- (Dr.), 311
A. H., 266
Ann, 439
Anderson, 82
Bascomb, 442
Bert, 440
Caroline, 441
C. H., 110
C. P., 254
Charles, 541
D. M., 256
Daniel, 439
Daniel, Sr., 439
Daniel, Jr., 439
David, 82, 316, 319, 231, 439, 440, 441
E. E., 515
E. E. (Judge), 440, 441
Eleazer, 441
Erfee, 440
Ernest, 440
Ezra E., 76, 188, 191, 198, 199, 205
Frank, 442
Frederick, 439
Gilbert T., 442
Harvey, 441, 442
Ida, 442
Isaac, 77
J. P., 238, 445
J. W., 317
James, 441, 442
James W., 156, 441, 442
Jane, 439
Jane (Flemming), 441
Jenkin, 439
John, 198, 318, 439, 441
John A., 139, 317, 439
John A. (Capt.), 439,

EVANS continued
440
John B., 440
Joseph, 346, 442
Joshua, 345
Leander, 441
Levina, 441
Margaret, 439
Margaret (Miss), 572
Maria (Fairall), 445
Martha, 441, 445
Mary, 441, 442
Mary A., 439
Mary (Lawrence), 441
Mary (Nicholos), 441
Melville, 440
Morris, 439
Nancy, 441
Nancy (Smith), 441
Nathan, 82, 205, 441
Nathaniel, 439
Oliver, 340
Ora, 442
Rebecca, 441
Richard, 439, 440
Rita, 442
Ruth, 440
Sarah, 441
Squire, 429
Thomas, 439
Wesley, 153
William, 347, 421
EVELAND
Betsy, 582
Catherine, 582
Frances S. A., 582
Jacob, 582
James, 582
Jane, 582
Mildred, 582
Peggy, 582
Polly, 582
Rachel, 582
William, 582
EVERALL
Mary, 511
EVERICH
James S., 135
EWAN
Arthur, 442
David S., 442
Edward, 442
Hannah (Frederick),
442
Israel, 442
James W., 149
Joseph, 442
Joseph W., 442
Lyman, 442
Nellie, 442
EWELL
J. B. (Rev.), 282
EWING
Albert, 150
Ann, 594
John, 594
Mary, 510
Sarah, 594
Thomas, 189, 191,
193, 195, 196, 204,
207, 467
EWING continued
William, 59, 61, 66,
67, 198, 332
EWITT
Charles H., 619
Enna L., 619
Henry, 619
Kate, 618
L. V., 619
Pollock, 619
FACTOR
Fred, 268
FAID
--- 329
FAIRALL
--- (Mrs.), 446
Abner, 443, 444
Ada G., 445
Allen E., 445
Alva, 444
Benjamin F., 445
Beverly, 445
Charles D., 445
Clark, 444
Comfort (Chaney), 443
Curtis, 445
Della M., 445
Dorothy (Magruder), 443
Elias, 444
Elizabeth, 443, 444
Elizabeth (Hyatt), 443
Ella, 445
Ellen, 445
Elma, 445
Emmet, 444
Ernest, 445
Etta, 444
Grafton, 445
Henrietta, 443, 445
Henry H., 445
Herbert, 445
Hester A., 444
Horace, 443, 444, 445
I. D., 445
Ida, 444
J. W., 393
J. W. (Mrs.), 446
James T., 445
John, 444
John Wesley, 444, 445
Jane, 444
Laura, 445
Levi, 443, 444, 445
Lucinda, 445
Lucy E., 445
Lulu, 445
Maria, 393, 443, 445
Maria B., 444
Martha, 443
Mary (Clark), 445
Mary J., 445
Matilda, 444
Millard, 445
Millard F., 445
Millie (Patterson),
445
Minnie, 445
Nancy, 444, 445
Nancy (Clark), 443,
444
Nancy (Williams),
FAIRALL continued
443, 445
Oscar, 445
Oscar V., 445
Patsey, 445
Polly, 444
Rachel, 445
Ruey, 445
Sally, 444, 445
Sarah, 429, 443, 445
Susan (Noland), 444
Turner, 444
Vera G., 445
W. H., 317
Wesley, 445
William, 393, 443,
444, 445
William H., 444, 445
William Hyatt, 443,
444
William, Sr., 443
FAIRALLS
--- 316
FAIRHALL
Harvey D., 156
Horace, 156
W. W., 156
FAIRLAMB
Richard, 226, 246
FANTON
James A., 268
FARABEE
Jacob, 140
FAREE
J. (Elder), 274
FARIS
James (Rev.), 302
James M., 163
FARMER
Jacob M., 409
Kenneth V., 409
Terrence, 161
FARNUM
Andrew, 239
FARNSWORTH
Daniel, 345
James, 345
FARQUHAR
Augusta, 115
E. A., 110
I. P., 231
O. C., 110, 239
FARRAR
--- (Mr.), 541
FARRELL
John P., 313, 332
FARQUHER
E. A., Jr. (Dr.), 286
FASSETT
Harry, 109
FASSIG
J. M., 110
J. M. (Dr.), 271
FAUBER
M. F., 367
FAULEY
George W., 115
FAWCETT
Sarah E., 209
FAY
George, 67

FEARNES
--- (Dr.), 312
FEATHERSTON
Edward, 435
Sarah (Egan), 435
Sarah A., 435
FEE
I., 273
FEELIN
Ellen, 288
FEIERLICHT
D. (Rabbi), 288
FELL
--- 328
George, 150
George M., 153
Jesse D., 239
Joseph, 345
Mary, 463
Victor, 97
FELTON
B. I., 209
Benjamin O., 163
James W., 163
FENN
Benjamin F., 140
FERBRACHE
Daniel, 160
David, 110
FERGUSON
A. J., 136
Mary, 276, 508
Mathew, 225, 276
William, 136, 534
W. M. (Rev.), 303
FERN
E., 345
FERNANDES
H. S. (Rev.), 306, 308
Henry S., 272
FERRELL
Annie E., 583
Elbert S., 583
Margaret, 348
Thompson, 337
FERRILL
John, 240, 252
FETZER
Clarence, 267
FEW
C. D., 367
Thomas, 322
FICKEL
George, 161
Silas W., 144, 367
FIERS
Jacob, 309
FIFER
Catherine, 395, 396
FIGLEY
Jacob, 153
William, 153
FILLER
Catherine, 307
William C., 76
William C. (Rev.), 308, 309
FILLERS
--- 305
FILLMORE
--- 518
Alfred, 446
Alfred E., 198
E. E., 78, 87, 174, 183, 244, 245, 251, 446, 477
Eunice (Edgerton), 446
Graham E., 446
John, 447
Margaret (Arthur), 446
Margaret (Mrs.), 288
Septa, 446
W. A., 254
William A., 446
FINCK
William E., 75
FINDEISS
Christian, 252
FINDLAY
--- (Judge), 67
David, 76, 192, 199, 447
Nathan C., 76, 90
FINDLEY
Able, 447
David, 610
David II, 447
David (Judge), 297, 610
Eddie, 447
Emery, 447
Florence, 447
Frank D., 447
Harry P., 447
Howard, 447
James, 314, 447
James (Col.), 117
James B., 272, 297
James B. (Rev.), 212
Jane, 610
Jane (Westbay), 447
Jennie (Mitchell), 447
John, 447
John II, 447
Maggie (Gordon), 447
Margaret, 610
Martha, 447
Matthew, 279, 447
Mary, 610
Ralph, 447
Robert, 610
Samuel, 447
William, 447, 610
William A., 447
William G., 447
FINDLEYS
--- 313
FINERAL
Hugh, 240
FINK
Mike, 93
FINKEE
Benjamin, 58
FINLEY
(Spangler & Finley), 569
Andrew, 158
Anna, 596
Edgar A., 580
H. S., 367
FINLEY continued
Harry F., 498
Henry S., 158
Henry S. (Capt.), 518
J. B. (Elder), 274
Lydia, 300
Mary E., 580
Naomi H. (Miss), 580
Nathan, 226
Nathan G., 213
Priscilla, 580
Rachel E., 580
Samuel C., 580
Sarah, 498
W. J., 261
William J., 198
FINNEY
John, 294
William, 328
FISCHER
--- 246
Bros., 244
B., 254
Frederick, 239
Jacob, 239
FISH
Joseph, 312
FISHER
--- 248
--- (Mr.), 21
Addison, 448
Alice E., 448
Caroline, 447, 448
Clark, 448
Conrad, 244
Eli, 447, 448
Elias, 163
Eliza, 447
Elizabeth, 447
Elizabeth (Mangold), 448
Elmer E., 448
Ester, 447
Ester (Piper), 447
Eva I., 448
George, 327
George I, 447
George II, 447
George III, 447
Henry, 153, 448
Jacob, 447
Jacob II, 447
Jacob, III, 447
Jennie (Border), 448
John G., 156
Joseph, 76, 81, 328, 341
Mabel E., 448
Margaret (Dean), 448
Mariah, 447
Martha (Knowlton), 448
Mary (Myers), 448
Mary (Spray), 447
Mary (Welch), 447
Mary Ellen, 448
Maurice E., 448
Michael L., 251
Milton, 448
Ralph A., 448
Samuel, 447
Seneth, 448

FISHER continued
Thomas, 342, 447
Walker, 447
William, 448
FISK
Solon, 198
FITZ
John, 158
FIX
Joseph, 136
FLAMMER
William G., 253
FLANAGAN
H. D., 239
Nancy, 421
Polly, 422
William, 82
FLANDERS
--- (Dr.), 313
FLANNER
Thomas, 109
FLAUNERER
T., 186
FLEGAL
J. C., 266
Vincent, 534
FLEMING
A., 276
Albert, 450, 454, 531
Albert G., 449
Alexander, 453
Alice (Hueston), 449
Alice F., 453
Alice V., 584
Alonzo, 137
Alva, 584
Amelia (Wood), 449
Amelia A., 449, 450
Ann, 453
Ann (Hudson), 532
Annie (Smith), 450
Annie (Sweeney), 532
Annie B., 449
Archibald, 454
Bemiah, 453, 454
Benaiah, 532
Benjamin W., 449
Benoni, 453, 532
Bertha, 449, 584
Beth Ann C., 449
Beth Carter (Beall), 449
Boaz, 453, 532
Catherine, 584
Charles W., 317, 584
Clara, 450
D. J. (Dr.), 317, 319
Daniel, 449, 450, 454, 531
Daniel C., 449
David, 453
Delilah, 450
Earl S., 449
Edith, 449
Edward, 449
Elias, 454
Elihu, 454
Elizabeth, 453, 454
Ella (Francis), 449
Eva, 450
Fannie (Tanner), 449
FLEMING
Finley M., 454
Forrest, 449
Frank M., 449
Franklin, 454
Fremont, 449
George, 453, 532
George W., 450
Hannah, 584
Harriet L, 449
Helen, 449
Helen M., 449
Henry, 590
Henry B., 449
Hugh, 441
Ida Woodward, 449
Jacob, 453
Jacob D., 454
James, 453, 454, 531
James L., 77
James M., 584
Jane, 441, 454
Jane (Frame), 532
John, 63, 344, 345, 441, 453, 454, 531, 584
John M., 450
Joseph D., 449, 450
Kate, 454
Laura L., 449
Lenora, 449
Lou (Stump), 450
Malvine, 450
Margaret, 441, 450, 454, 531
Marilla, 450
Mary (Miers), 450
Mary (Wood), 531
Mary E., 449, 453
Matthew, 345, 454
Maud, 450
Nathan, 344, 345, 453, 454, 532, 584
Nathan (Col.), 449, 450, 531
Nathan C., 584
Nathan Q., 584
Nora (Francis), 449
Paul D., 454
Phoebe, 454
R. E. (Gen.), 453
Robert, 453, 532
Rosena, 454
Sarah, 276
Susan, 454
T. A. (Capt.), 453
Thomas C., 449, 450
Thomas G., 584
Thomas W., 453
Ulysses G., 449
William, 276, 449, 453, 531, 532
William Jr., 453, 532
William M., 449
FLEMMING
Lydia, 276, 454
Martha, 441, 453, 454
Mary, 441, 450, 454, 584
Thomas, 441, 453, 532
FLESHER
FLESHER continued
Delia, 407
FLETCHER
A., 176, 183, 184
Adams, 183, 184
Catherine, 276
E. J., 115
James S., 276
John A., 137
Joshua G., 137
Mary, 276
Peggy, 276
Rachel, 276
Sarah, 115
Spencer, 137
William, 64, 115
FLOOD
George H., 187, 198
Jane, 173
Thomas, 76, 77, 227
FLORENCE
Sarah, 307, 309
FLORIKA
William (Rev.), 342
FLOWERS
Adam H., 141
George W., 156
Lymon L., 153
Perry, 142
FLUKE
George E., 138
John W., 138
FLYNN
John, 240
FOGEL
F. C., 252
FOGLE
Alice, 459
Charles, 459
Jennie (Allen), 459
John, 459
John W., 459
Rebecca (Hamilton), 459
FOGLES
John, 335, 336
FOLEY
Barbara (Kinney), 460
Bartholomew, 460
Catherine (Shipman), 459, 460
Eliza, 460
Elizabeth (Hadley), 460
Flora (Buchanan), 460
George, 460
George L., 199, 209, 459, 460
Henry S., 460
James, 459
James, Sr., 460
James F., 460
Jason, 460
John C., 460
Josephine (David), 460
Laura, 460
Mary, 601
Mary K., 460
Stephen, 460
Thomas, 460

FOLEY continued
William R., 460
FORAN
Maurice, 237
FORD
Carrie, 461
Chauncey, 57, 370, 324
Ella, 461
F. D.,268
F. M., 267
Frank, 461
Hattie, 461
Henry, 70, 85, 227, 460
J. P., 115, 460
John, 58, 59, 461
John P., 115, 265
Juda, 291
Lee, 461
Lory, 324
Lucinda (Brookover), 460
Lucinda (Piatt), 460
Lulu, 496
Mary H., 115
Mattie (Lee), 461
Thomas H., 127, 518
William D., 156, 248
FOREBUSH
David, 293
FORGRAN
--- (Mr.), 324
FORGRAVES
William, 227
FORREST
William, 141
FORSYTH
--- 351
D. P., 156
Eleanor, 302
J. C., 367
John, 150
John W., 156
Noah, 156
Thomas, 328
William, 150, 158, 302
FORSYTHE
Hugh (Rev.), 542
J. J., 266
FORTUNE
F. W., 248
FOSTER
--- 351
--- (Dr.), 37
C., 496
Eunice, 579
George, 118
H. K. (Preacher), 274
Johannah, 430
John, 150, 307, 308
John W., 183, 198
John W. (Col.), 174
Thomas, 317
William, 327
William (Rev.), 326
FOUCH
G. A., 367
FOUNTAIN
--- (Major), 511
James (Mrs.), 511
FOWLER
Elizabeth, 447
Francis, 109
Francis (Dr.), 338
J. (Dr.), 109
FOX
Absalom D. (Preacher), 274
Ann (Ross), 461
Asa, 461
Asa L., 461
Celia A. (Sloan), 461
Charles H., 156, 461
G. R., 252
George, 461
George R., 252, 253, 262
Harry, 461
Jay E., 110
Jesse, 238
Kate E., 461
Maggie, 461
Mary, 461
Mary E., 461
Miranda, 391, 461
William, 238, 244, 346, 461
William T., 461
William Thomas, 144
FOYE
W. H., 136
William H., 266
FRACKER
--- 245
--- (Mr.), 225
F. J., Jr., 231
George, 183
J. T. (Col.), 238
John F., Jr., 245
John T., 183, 245
John T., Jr., 245
FRAME
Amos, 141
C., 98, 99
Chalklly, 41, 114, 115, 156
Elijah J., 158
Jane, 453, 454, 532
Rebecca, 315
William, 75
FRANCE
Abram, 208
Lizzie, 588
FRANCIS
Basil B., 455
Charles E., 455
Daniel T., 455
David, 455
Ella M., 449, 455
Elizabeth, 455
Everett, 455
Fannie, 455
Hannah, 455
I., 345
Isaiah, 455
Jacob C., 150
James, 150, 455
Joseph, 455
Lenen, 455
Mahlon, 455
Maria, 455
FRANCIS continued
Mary, 394, 455
Mary A., 394, 455
Melissa, 455
Nora G., 449
Orlo D., 455
Rebecca, 455
Samuel, 455
Sarah, 455
Simeon, 139
Stephen, 455
William, 394, 455
William H. H., 454, 455
FRANK
C. A. (Rev.), 285, 289
Julius, 256
Julius (Mrs.), 271
FRANKLIN
Charles, 330
John S., 372, 373
FRANKS
Anna, 502
Annie M., 538
Clara B., 538
Clark F., 538
Edward C., 538
Isaac, 348, 538
J. C., 156
Myrtie A., 538
FRANTZ
Adam, 67
FRAVEL
Anna (Savannah), 413
Joseph, 413
Mary, 413
FRAZEE
Catherine B. (Moore), 455
Lewis, 76, 455
Lewis C., 455
Mary E., 455
Mary J. (Neff), 455
Nathan, 455
Nathan E., 455
Nellie (Barmeger), 455
FRAZEY
Brice, 370
Guy, 454
Hettie, 276
Kate (Mathews), 454
Nellie K., 454
Samuel, 276, 316, 318, 398, 454
FRAZIER
--- (Judge), 87
--- (M.D.), 241
A. M., 367
Alexander, 457
Alfred A., 198, 270, 457
Allen M., 144
Alma (Vandenbark), 458
Andrew, 456, 458
Angie(Lemert), 457
Bessie M., 459
Brice, 458
Charles, 459

FRAZIER continued
Charles E., 457
David, 457, 458, 456
Eleanor, 458
Eleanor (Dutton), 456
Eleanor (Robinson), 456, 458
Eliza, 456
Elizabeth, 457, 458
Elizabeth (Atkin), 456
Elizabeth (George), 456
Elizabeth (McCoy), 456
Elizabeth A. (McCann), 457
Emma (Blizzard), 457
Emma (Clark), 457
Gracie, 459
Hamilton, 456, 458
Hannah, 580
J. W., 156, 317, 318, 457, 470
James, 457, 458, 456
James H., 457
James M., 458
James Robinson, 456
James W., 440, 458
Jane A., 458
Jesse, 82, 332, 456
John, 456
John Brice, 458
Joseph D., 136
Kate (Bennett), 457
Luella J., 457
Margaret, 456, 457, 458
Margaret Ann (Morrison), 456
Margaret (Bell), 456
Margaret R., 457
Mary A., 458
Maxwell, 457
Nancy (Armstrong), 456
Robert A., 456
Robinson, 456, 458
Rosa (Welch), 457
Rosanna (Baughman), 456
Rosanna (Davis), 456
Rosannah, 457
Rose E., 457
Rebecca (Brice), 458
Samuel, 68, 456, 457, 458
Samuel, Jr., 457
Samuel A., 456
Samuel L., 457
Samuel R., 458
Sarah A., 473
Stockton, 430, 436
Ulysses, 141
Virginia, 458
W., 311
W. H., 311, 367
William, 188, 191, 456, 457, 458
William H., 76, 199, 456, 458
FREDERICK
David, 442
Elizabeth, 442
Hannah, 442
FREDERICK continued
Homer, 442
Israel, 442
John, 252, 442
Joseph, 442
FREEDMAN
W., 288
FREEMAN
Charles, 238
Henry, 63
FREMONT
--- 518
FRENCH
Ann, 478
Ann M., 478
Charles, 478
Delila, 478
Ellis, 478
Grafton, 478
Hugh, 478
Jacob, 478
James, 327, 478
James B., 478
John, 478
Lewis, 478
Margaret, 478
Mary, 478
Mason, 478
Nancy, 478
Nancy (Tripplett), 478
Reuben, 478
Sarah, 478
Stephen, 478
Susan, 478
Thomas, 478
William, 478
FRESISE
Francis, 330
FREY
Abraham, 330
Ely (Rev.), 282
FRIESINGER
Fred, 267
FRITZ
John, 322
FROCH
B., 288
FRONCE
Adam, 335
FROST
Anthony, 137
FRY
Harriet, 499
J. St., Benj. (Preacher), 274
Samuel, 499
FULKERSON
--- (Mr.), 66
Charles, 303
Charles (Capt.), 367
Jonah, 67
FULLER
--- (Rev.), 212
FULTON
Henry, 303
James M., 173
Jesse, 76, 192, 199
Lyle, 77, 486
Robert, 59, 66, 70, 71, 72, 74, 186, 226, 254
FUNK
Jacob, 223
FYE
Charles A., 588
GABLE
Jacob, 142
GABRIEL
Abraham, 333, 334
Lucinda, 426
Reuben, 333
GADD
Owen, 163
GAGAX
Edward, 266
GAGE
Adam, 109
GALAGER
Barbara, 619
Elizabeth, 619
Hannah, 619
Hester, 619
Hester A., 619
Hettie, 619
James, 619
James W., 619
Jane, 619
John, 619
Martha, 619
Mary, 619
Mary (Ghirt), 619
Mary E., 619
Peter, 619
Rachel, 619
Sarah (Williamson), 619
GALE
Franklin, 198
GALIGHER
--- 245
Adaline (Lee), 461
Adelia, 462
Annie, 462
Bettie, 462
Charles, 246
Charles H., 461, 462
Ella, 462
Ida, 462
J., 244
James, 461
John, 251
Joseph, 231, 232
Louis F., 462
Margaret, 462
Richard, 149, 462
William, 231, 232, 244, 246
GALLAGHER
Charles (Capt.), 100
Richard, 225
GALLIGHER
--- (Mrs.), 376
Charles, 203
Charles H., 156
Eliza, 209
Emma, 466
Jacob, 156, 466
Peter, 297, 303
Richard H., 156
William, 297
GALLOGLY
James, 76

GALLOWAY
Anjalina, 485
Annie, 485
Batie S., 485
Ebbert J., 485
Harry, 485
Howard O., 485
James, 346
Lucinda, 485
Martha A., 485
Mary A., 485
Mary Holt, 485
Mitchell M., 485
Nancy J., 485
Robert, 99
Saline, 485
William, 485
GANDER
James H., 144
John T., 144
Thomas C., 158
GANT
Elizabeth, 462
Lavenia (Neal), 462
Lulu, 462
Maria, 462
N. T., 270, 462
Nelson T., 463
Sarah, 462
GANTT
J. H., 261
GARDNER
C. M., 317
George A., 82, 266
J. H. (Rev.), 288
John, 65, 66, 67, 228
GARFIELD
Eliza (Ballou), 382
GARFIELD
James A., 204, 382
James A. (Pres.), 561
President, 311
GARGES
William C., 144
GARLEY
Lafayette, 138
GARNER
Jeremiah H., 153
Nelson A., 322
William, 297
GARRET
Carter, 337
Jonas, 158
GARRETT
Daniel F., 141
H. H., 322
Henry, 161
Isaac I., 161
J. F., 266
J. M., 21
J. W., 161, 322
John W., 144
L. H., 367
Nancy, 565
W. M., 322
GARRISON
Ann, 594
GARRITT
Andrew, 158
GARSIDE
J. W., 198
GARY
--- 248
Bros. & Silvey, 565
Al E., 266
D. B., 266, 267
D. B., Jr., 266
Daniel B., 77, 153, 198, 199, 205
GASCHE
F. W. (Esq.), 341
GASSAWAY
Samuel, 212
GASTON
Mathew, 198
W. C., 198
GATES
Anna, 463
F. S., 261
Fred S., 463
Fred S., Jr., 463
Frederick S., 198
Harold T., 463
M. V., 463
Mary (Fell), 463
Samuel, 82
Timothy, 313
GATTRELL
Ellen M. (Mrs.), 271
N., 244
Thomas W., 258
GAULT
A. G., 472
Ada S., 463, 464
Albert G., 463
David, 463
Ellen, 463
James L., 463
Jane, 463
John, 463
Louisa, 463
Margaret, 600
Margaretta, 463
Mary, 463
Milton, 463
Samuel, 463
Theo. F., 463
William, 463
William P., 463
GAUMER
--- 309
Anthony, 465
C. N., 310
Catherine, 321, 464
Charles, 465, 567
Charles N., 464
Cidda A., 465
D. H., 82, 256, 263, 269
Daniel, 321, 464, 465
Daniel Jr., 464
Daniel H., 389, 465
Elizabeth, 389
Ellenora (Mrs.), 489
Emma, 465
Esther, 464
George, 465
George (Rev.), 310
Gideon, 464
Hannah, 321
Hannah (Baughman), 464
Hannah J., 464
GAUMER continued
Henry, 158
Jacob, 305, 320, 321, 346, 389, 464, 582
Jacob, Jr., 305
Jesse, 465
Jonathan, 321, 464, 465
Lebanon, 465
Lydia, 305, 464
Mahala (Barrett), 464
Martha, 465
Mary, 465
Mary A., 372
Rachel, 389
Rachel V., 465
Rebecca, 464
Solomon, 492
Susan, 582
Susannah (Slater), 567
T. M., 263
Thomas (Dr.), 320
Thomas M., 464
William, 342, 464
GAUTTRELL
N., 275
GAY
Asa, Sr., 314
John C., 158
P. J., 367
GAYLORD
Timothy, 227
GAZAWAY
J. Wesley, 208, 209
GEAR
Hiram (Rev.), 286
GEBELE
Sebastian, 248
GEBHART
Corinne, 587
Emma, 587
H. K. (Rev.), 587
Helen, 587
GEE
Parson, 331
GEER
Daniel, 67
GEIGER
E. W., 156
Frederick, 256, 266
Frederick W., 77, 136, 199
William, 184
GEIS
Charles, 256
GEORGE
Ann, 428
Betsy, 428
Elizabeth (Frazier), 456
Eva, 584
James, 428
John, 156, 428
Joseph, 156
Lizzie (Speer), 570
Mary, 428
Nancy, 428
Robert, 428, 556
Robert (Dr.), 456
William, 156, 345, 428

GERLING
George M., 251
GERMAN
Jesse, 155
John, 251
GERRY
Elbridge, 212
GERTY
George, 338
GERWICH
John, 238
GEST
Samuel, 63
GETTINGS
--- (Dr.), 476
GEYER
--- 328
Andrew, 328, 473
Anson W., 466, 473
Barbara, 473
Carry A., 466
Cary A , 473
Charity (Bond), 465, 473
Charles, 466
Charles E., 473
Cyrus A., 322
Daniel, 465, 473
Daniel G., 465, 466
David G., 158
Decker, 297
Della, 473
Elizabeth, 465, 473
Elliott, 297
Eugene, 466
Frances E., 473
Grace May, 466
Harold F., 466
Harry H., 466, 473
J. L., 110
James, 465, 473
John, 328, 473
Joseph, 297, 465, 473
Logan, 466
Logan H., 473
Maggie D., 466
Martha, 465, 473
Mary, 466
Milton, 507
Nancy, 473
P. P., 327
Peter, 465, 473
Ruth, 465, 473
Samuel J., 158, 466
Simon, 297
Sophia S., 466, 473
Stephen, 473
Steven, 465
GEYERS
Peter B., 329
GHEEN
George W., 184
GIBBONS
--- 248
A., 240
David A., 150
Elizabeth, 315
G. D., 254, 256, 266
George, 314
George D., 245, 269
George W., 65, 202
GIBBONS continued
James, 343
John, Sr., 517
Philip, 144
GIBEAUT
C. J., 332
Peter, 144
GIBO
Ann, 276
Elizabeth, 276
GIBSON
Calvin C., 231
Ida C., 588
Jesse, 325, 588
John, 302
Lucy R., 588
Sarah, 588
Stephen, 588
GIGAX
E., 253
Ed, 268
Edward, 237, 256, 266
Frank, 475
GILBAUT
Charles, 331
GILBEAUT
Squire, 332
GILBERT
--- 245, 246, 248
Asa, 535
C. C., 186, 198
Charles, 202
Charles C., 194, 198
Samuel A., 126, 193
GILBREATH
William (Rev.), 321, 343, 348
GILES
Daniel E., 239
GILGER
William, 240
GILHAM
Lyman, 160
GILKEY
Alberta, 470
James R., 470
Jennie, 470
GILKISON
Thomas C., 332
GILLBRAITH
Logan (Rev.), 348
GILLE
Andrew, 251
Christian, 160
GILLESPIE
J. C., 231
James C., 184, 185, 265
Mary, 385
Mathew, 202
GILLETTE
C. E. (Lt.), 256
GILLINGHAM
W. H., 239
GILLMAN
Mary, 410
Theophilus, 410
GILLOGY
Henry H., 158
GILLOGLY
--- 331
GILLOGLY continued
Amanda (Shaver), 568
James (Dr.), 110, 332
Samuel, 568
GILMAN
Robert I., 227
GILMORE
Robert H., 198
GILRUTH
James, 272
James (Rev.), 274
GILUTH
James, 347
GIRTY
Catharine, 276
George, 276
GIST
Alice J., 408
Annie, 408
Cecil, 408
David, 510
Elizabeth, 408
Emma, 510
George, 408
Jemimah, 430
Joseph, 408
Rachel (Jones), 408
Thomas, 408
William, 408
GITTER
Henry, 156
GITTINGS
Michael D., 192
GIVEN
--- 351
Alice, 466
Andrew, 466
D. S., 156
David, 521
Florence Mary, 466
Hugh, 300
Jane, 466, 520, 521
Jane (Langan), 521
John Milton, 466
Kenneth James Cary, 466
William, 297
GIZAX
Charles, 245
GLADSTONE
William, 162
GLASS
Washington (Rev.), 333
GLAZE
Samuel (Preacher), 274
Samuel T., 347
GLESNER
Anna M., 474
C. F., 474
Davis T., 474
Joseph H., 474
Louis M., 474
Mariah, 474
Robert, 474
GLESSNER
--- 246, 248
Jacob, 76, 183, 263
GLOSSMAN
George E., 267
GOBEL

GOBEL continued
David, 266
GODDARD
--- (Col.), 223
--- (Mr.), 208
C. B., 186, 187
C. C., 254, 266
C. C. (Gen.), 95
C. C. (Mrs.), 271
Calvin, 467
Charles B., 75, 76, 118, 193, 197, 204, 237, 467
Charles B. (Gen.), 203, 207
Charles Bacus, 195
Charles C., 111, 115, 116, 131, 132, 184, 186, 189, 191, 195, 198, 205
Charles Convers, 466
Charles G. (Mrs.), 222
Charles W., 112
Daniel Convers, 195, 198, 205
Harriet, 467
GODFREY
William, 239
GODWIN
Moses, 62
GOEBEL
George F. (Rev.), 244
GOELZ
Peter, 248
GOETZ
--- 246
GOFF
Abner, 272
Abner (Rev.), 274
Ann, 276
Bessie J., 468
Betsy, 467
"Billy", 225
Carrie A., 468
Ida M., 468
James T., 467
Marireta, 467
Martha, 276, 467
Martha B., 467'
Mary A., 467, 468, 593
Mary J., 467
Mary M., 595
Rosetta, 467
Samuel, 64, 223, 225, 467
Sarah, 467
Thomas, 156, 225, 467, 468
Thomas, Sr., 593, 594
William,467
William L. B., 467
GOHEN
Edward L., 150
GOLDEN
George, 187, 276
GOLDING
Matilda, 492
GOMBER
Jacob, 53, 70, 73, 77, 85
GOMBER continued
GOOD
Jacob, 228'
John, 543
GOODEN
H. M., 252
GOODHART
F. E., 251
Frances (McMillen), 519
Homer, 519
J. M., 519
GOODLIVE
Abram, 323
GOODMAN
David, 268
Simon, 288
GOODSELL
Parshall, 267
GORDON
C. M., 153
John, 279
Maggie, 447
Mary, 407
Samuel, 447
Sarah, 426
Thomas W., 131
GORE
Townsend, 21, 76
GORSUCH
--- 245, 248
--- (Capt.), 469
--- (Mr.), 469
--- (Mrs.), 469
Abarilla, 468
Achsah, 468
Charles, 468, 469
Cynthia, 469
Eleanor, 468
Eliza (Frazier), 459
Eliza E., 469
Emeline, 469
J. T., 253, 266
Jane, 469
Joseph T., 81, 245, 258, 469
Joseph T., 150
Joshua, 459, 468, 469
Katura, 468
Lovelace, 468
Margaret, 468
Margaret E., 469
Mary, 468
Mary A., 469
Nicholos, 468
Norman, 468
Norman W., 469
Rachel, 585
Thomas Talbot, 468
GOSHEN
--- (Father, Rev.), 326
--- (Mr.), 272
H. S., 523
John, 63, 77, 88, 207, 211, 323, 326
John W., 160
Mattie (Wilkins), 523
Monroe, 138
GOSHEN continued
Morris, 138
GOSSAGE
John, 315
Loreno, 315
GOULD
John B., 550
N. J., 550
Thomas, 141
W., 269
GOURLEY
Catherine, 553
Jane, 553
Thomas, 553
GOYER
John, 81
GRACE
F. G., 254
GRAHAM
C. V., 253
Clarence V., 470
Joseph, 328
L. J., 300
N. W., 183
Nelson W., 183
W. A., 109, 183, 184, 203, 244, 247, 253, 258
William A., 470
Willis Hamm, 470
GRANDSTAFF
Andrew, 141
John, 518
GRANGER
Alfred Hoyt, 471
Ebenezer, 193, 195, 197, 447
Ethel, 471
Gideon, 195
Helen Louise, 471
Henry, 186
Henry James, 470
Horace, 238
James, 187, 226, 269
John, 153, 202
M. (Judge), 116
M. M., 226, 254
M. M. (Mrs.), 271
Moses M., 76, 77, 83, 115, 153, 188, 189, 191, 197, 198, 199, 205, 247, 249, 254, 266, 270
Moses Moorhead (Hon.), 470
Robert S., 195
Sherman Moorhead, 471
Susan (Mrs.), 288
GRANNON
Joseph B., 241
GRANT
--- 246, 248
--- (Gen.), 551
Alex, 203, 253, 262
Alexander, 253, 256, 269
Charles, 110, 266
Elizabeth, 266
George, 410
Mavilla E., 410
Sarah, 410

GRASS
David, 309
Michael, 309
GRAVES
Denton, 239
GRAY
Abraham, 309
Alison (Thorburn), 471
Charles I., 471
Dan B., 252
Ellen H., 471
H. L., 115
Hannah, 471
Henry, 64, 202
J. A. (Prof.), 471
J. A. (Rev. A.M.), 300
J. Calvin, 471
James W., 471
John, 153, 348, 471
John Calvin, 471
John H., 115
John R., 115
Julian T., 471
Louise E., 471
Martha, 115
N. A., 175
Sarah, 471
T. L., 208
William, 112, 115
William T., 245, 253, 269, 270
William W., 471
GRAYSON
William, 267
GREAVES
Peter, 227
GREBNER
Adam, 471
Barbara (Nan), 471
Frederick A., 471
Gabriel, 471
Lawrence, 471
GREEMIGER
S., 239
GREEN
--- (Capt.), 94
Albert G., 483
Alice, 266
Alice A., 483
Almarena, 483
Alonzo, 94
Benjamin, 472
Benjamin L., 483
Betty (Conn), 371
Eleanor, 307
Elias, 371
Elsie (Shacklett), 483
Estella R., 483
Francis, 371
George C., 371
Hesekiah S., 483
Isaac S., 483
J. E., 367
James E., 472
James W., 483
John (Gen.), 222
John A., 136, 199
John M., 110
Joseph, 307, 308
GREEN continued
Joseph A., 483
Lucinda, 89
Margaret, 371
Mary E., 483
Nimrod A., 483
Peter D., 338
Richard, 94
Sarah (Shaw), 472
Thomas, 306, 472
Willard C., 371
William, 269
GREENE
E. B., 245
GREENFIELD
Emmer, 568
Mary (Smith), 568
Nancy, 505
GREGG
Jane, 307
John, 273
Mariah, 466
Milton S., 163
GREGORY
--- 351
John, 136
GREINER
A. A., 472
Frederick, 135, 472
H. L., 251
Henry L., 252
John, 227, 269
Mary (Uffenberger), 472
GREUL
--- 248
Frederick, 288
Jacob F., 253
GRIER
Eva M. (A.M.), 300
GRIEVE
Fred, 267
GRIEVES
Peter, 491
GRIFFE
Richard, 393
GRIFFEE
George W., 184
GRIFFEN
Andrew R. (Rev.), 287
GRIFFIN
Charles, 599
Henrietta, 599
Mathew, 153
Robert, 57, 59, 60
Thomas (Mr.), 233
GRIFFITH
--- 245, 248
Ann (Mrs.), 287
Anna M. (Miss), 287
Catherine, 607
Daniel, 544, 607
Emily M. (Miss), 544
George W., 141
John W., 139
R. H. (Rev.), 317, 318
Rebecca (Mrs.), 287
Sarah, 544, 607
Sarah (Miss), 544
Susan Katharine, 287
Thomas, 78, 87
GRIFFITH continued
Tom, 247
W. H., 161
William H., 115
GRIGGS
Mary (Miss), 536
GRIGGSBY
Epamenondas, 115
James N., 115
GRIGSBY
E. L., 231, 238
F. N., 256
GRIM
Christian, 269
George W., 161, 267
GRIMES
Margaret, 530
T. C., 267
William M., 303
GRIMM
C. W., 115
Charles L., 239
GRINDSLAFF
John, 315
GROSS
Henry, 152
GROUSE
Mary, 527
GROVES
--- (Dr.), 311
GRUBB
Decatur, 156
GRUBE
Adam (Rev.), 39
GRUMMON
Charles, 472
Clara A., 473
Davis J., 472
Eliza B., 472
Ella O., 473
Harry, 473
Isaac, Jr., 472
Issac, Sr., 472
Matilda (Carter), 472
Sophia S., 466
William, 466, 472, 473
GUEST
Samuel, 64, 345
GUILBERT
John W. (Rev.), 307
GUILLE
Andros, 257, 266
Augusta (Dr.), 560
Josephine, 560
Napoleon A., 77, 198, 199, 204
GURLEY
F. T., 268
James, 272, 275
GURNEY
Thomas, 207
GURRIN
Charles, 502
GUST
--- 248
GUTHRIE
--- 248
A. A., 208, 237
A. A. (Mr.), 278, 279
Albert A., 134

GUTHRIE continued
Amelia, 279
Austin A., 404
G. N., 115
George N., 279
Julius C., 404
Pamelia, 279
Robert, 156
S. A., 279
Samuel R., 137, 372, 373
Stephen, 311
Stephen A., 198
W. E., 230
W. E. (Mrs.), 271
Waldo B., 81
GUY
C. C., 323
Charles, 323
Henry, 323
James A., 265, 266
GUYER
Elizabeth, 307
HAAS
Charles H., 251
HABER
J., 288
HACK
Charlotte L., 376
HACKLEY
Amanda, 537
Ann, 537
Dewitt C., 537
Joseph, 537
Mary A., 536
Oswald M. (Dr.), 537
Rufus, 537
HACKNEY
George W., 141
HADDEN
Andrew L., 474
Anna M., 474
Davis, 460
David T., 474
Elizabeth, 474
Elizabeth (McConhan), 473, 474
James, 474
John, 473, 474
Joseph H., 474
Josephine (Foley), 460
Louis M., 474
Maria, 525
Mariah, 474
Robert, 474
S. M. (R.R.Crossing), 576
Samuel, 270, 473, 474
Samuel M., 474, 525
Sarah, 473
William, 473, 474
HADDON
John, 297
HADLEY
Elizabeth (Foley), 460
John W., 460
HAFFER
Joseph, 239
HAGER
Alex, 144
HAGER continued
Benjamin J., 163
W. C., 268
William, 268
HAGERTY
Robert, 345
HAGUE
Jonah, 347
Thompson, 348
HAHN
Alexander, 93
Anna, 583
David, 97, 98, 104, 153, 237, 247, 248
Elizabeth, 583
George, 93, 253, 276
James, 98
James (Capt.), 104
John, 309, 583
Paul, 93, 223, 227, 228, 435
S., 252
Sarah, 276, 435
HAINES
Abraham, 297
Henry, 156
R. J., 82
HALDEMAN
Caroline, 474
Christian, 474
Edward W., 475
Esther A., 475
J. S., 110
J. S. (Dr.), 184, 271, 334, 474, 613
Mary S., 475
Samuel W., 475
Susannah (Spohn), 474
David (Dr.), 400
HALE
--- (Mr.), 568
Alexander, 568
Anna, 402, 403, 404, 405, 568
Benjamin, 401, 403
Eunice, 401, 402, 404
I. B. B., 198
Jacob W., 153
John, 568
John H., 153
Joseph, 568
Martha (Wells), 401, 403
Oscar, 268
HALL
Albert, 153
A. W., 301
C., 202
Caleb, 202, 313
Caleb H., 158
Caroline (Mangold), 522
Carrie, 596
Charles, 225
Charles P., 141
G. A., 227
John G., 161
Milliam, 248
Nathan, 63
Newton, 239
Samuel, 186, 522
Thomas J., 144
HALL continued
William, 78, 87, 89, 248, 345
William (Son), 248
William H., 198
William S. (Rev.), 286
Zadoc, 276
HALLAM
John, 246
HALLENBECK
Casper, 332
Eunice E., 612
Joseph, 612
HALLORAN
J. E., 264
HALPIN
Thomas W., 251
HALSTY
Robert, 307
HAMAN
Abijah, 345
HAMBLECK
Duncan, 462
HAMBLETON
William, 57, 61
HAMELBOCK
Duncan, 247, 248, 252
HAMELTON
Alexander, 325
HAMILTON
E. H., 267
E. W., 267
Eliza, 504
Ella, 266
Gilbert, 505
Harry, 267
Helen (Shroyer), 562
Jos. G., 140
Nellie (Frazier), 459
Samuel, 267, 272, 565
Samuel (Rev.), 312
W. E., 267
William, 62, 77, 317, 318, 320
William D., 198
HAMLIN
Leonidas S., 212
HAMLINE
Leonidas, 198
HAMM
--- (Dr.), 247
John, 62, 75, 225
John (Dr.), 109
HAMMITT
James, 57
HAMMOND
Albert, 153
Charles, 137
C., 619
John, 158, 311, 312, 331
John (Mrs.), 312
John F., 153
Margaret Alice, 566
Michael, 351
Samuel, 343
Solomon, 137
William, 158
William H., 137
Zoath, 331
HAMPSON

HAMPSON continued
James, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 85, 223, 224, 226, 331
Jeremiah, 605
HAMPTON
Lucinda, 605
Minnie, 605
HAMRICK
Franklin, 103
Henry, 327
HAMS
W. B., 252
HANCOCK
John (Dr.), 172
HAND
Elizabeth, 523
HANDLE
E. W., 309
Jane (Mrs.), 609
John, 77
Nicholas, 609
HANKS
Abigail, 475
Catherine, 306
Catherine (Shively), 524
Cephas, 473, 475
Christina, 475
Daniel G., 473
Dorothy J., 603
Duanna, 475
Eliza, 475, 524
Elizabeth, 307, 475
George H., 475
Helen, 306
Isaac, 475
Jacob, 475
Jacob,H., 158
Jeremiah, 306, 524
John, 475
John D., 320, 475
Mary, 473, 475
Mary M., 601
Nancy, 475
Phoebe (Mock), 475
Ruth, 566
S. J., 305, 310
Samuel, 601
Susan, 475
HANKESON
George W., 163
HANKINSON
H. S., 238
HANLEY
--- (Miss), 416
HANNA
John E., 76, 188, 199
HANNEN
Mary, 371
Millar D., 371
Nancy A., 371
Sarah A., 371
HANNON
Henry, 163
HARDEE
William J., 195
HARDENBAUGH
Elizabeth (Mrs.), 279
HARDENBERG
--- (Mrs.), 405
HARDENBERG continued
John A., 404
HARDESTY
Charles, 240
Henry, 297
John, 392
Ralph, 67, 297
Rebecca, 378
W., 251
HARDTLA
C. G., 367
J., 367
HARDTMAN
J., 367
HARDY
Emma, 321
Henry, 297
S. H., 562
Singleton, 319
Susan (Shroyer), (Mrs. S.H.), 562
HARGRAVES
John, 265
J. H., 266, 267
HARGUS
John, 337
HARKINS
R. J. J., 112, 116, 156, 267, 475, 476, 477, 478
HARKINSON
C. S., 269
HARKNESS
--- (Mrs.), 332
HARLAN
Annie H., 596
Benjamin, 596
Enoch, 313
J. H., 158, 596
Lydia, 595
Mary F., 596
Sarah, 315
Thomas J., 144
William, 144
William S., 134, 144
W. S., 257, 266
HARMER
--- (Gen.), 290
HARMON
J. T., 156
HARNEY
Marshall M., 161
HARPER
Alexander, 76, 186, 187, 188, 189, 192, 197, 198, 204, 213
Alex, 82
A., 279
Charles A., 195
E., 251
James R., 195, 198
Lydia, 276
Mary A. (Storer), 579
Robert, 301
Samuel, Esq., 299
Samuel L., 156
Stephen, 91
W. R., 543
W. R. (Ph.D.), 300
W. S. (Rev.), 579
W. W., 256, 262
HARPER continued
W. W. (Mrs.), 271
William, 302
William S., 156
HARRINGTON
--- (Mrs.), 266
HARRIS
--- 248, 333
--- (Mr.), 31, 172
--- (Mrs.), 268
Charles O., 478
D. A., 248
G. W., 238
George, 427
George (Mrs.), 88
George W., 238, 265
J. C. (Mrs.), 270
James, 144
John C., 254
Leonard A. (Col.), 120
L. (Rev.), 269
Levi, 252
Mary, 276
Nellie, B. S., 300
Noah, 109
S. V., 266
Samuel, 320
W. B., 248
William H., 478
HARRISON
--- (Gen.), 207
C. C., 256
Charles S., 178
Edith J. M., 620
Elizabeth, 620
Elizabeth (Robinson), 457
Elizabeth J., 620
Elizabeth S. (Kirkpatrick), 620
James M., 620
John L., 620
John W., 620
Mary C., 620
Virginia A., 620
W. H., 206
William Henry (Gen.), 311
HARROP
Ann, 478
Aquilla, 478
Catherine, 478
Elizabeth, 478
Jacob, 141
James, 478
Margaret, 478
Stephen, 160, 478
Susan, 478
Thomas, 325
W. P., 367
William, 478
Grafton, 141
HARSH
--- (Mrs.), 472
HARSHAW
W. R. (Rev.), 299
HART
B. F. (Dr.), 400
Elijah, 223, 237, 346
Eliza, 347
Mary A., 516

HART continued
Nellie, 348
HARTER
Barbara (Miss), 547
HARTFORD
C. N., 301
HARTLEY
David, 139
HARTMAN
Adolphus, 288
Henry, 153
HARTMEYER
John, 82, 265
HARVEY
Daniel, 56
David, 61, 69, 76, 85, 192, 199, 221, 334
John, 150
M. T. (Elder), 274
Margaret, 276
Mary, 276
W. T. (Rev.), 323
HASELOP
--- (Mr.), 548
--- (Mrs.), 548
Alice, 548
Ann, 548
Bush, 548
Catherine, 548
Elijah, 548
Eliza G., 548
Elizabeth, 548
Ellen, 548
Emily, 548
Hilda, 548
Jane, 548
John, 548
John W., 548
Marshall, 548
Martha, 548
Mary, 548
Ruth, 548
Sarah, 548
Thomas, 548
Thomas M., 548
Turner, 548
Washington, 548
William, 548
HASHMAR
Jacob, 304
HASS
--- (Mr.), 244
C. F., 244
HASTING
Royal (Rev.), 327
HATCH
Elijah, 75
J. P., 175
Jessie P., 175
Martha (Miss), 175
HATCHER
--- 244
(Sons), 244
E. N., 244, 379, 380
Edmond N., 142
J., 248
Jonathan, 244
HATFIELD
Jenneat, 466
Jos. M., 156
Mary, 466, 473
HATFIELD continued
William, 466, 473'
HATMAN
L., 224
HATTON
D., 251
Daniel, 78, 225, 245
Edgar M., 262
HAUER
E. B., 266
HAVENS
Samuel J., 161
HAVER
Edward B., 248
Samuel C., 248, 278
HAWES
Welles, 198
HAWK
Elizabeth, 309, 606
HAWKINS
Cyril, 253
HAWLEY
W. A., 314
HAWN
Mattie (Martin), 525
HAWORTH
Lewis (Dr.), 313
John, 596
Sarah A., 596
Susanna, 596
W. H., 267
HAWTHORNE
David, 302
HAWXHURST
Hiram K., 252
H. R., 248
HAYDEN
Jesse, 351
HAYES
E. Z. (Capt.), 264
John, 144
John W., 144
M. A. (Rev.), 303
HAYNES
Abraham, 614
Abraham D., 614
Agnes, 614
Caroline W., 614
Casander, 614
Elizabeth, 614
Harriet, 614
John, 77, 198, 199, 205, 614
Mary Catharine, 614
Selina A., 614
HAYS
Gilbert, 160
HAYWARD
Elijah, 197, 198
Fred, 96
HAYWORTH
--- 583
James, 309
HAZEN
Samuel, 150
HAZLETT
--- (Mrs. Capt.), 90
Hugh, 71, 224
Isaac, 224, 226
J. C. (Rev.), 343
James, 238
HAZLETT continued
John C., 77, 199, 434
John Caldwell, 196, 198
Lucy, 196
Mary Ann, 276
Robert, 118, 196
Robert (Capt.), 96
Thomas J., 110
W. C., 89
W. R., 115, 253, 266
HEAP
George, 228
HEARING
Charles F., 266
HEATH
Uriah (Rev.), 274, 287
William, 63, 330
HECATHORN
Christian, 307
Sarah, 307
HECKEWELDER
Joanna Maria, 51
John, 39, 40, 51
HECKMAN
C. J., 267
HEDGES
--- (Miss), 428
Charles, 150
James, 516
John, 516
HEENAN
James, 202
HEISEY
George H. (Rev.), 312
HELFRICH
N. C. (Rev.), 301, 302
HELMICK
Isaac, 77
James, 81, 110
HEMMETT
James, 311
HEMPSTEAD
Giles, 76, 199
HEMPSTED
Hallem, 75
HENDEE
C. R., 198
HENDERSON
--- (Mrs.), 173
Albert, 144, 158
Andrew, 328
Elizabeth, 611
Frederick, 67, 297
Isabella, 507
J., 240
James, 75, 115, 141, 198, 276
James M. (Rev.), 301
John, 98, 99, 268
Pleasant P., 110
R. C., 412
Robert, 58, 59, 60
W. R., 198
HENKLE
Andrew (Rev.), 326
Charles, 326
M. M., 347
HENNON

HENNON continued
Jos. J., 81
HENRY
--- (Dr.), 311
David, 305
Eunice (Carpenter), 544
Frederick, 144
Michael, 144
Patrick, 544
Rachel (Miss), 544
William, 544
HENSLE
--- 330
HENSLEE
Samuel, 55, 68, 69
HENTZ
J. P. (Rev.), 309
HERBERT
James, 301
HERDMAN
--- 245, 248
--- (Mr.), 297
Jacob, 300
James, 245, 247, 253, 254, 256
James (Mrs.), 271
W. A., 254
HERITAGE
Henry A., 238
HERMAN
Agnes, 266
HERRICK
Samuel, 68, 77, 82, 172, 193, 194, 197
Samuel (Gen.), 199, 204, 212, 213
Samuel (Judge), 223, 225
HERRIOTT
W. M., 184
HERRON
Andrew, 591
Ann, 351
Christopher, 591
David, 59, 188, 223, 225
Elizabeth, 515, 591
Fred, 115
George D. (Rev.), 286
James, 59, 60, 69, 85, 193, 223, 225, 351, 591
Jane, 515
John, 515
Martha, 591
Mary, 591
Samuel, 591
Sarah, 591
William, 351, 591
HERSH
Nancy (Mrs.), 288
HERVEY
Henry (Rev.), 431
HESKETT
Rachel, 464
HESKITT
Benjamin F. (Rev.), 308
HESS
Charles, 266
HETZEL
Elizabeth, 348
George, 160
John, 348
HIBBS
William, 335
William S., 139
HICKMAN
Ann, 348
Susannah, 321
HIELT
William L., 138
HIGBY
Hettie (Miss), 546
HIGGINBOTHAM
Thomas, 329
HIGHFIELD
Benjamin, 268
N. C., 253
HILDRETH
--- (Mr.), 214
Charles C., 479
Charles Cook (Dr.), 109, 110
Ezekiel, 172
George O, 479
Harriet E., 479
Mary A., 479
Mary C., 479
Rhoda M., 479
Rhoda Cook, 109
Samuel P., 479
Samuel P. (Rev.), 478, 479
Samuel Prescott (Dr.), 109
HILL
Charles, 96, 186
James (Elder), 275
Lavinia, 307
Martha (Storer), 579
Mary, 306
Robert W., 579
HILLARY
O., 345
HILLER
Anthony R., 248
HILLIARD
John, 81
HILLIER
--- (Mrs.), 224
Richard (Dr.), 108
Thomas, 227, 286
HILLING
Pleasant, 306
William, 306, 307, 308
HILTON
Elizabeth, 276, 469
HINCH
Letha, 438
Nevada Elsea, 438
Stella, 438
HINDMAN
James A. B., 328
HINDS
Mary, 473
HINELINE
--- 618
HINER
--- (Mr.), 396
Rebecca, 396
HINES
Delia, 466
Margaret, 586
Mary C., 466
Nathan, 466
HINKLE
Andrew, 282
Foster, 282
Moses M. (Preacher), 274
Weiser, 282
HINTON
--- (Mr.), 329
HIRDMEN
Jacob H., 137
HIRSHY
Frederick, 239
HITCHENS
Ezekiel K., 142
HITE
George, 345
HITTLE
Frederick, 161
HOADLEY
--- (Gov.), 569
HOBBIE
Jotham, 173
HOBBS
Anna M., 115
HOCKING
James, 269
Lucinda, 276
Richard, 184, 239, 276
HOFFMAN
--- 248
Edmund, 64
Michael, 228
Philip, 266
HOFMAN
Fred B., 198
HOGAN
Frances (Decker), 519
Hugh F., 339
Richard H., 519
R. J., 592
Sarah J., 519
HOGANS
C. A., 267
HOGE
--- (Dr. Rev.), 279
John, 253, 254, 255, 256, 262, 263, 479, 480, 481, 559
E. M. (Mrs.), 288
Moses A. (Rev.), 278, 288
HOGSEED
John D., 328
Walter, 329
HOHN
William, 156
HOLBROOK
John, 248
HOLCOMB
Ann S., 594
Anselm T., 594
Caliphurnia, 594
Charles, 144
Chauncey M., 594

HOLCOMB continued
Edward T., 593, 594
Elizabeth, 593, 594
Elizabeth (McGuinness), 511
Isaac N., 140
James, 144
Jane, 406, 604
Jeanette, 594
John E., 495
Lura, 594
Olive, 594
Prudence D., 498
Samuel R., 594
Stephen, 594
Taphena, 594
Victoria, 594
Walter, 594
HOLDEN
--- 556
--- (Dr.), 420
--- (Mrs.), 94
J. L., 110
James L. (Dr.), 241
Julia, 94
Maria, 94
W. H., 110, 156
W. H. (Dr.), 231
William H., 75
HOLDERITH
Chris, 156
HOLDMAN
J. (Dr.), 271
HOLLENBACK
Ann, 393
Clark, 316, 317, 318, 392
HOLLIDAY
George L., 546
J. C. (Rev.), 278, 289
HOLLINGSWORTH
C. C., 203
E. W., 126
John S., 198
HOLMES
John, 337
HOLSTEIN
Frederick, 158
HOLSTON
J. G. F., 110
J. G. F. (Dr.), 271
HOMMAN
John, 161
William, 161
HONALD
George E., 158
James, 328
HONNOLD
A. G., 310
Harrison, 140
J. L., 310
Jacob, 327
James, 327
Jefferson, 270
John E., 306
Mary, 306
Noah, 321
HONOLD
G. E., 322
S. W., 322
HOOD
HOOD continued
--- (Dr.), 558
Bessie, 558
John, 65
HOOK
David, 239
HOOPER
J., 271
James (Preacher), 274
Jacob, 212, 347
John, 212, 293, 454
Sarah, 454
Susan (Fleming), 454/
Susannah, 454
HOOPES
John, 77, 115, 199
HOOPS
John, 150
HOOSAN
Martin, 202
HOOVEN
--- 248
HOOVER
--- 244
Etta, 603
J. R. (Rev.), 308
HOPKINS
--- 248
D. L., 253
George, 150
James, 325, 386
John, 325
Mary, 386
Ruth, 386
Sarah, 386
HOPPER
Benjamin, 342
Rezin, 276
HOPPSTATTER
David, 153
HOPPSTETTER
D., 367
HORINE
M. G. (Rev.), 126
HORN
--- 244
Adolph, 244
Daniel, 144
HORNER
John, 156
HORNUNG
John, 339, 341
HORTON
Daniel, 59
Mary, 437
Thomas (Capt.), 437
HOSICK
W. R. (Dr.), 320, 322
HOSIE
W. R., 110
HOSKINSON
C. S., 254
HOSLER
Charles W., 141
HOSMER
Chapin & Sharp, 95
S. R., 231, 244
Stephen R., 244
HOST
Henry, 317
HOSTLER
HOSTLER continued
C. H., 367
HOUAR
W. C. (Rev.), 285
HOUCK
Frederick, 67, 224
Jacob, 224, 225, 236
John, 59, 61, 66, 78, 153, 222, 276
Sophia, 276
HOUGH
John, 226
HOUK
Peter, 309
HOUPT
Dorothea, 587
HOUSER
Jacob, 338
HOUSTON
--- (Gen.), 209
HOWARD
--- 247
--- (Dr.), 311
A. C., 186, 346
C. William, 268
Cornelia, 276
F. W., 205, 324
G. B., 367
George B., 138
Joseph, 482
Margaret J., 481, 482
P., 345
HOWE
A. E., 173, 266
F. J. W., 367
Frederick, 67
John M., 173, 174
HOWELL
Albert, 231
Andrew, 351
Elias, 82
Fred, 82
John, 347
Jonathan, 158
Llewellyn, 294
Moses, 144
Sarah A., 435
HOWELLS
H. C., 207
--- (Mr.), 208
HOWLAND
Joseph, 96, 97, 98
HOWSON
Bernard, 246, 247
John, 246
HUBBELL
LaFayette, 98
HUBE
Edward, 248
HUDSON
Ann, 453, 532
Joseph, 325
Lewis, 325
HUESTON
Alice B., 449
HUFF
Albert, 592
Charles, 239
--- (Dr.), 311
Enoch S., 239, 248
James, 347

HUFF continued
Mary, 321
--- (Miss), 601
Richard, 244
S. E., 239
HUFFMAN
George, 163
J. G., 82
Jacob, 160
John C., 139
M. O., 159
Martha, 385
Mary Jane, 385
Michael, 139
Philip, 239
William, 385
HUFFORD
John, 144
HUGHES
--- 246
(The), 212
A. J., 251
Aaron, 57
Adoniram J., 150
Andrew, 334
Ann, 605
Elias, 47, 222
Levi, 301
Maria, 462
Peggy, 345
HULL
Ada F., 483
Caroline V., 482
Charles H., 482
Charles W., 482, 483
Clara B., 483
David, 246
Elizabeth A., 482
Elsie B., 483
Francis, 482
James (Dr.), 313
James M., 482
John W., 482, 483
Joseph H., 482
Lillie E., 483
Lulu M., 483
Mary J., 482
Sarah C., 482
Thomas J., 482
William, 482
William (Brig. Gen.), 117
HUMPHREY
Abner, 156
George R., 231, 254
I. P., 231
Isaac, 198, 240, 266
John, 106
Mathew, 306
Susannah, 513
HUMPHREYS
G. R., 266
George R., 184
William, 487
HUMPHRIES
Margaret, 307
HUNNICUTT
John, 265
William, 238
HUNT
--- (Rev.), 327
HUNT continued
Albert, 144
Charles, 345
E., 345
Mary, 504
HUNTER
--- (Gen.), 518
Allen, 265
Ami P., 348
Daniel, 135
Gliza A., 507
Jos., 156
John, 150, 517
Lizzie, 321
Sarah, 517
T. J., 163
William, 69, 77, 78, 82, 248, 297
HUNTINGTON
Samuel, 199
HUNTSMAN
J. (Rev.), 312
HURD
Charles (Dr.), 332
William H., 184
HURDLE
John, 490
Leonard, 343, 490
Mary, 490
Mary (Joseph), 490
Missie, 475
Sarah, 490
Susan, 490
HURLBUT
--- (Mr.), 578
Abigail, 335, 578, 579
Benoni, 578
HUSKIN
John, 267
HUSON
Elizabeth, 424
HUSTON
--- (Rev.), 303
A. M., 203
Blandy, 484
Caroline, 483
Elizabeth, 483
Ethel May, 484
Etta J., 484
Harriet L., 484
Hettie, 484
J. J., 483, 484
John A., 484
John K., 483
John Mc., 484
Joseph J., 484
Joseph P., 78, 81
Mary C., 484
Mary J., 483
Maud, 484
Nancy (Dain), 483
Nancy P., 484
Samantha, 611
Sarah, 611
Sarah E., 484
Sarah (Kelly), 483
Semantha, 483
William, 483, 610
HUTCHINS
Thomas, 209
HUTCHINSON
HUTCHISON continued
--- (Rev.), 303
Emma J., 610
Nancy, 533
HUTCHINSON
W. R., 546
HUTZENPILLER
S. D. (Preacher), 275
HYATT
--- 517
Deemy, 351
Elizabeth, 443, 445
Henry, 502
Hezekiah, 351
HYSER
W. S., 367
HYSLOP
Robert, 328
IDE
W. E., 110
IDEN
George, 82, 465
IJAMS
Lewis, 78
Louis, 331
Thomas, 75, 192, 199
INGALLS
--- (Mr.), 222
J. N., 342
John J., 81
Mehitabel, 382
INGHAM
John, 228
IMLAY
Amanda, 484
Daniel, 484
Johnson, 484
Lydia, 484
Rebecca J. (Johnson), 484
W. P., 203
W. S., 115
William, 203, 484
IRONS
John D. (Rev., D.D.), 299, 300
IRVIN
Joseph, 530
Margaret (Montgomery), 530
Martha, 527
William W., 82
IRVINE
Caroline, 506
J. T., 263
James T., 78, 240, 241
Jos. T.,185, 253
John, 344, 345
Mary, 345
IVANS
William (Rev.), 336
IVERS
William, 351
IRWIN
D., 351
James, 303
William W., 193
ISAAC
S. D., 317
ISRAEL

ISRAEL continued
Howard, 138, 266
W. E., 251
William (Capt.), 273
William L., 138
JACKSON
--- 226, 246, 347
--- (Dr.), 601
--- (Gen.), 316, 564
A. L., 110
Andrew, 204, 263, 475, 567
Andrew (Col.), 226
Andrew (Mrs.), 567
Andrew R., 89, 198
B. F. (Rev.), 287, 289
Catherine, 306
Frank K., 286
George, 86
George B., 158
George (Col.), 54, 62, 75, 223
George W., 198, 347
Jacob, 336
John G., 158
John T., 142
Lillie M., 601
Lyman E., 82
Lyman J., 77, 134, 198, 199
Nancy, 276
T. J. (Gen.), 209
W., 187
W. L., 186
W. L. (Col.), 208
JACOBSON
John, 339
JAMES
--- 245
--- (Mrs.), 90
Abner, 335
Calvin, 163
Charles H., 131
Eliza (Frazier), 456
Evan, 343
George, 198, 239, 244, 266
George Abbott, 197, 198
Hannah, 414
Huldah, 456
J. M., 231
John, 456
John J., 239, 288
John M., 183
John W., 231
Lydia, 307
Mary, 414, 510
R. S. (Rev.), 178, 282, 287
Thomas, 414
JAMIESON
Robert, 158
JAMISON
Albert C., 485
Elizabeth, 611
J. M., 272
J. M. (Elder), 274
John, 297, 302, 303, 578
John (Elder), 570
JAMISON continued
Margaret, 302, 485
Minnie B., 485
Robert, 163
Samuel, 485
Samuel R., 485
Sarah, 570
W. S., 149
JARVIS
John, 138
JAY
George, 346
JEFFERSON
Thomas, 213, 575
JEFFRIES
Henry, 139
James, 55, 59, 66, 76, 77, 78, 192, 199
James (Judge), 413
Richard, 324
Jehn H. (Rev.), 285
JENKINS
Detta, 373
James H., 149
Joseph, 144
Margaret, 433
S. A., 252
S. D., 161
Vincent, 144
JENNER
--- (Dr.), 108
JENNINGS
--- 335
--- (Dr.), 313
--- (Mr.), 172
A. H., 564
Daniel, 608
James, 225
Joseph, 334
Laura S. (Sidle), 564
Rachel, 608
Reuben, 227
JENNISON
Thomas, 309
JEWELL
Hugh J., 75, 76, 205, 237
H. J. (Hon.), 260
John E., 129
Leonard, 75
Nathan, 144
JOHN
James, 343
Jesse, 314, 315
Joanna, 315
Joanna (Sister), 314
Lettitia, 315
Samuel H., 266
JOHNS
David, 269, 474
Davis, 76
J. E., 367
Jesse, 595, 596
Samuel H., 144
JOHNSON
--- 51
A. H., 254
A. M. (Mrs.), 110
Abel, 281, 315
Abram, 144
JOHNSON continued
Alexander, 238
C. W., 266
D. S., 252
Dick, 618
Edward, 251, 253
Eliza, 321
Ezra, 485
Frances, 485
George B., 138
George R., 151
George W., 156
Harriet, 276
Henriette, 485
Henry C., 156
Hugh N., 135
Isabel, 556
J., 280
J. A., 161
J. H., 328
J. R., 317
J. W., 153
Jacob, 276
James S., 485
Jesse A. M., 300
Johannah, 485
Joseph, 238, 321, 331
John, Sr., 150
Louisa, 485
Margaret, 618
Mariah, 485
Mary A., 485
Philemon, 59, 251
Phoebe, 556
Rebecca J., 484
Richard, 321, 485
Ruth, 321
Sarah, 382, 485
Selina, 475
Valentine, 58, 336
W. H., 241
Watson A., 156
William, 78, 228, 268
William H., 198
William W., 198
JOHNSTON
R. R., 248
JOINER
William, 207
JONES
--- 244, 248, 245
--- (Mr.), 94, 582
A. O., 256, 262
Abner, 610
Adelina, 610
Albert, 348
Ashbell, 610
Ashbell, Sr., 610
B. N., 203
B. W., 267
Charles H., 151, 245
Cyrenius, 610
D. I. (Mrs.), 271
D. I. (Rev.), 286, 289
Daniel, 439
David, 345, 439
Edmond, 225
Eleanor, 610
Elias F., 151
Enos, 610
Evan, 439

JONES continued
George A., 183, 244
George B., 141
I. H., 141
Isaac (Rev.), 288
J. D., 82
J. G., 270
J. H. (Mrs.), 115
J. S., 115
James H., 139
Jane (Evans), 439
Joel, 348
John, 151, 351, 610
John D., 239
Mary, 276
Rachel, 408, 610
Robert, 348
Robert G., 156
Samuel, 213, 344, 345
Samuel T., 156
Sarah, 610
Sarah M., 610
W. F., 267
William (Rev.), 74, 173, 277
William T., 288
JORDANS
--- 305
A., 322
A. S., 142
A. (Rev.), 310
Alice May, 497
Calab, 310
Caleb, 613
Caleb, Esq., 304, 305, 306
Catherine, 613
E., 594
E. C., 322
H., 209
J. (Dr.), 271
John, 351
Jonathan, 268
Josephus, 110
Mary, 594
Rachel, 321
Spencer, 601
JORDEN
A. R., 331
JOSEPH
Jerry, 294
Lemuel, 60, 62, 65, 66, 490
JOSSELYN
A. R., 162
JOYS
--- 305
John, 308
JUDY
George W., 317
JUNGMAN
John George (Rev.), 39
JURY
George, 347
KAECHELE
Edmond, 268
KAEMMERER
Charles, 282
Charlotte, 282
Gehbel (Rev.), 309
KAEMMERER continued
Paul, 282
Samuel (Rev.), 212, 326, 334
KAIN
Silas, 141
KALOR
Catherine, 606
Jacob, 606
KANFMAN'S
--- 333
KAPPES
G. F., 251
George F., 231
KASSELL
Cris, 98
J. J., 367
John J., 367
KAUKE
C. W., 253
KEARNS
--- 245, 248
G. W., 245, 251, 252
George W., 245
Noah, 245, 253
Richard, 172
KEATLEY
William, 346
KECK
Peter, 239, 251, 252
KEEN
Jesse, 345
S. A. (Preacher), 275
KEENE
Jesse, 174, 183
KEENER
Peter, 156
KEES
James R., 238
KEESWELL
John, 239
KEIFER
Jacob, 320
KEISNER
--- 244
Frank, 244
KEITH
John H., 76, 194, 198, 204
KELL
James, 109
KELLER
James, 226
KELLEY
--- (Mr.), 415
Allen P., 486
Benjamin, 486
Elizabeth, 485
Florence M., 486
George M., 486
Hamilton, 486
Harold C., 486
Ignatius, 486
Isaac, 486
John, 485
John H., 486
Mary Gad, 486
Q. R., 380
Samuel E., 486
Selina M., 415
KELLEY continued
Simeon, 486
Wesley, 486
KELLOGG
Martin F., 272
KELLY
--- (Capt.), 104
Isaac, 68
John, 303
Nathan, 82, 486
Noble, 300
R. A., 244
Tandy, 337
Walter, 282
Walter (Mrs.), 282
KEMERER
Paul H., 246
KEMP
G. F., 267
KEMPER
G. H., 238
KENDALL
Henry, 239
KENKER
Henry, 153
KENNEDY
--- (Dr.), 313
Charles W., 487
E. M., 487
Edwin R., 486
Elisha, 324
Elizabeth Fulton, 486
Emma, 465
G. L. (Dr.), 487
Howard, 487
J. F., 110
J. G. (Rev.), 297
John F., 145
John F. (Dr.), 271, 486, 487
M. V. B., 252, 266
Philip, 486
Tilla, 486
Wade M., 486
William H., 487
KENNER
George, 266
KENNISON
Addie A., 115
KENT
Isaac, 55
KENTON
Mary, 557
Simon, 557, 558
KERKER
Adam A., 156
KERN
G. V., 163, 322
W. C., Jr., 322
KERNAN
Peter, 237
KERNER
George, 266
KERR
John, 55, 345
Hamilton, 49
R. C., A. B., 328
Rebecca, 458
Sarah, 463
T. R., 267
KEYES

KEYES continued
Bessie J., 487
Charles, 487
Charles A., 487
Edward P., 487
George L., 487
James, 487
John, 487
Judah F., 487
Leslie, 487
Leslie A., 487
M. Agnes, 487
Mabel, 487
Mabel Johnston, 487
Margaret A., 487
Mina S., 487
Nancy, 533
Robert H., 487
Thomas D., 487
William, 487
William H., 487
William J., 487
KEYS
Belle, 566
Emma, 603
Mary E., 603
Samuel, 155, 487, 603
T. J., 603
Thomas, 379, 487
KIDD
Clara, 535
KIEFER
--- (Gen.), 314
KIEFFER
Warren, 121
KILDOW
James, 156
L. S., 323
William, 139
KILLE
A. C., 136
Louis A., 136
KILLEN
Eleanor, 276
KILPATRICK
R. H., 542
KIMBERLY
S. F., 156
KIMBLE
A., 180
Henry J., 252
KIME
George, 203
George T., 153
KINCAID
McArthur, 139
KING
--- 343
Ada E., 488
Addraaanna, 490
Albert H., 490
Alexander, 453
Alice, 379
Alice H., 489
Alva J., 490
Anna, 529, 609
Australia, 488
Celia J., 490
Charles, 488
Charles, Sr., 345
Charles W., 139, 489
KING continued
Clarence A., 488
Cordelia, 488
Edward, 152
Effie J., 490
Elizabeth, 115, 488
Elennora, 489
Emma H., 490
Eratus, 489
Eugene L., 368
Fleetwood H., 490
Flora, 490
George, 20, 115, 488, 489, 490
George B., 153
George P., 489
George T., 489
Glenn, 488
Hamilton J., 490
Hampton L., 488
Hannah, 488
Hannah M., 565
Harlan R., 490
Harmon, 489
Harry B., 488
Harvey, 489
Howard C., 489
Hugh, 488, 489, 565
Isaac (Elder), 275
J. P. (Rev.), 609
J. W., 254
Jacob S., 142
James, 488, 489, 529
James P., 489
Jennie, 490
Jerome W., 489
John, 488, 490
John E., 490
John I., 490
John W., 198, 273
LaFayette, 488
L. M., 475
Lora, 431
Louise E., 488
Lowell M., 489
Mahala, 489
Mariah, 490
Mariah (Wiatt), 490
Martha A., 489
Martha E., 490
Mary, 488, 496
Mary (Wayne), 488
Mary A., 490
Mary B., 490
Mary C., 489
Mary I., 490
Matilda J., 489
Minerva, 490
Minerva J., 490
Nancy E., 490
Nancy (S) (Snodgrass), 580
Neala A., 489
Nebraska, 488
Newton B., 161
Oliver, 323
Patrick, 487, 488, 489, 490
Piercey, 490
Sallie, 488
Samuel, 488, 565
KING continued
Sarah A., 488, 490
Sarah Hurdle, 490
Selma, 490
Serena C., 488
Susan, 490
Susan C., 489
Susan Hurdle, 490
Susan M., 489
Thomas, 488, 489
Thomas D., 490
Thomas O., 488
Utah, 488
William, 488, 490
Willis E., 490
Zara C., 490
KINGSBURG
--- (Rev. Dr.), 88
KINGSBURY
--- (Dr. Rev.), 279
KINKADE
A. L., 367
Alfred L., 153
Anthony, 145
Charles, 153
Jos., 153
Noah, 135
KINKEAD
John (Elder), 274
KINNER
John, 149
KINNEY
A. J., 142
Barbara, 460
David F., 158
Eliza A., 489
Frederick, 460
John, 145
KINSELAW
--- (Mr.), 60
KIPLER
John, 66
KIPP
John, 575
KIRK
Aaron, 227, 276
Cornelius, 335
Hannah, 276
John (Mrs.), 273
Joseph, 312
Robert, 490
Susan, 490
William, 227, 251, 256, 262, 276, 490
KIRKER
Thomas, 86
KIRKHAM
E. W., 273
KISK
William, 314
KLEIN
Albert, 30, 49, 558
Alice, 491, 558
Alva F., 491
Alvin H., 491
Bruce C., 491
Catherine (Moser), 558
Charles, 49
Christian, 491, 558
Christian, Sr., 491

KLEIN continued
Christina, 491, 558
Clarence A., 491
Ella C., 491
Frank, 491
George, 491, 558
George E., 491
Ida L., 491
Jacob, 491, 558, 559
John J., 491, 583
Louisa, 491
Louise, 558
Matilda, 491, 558
Quincy, 491
Sylvia A., 491
Susan A., 491
William, 491, 558
KLINHOFFER
Victor, 252
KNAPP
Ebenezer F., 152
Jacob (Elder), 286
O. T., 155
KNAUER
John, 231
KNICELY
Adah A., 491
Benjamin, 491
David, 491
Delilah, 491
Elizabeth, 491
Ezra, 491
Hannah, 491
Hannah O., 492
Harrison H., 492
Isaac, 491
Isaac H., 491
Jennie I., 492
John H., 491
Martha, 491
Nancy, 491
Wilbert R., 492
KNIGHT
A. Z., 110
Benjamin, 492
Charles, 145
--- (Dr.), 330
Edward, 492
Frank, 492
Isobel M., 492
J. A., 115, 492
James A., 151
Julius A., 82, 492
Llewellyn S., 492
Monroe, 145
Nancy Cunningham, 492
Oscar, 492
Ralph, 492
Sarah (Mrs.)(Starrett), 576
Vera M., 492
Willie A., 492
KNISELY
N. J., 321
I., 308
KNOFF
Charity E., 607
John, 607
Mary J., 607
KNOWLDEN
W. G., 267
KNOWLES
Thomas, 228
KNOWLTON
Martha, 448
KNOX
William, 294, 347
William (Elder), 274
William (Rev.), 329
KOENIG
Christian, 251
KOHN
Abe, 288
KOONTZ
William (Capt.), 99
KORTE
Frank J., 258
H. L., 156
Henry L., 76, 77, 192, 198, 199, 205, 266
KRAUS
J., 288
KRAUSE
Herman C., 248
KRAUTH
C. P. (Rev.), 551
KREBS
John, 492
Mary Stark, 492
William, 492
KREIGER
George, 590
KREUTER
John, 239, 251
KRIBS
W. E., 264
KRIER
Peter, 158
KRIMS
John P., 161
KUEHN
C. (Rev.), 285
KUPMUAL
John, 153
KUSMAUL
John, 367
KUSSMAUL
W. H., 431
LACKEY
Hugh, 317
LAFFLES
--- 305
LA FAYETTE
--- 370
LAIRD
A., 251, 252
S. (Rev.), 552
Samuel (Rev.), 285
LAKE
Mary, 388, 561
Spencer, 561
LAMM
--- (Dr.), 541
LAMPTON
Allie, 268
LANDER
Charles, 276
Elizabeth, 276
LANE
--- (Mr.), 20
Abraham, 396, 430
Achsah, 397, 430
LANE continued
Ada, 504
Alonzo H., 496
Amos, 430
Bruce, 110
Catherine R., 496
Charles F., 496
Ebenezer, 115, 430
Elizabeth, 430
Ellen, 430
George, 430
George M., 496
George W., 337
Helen, 430
Hezekiah, 430
Ira E., 496
Isabella, 430
Isabelle, 430
J. M. (Dr.), 398
J. Morris (Dr.), 328
Jacob, 320, 408, 430
Jeremiah, 430
Jeremiah B., 496
Jesse, 430
John E., 496
John M., 81, 409
John Q., 131, 600
John W. P., 258
Laura L., 496
Mary, 276, 396, 430
Mary E., 396
Morris, 430
Nettie, 409
Peter, 145
Peter B., 496
Peter W., 496
Presotia, 430
Richard, 430
Ruth, 407
Samuel, 430
Sarah, 430
Susannah B., 496
W. G. (Dr.), 328
William O., 496
LANG
Felix, 248
LANGAN
Jane, 521
LANGARE
William, 273
LANGHAM
Elias, 83
LANGLEY
Elizabeth, 276
Jacob, 138
L. F., 240
Lewis F., 136
Margaret, 276
Robert, 138
William, 223, 276
LANGLY
Susan, 276
LANGSHORE
Perry, 157
LANGSTAFF
--- (Mr., Rev.), 280
Asa, 345
LANGTON
L. F., 267
William L., 266
LANNING

LANNING continued
J. W., 340
LANSING
--- 246
George R., 253, 254
LAPP
--- 581
Abner, 581, 603
Catherine, 581, 603
Elizabeth, 581, 602
Henry, 309, 581, 602, 603
Louisa, 581, 603
Madelena, 581
Magdaline, 602
Margaret, 581, 602
Mary, 581, 603
Michael, 581, 602
Solomon, 581, 603
LARMER
James, 415
LARIMER
James H., 163
LARNUM
Charlotte, 306
LARRISON
James, 564
LARZELERE
J. R., 110
Howard, 82
Joseph, 81
LASH
Ella E., 548
Mary, 548
Peter, 548
W. D., 172, 178, 184, 185
LASHLEY
Robert, 238
LATTIMORE
Joseph, 244
LAUCK
--- 248
W. F., 306
LAUGHLIN
Hannah, 574
John, 324
LAUGHMAN
Jos., 163
LAUGHRY
Laura, 569
LAUNDER
Alfred D., 138
Jas., 156
Thomas, 238
William, 224
LAURENCE
John, 321
Mary, 441
LAW
--- 301
Sarah, 432
Thomas, 432
LAWDER
William H. (Preacher), 274
LAWENCE
--- 351
LAWHEAD
G. W., 161
LAWRENCE
Joseph P., 160
Maria, 276
LAWSON
David, 135
Robert, 153
LAWYER
Harrison, 161
LAYTON
Daniel, 140
Elizabeth, 309
Henry, 142
James, 137
Joseph, 151
LAZELL
Thomas, 137
LAZIER
William H., 151
LEACH
Mary, 348
William, 348
LEADMAN
Benoni, 137
LEANSURE
Isaac, 153
LEASURE
Amos, 496
Amos A., 496
Birdie E., 496
Carrie A., 496
Elizabeth, 496
Henry, 496
Isaac, 496
James, 327
James A., 163, 496
Jennie, 496
Rosetta M., 496
Sarah Ann, 496
William, 496
William H., 496
LEAVINS
--- (Mrs.), 278
LEAVENS
Betsey, 107
Catharine, 279
John (Capt.), ?
Mary, 279
Patience, 279
LEAVITT
John (Rev.), 280
LECKY
Hugh, 151
LEDMAN
John N., 145
W. H., 156
LEDNER
Christian, 557
Margaret, 557
Rebecca A., 557
LEE
--- (Gen.), 551
Adaline, 461
Benjamin, 517
Birdie F., 598
David, 256
Elisha G., 109
George C., 157
Jesse N., 157
John, 225, 287
Joseph, 158
Levi, 157
LEE continued
Mary J., 598
Mattie, 461
Richard, 462
Robert, 81, 82, 115, 245
Robert E. (Gen.), 388
Samuel, 598
Sarah, 401
William, 81
LEECH
James T., 497
Mary A. (Mrs.), 497
Matthew, 497
Nancy, 497
Thompson, 497
William, 497
LEEPER
--- (Dr.), 313
Edward S., 248
LEFFLER
Adam, 325, 326, 544
Eva Catherine, 544
Peter, 544
Philip, 544
Samuel, 544
LEFLER
Jacob, 345
LEGGETT
--- (Mrs. Gen.), 90
Carrie (McNaught), 520
James A. (Rev.), 520
M. D., 129, 176, 183, 184, 263
Mortimer D., 129
LEHEW
Austin, 321
Spencer, 223, 225
LAHNE
John, 66
Spencer, 66, 67
LEHUE
Catharine, 276
John, 347
Spencer, 346, 347
Thomas, 276
LEISURE
Charlotte, 515
LEMERT
--- (Dr.), 110
Abner, 530
Angie (Frazier), 457
Beverly, 77, 454, 530, 531
B. F., 115
Edward, 530, 531
E. L., 78, 319, 513
Elizabeth, 512, 530
Ferdinand, 530
George W., 149
G. W., 340
Harriet, 530
Howard, 340
John, 530
Joshua, 512
Julia, 530
L. J., 341
Laban, 338, 340, 530
Leroy, 530

LEMERT continued
Lewis, 530, 531
Lloyd, 512
Louis, 512
Margaret (Fleming), 531
Mary, 512, 530
Mary E., 530
Minerva, 530
Nancy, 512
Nathan, 530
Sarah, 512
Susan, 512
Thaddeus, 530
Thomas, 530, 531
William, 512
LEMMERT
Mary E., 370
LENHART
Alice May, 497
C. M. (Dr.), 110, 271
Charles Milton, 497
Elmer Leroy, 497
James H., 157
Joseph, 497
Leroy S. (Dr.), 497
Lillie, 497
Nancy (Vickers), 497
Sr. (Dr.), 271
W. C., 110
LENON
Thomas, 248
LENNON
Mathew, 153
LENSER
Simon, 267
LENTZ
Henry, 251
LEONARD
L. G. (Rev.,D. D.), 286
LePAGE
Thomas, 158
LeROY
--- (Mr.), 541
Harmon, 541
LERWIG
Christian, 309
LESLIE
--- (Rev.), 212
Benjamin, 269
B. F., 111, 112, 115, 204
B. F. (Mrs.), 204
Benjamin F., 77, 78
Betsy, 276
H. A., 269
Henry A., 151
James, 276
Jeremiah L., 276
Robert, 98, 157
Sarah, 276
Thomas, 276
William, 276
LETTICK
Belle, 581
John, 581
LETTLER
William, 317
LEUTZ
LEUTZ continued
Margaret, 285
LEVERING
Grace, 549
LEVINGOOD
John, 67
LEVINS
John, 227
LEWIS
--- (Mr.), 225
Abel, 52, 61, 77, 81, 187, 199
Ada, 502
Addie E., 498, 532
Alex M., 155, 162
Carrie M., 498
Cora A., 498
D. H., 317, 318
David, 67
Francis, 139
Jacob, 213
James, 157, 159
James J., 498
I., 345
Jock, 304
Prudence D., 498
Thomas W., 251, 264, 268, 269
William M., 376
Will T., 265
LEWELLYN
David, 155
LEWMAN
R. B., 286
LHANE
Elliot, 498
George, 498
Jacob, 498
John, 498
Mary, 498
Michael, 498
Samuel, 498
Sarah, 498
Susan, 498
William, 498
LIGGITT
Thomas, 345
LIGHT
--- 231
LILIENTHAL
George, 252
William, 184
LILLIBRIDGE
H. C., 239, 240, 241, 266
Henry, 134
LIMBACHER
H., 268
LIMMER
Jacob, 320
LINCOLN
--- (Maj.), 107
Abraham, 475, 522
LIND
Jennie, 101
LINDER
Alice, 306
Alvira, 307
Jacob, 223, 306
Nathaniel (Rev.), 312
LINDLE
LINDLE continued
John, 439
Martha, 439
Sarah, 439
LINDER
--- (Rev.), 315
LINSER
Simon, 252, 269
LIPPET
Arnold, 225, 245
LINN
D. B., 115, 263
Daniel B., 75, 198, 205
Jane, 276
Joseph, 296
Mathew, 153
Robert, 294
LINDSAY
H. C., 253, 263
Thomas, 183, 184
LINDSEY
Anna M., 516
James, 516
Walter, 68
LINDSLEY
Jacob (Rev.), 277
LINTON
--- (Mr.), 408
LITCHNER
Henry, 138
LITTLE
Agnes (Mrs.), 288
Alexander R., 498
Alice, 498
Alice B., 498
Ambrose, 498
Anna L., 498
E. (Capt.), 498, 499
E. Grant, 498
Edna, 498
Elija, 76, 82, 157
Elizabeth, 498
Fannie, 498
George, 333
James, 110, 115, 498
James (Dr.), 324
John, 498
Lyman, 110
M. Kate, 498
Martha, 498
Mary, 498
Robert, 288
Sarah, 498
Susan, 498
Thomas, 498
W. W., 97
LITTLEFIELD
Patia J., 377
LITTLER
Ann, 499
Catherine, 499
Harriet, 499
John, Jr., 499
John, Sr., 499
John III, 499
John IV, 499
Leah, 499
Martha, 499
Miranda, 499
Nathan, 499

LITTLER continued
Rachel, 499
Thomas, 499
Virginia, 499
William, 499
LIVINGOOD
Jacob, 60, 62, 67, 285, 333, 334
Mary, 334
Peter, 320, 334
LIVINGOODS
--- 481
LIVINGSTON
M. (Rev.), 303
LLOYD
Ann (Miss), 535
Eli, 535
Harriet E., 507
LOAK
J. R., 110
LOCKARD
Sarah, 491
Thomas, 163
LOCKWOOD
--- 209
LOGAN
F. W., 267, 268
LOGSDON
E. D. (Dr.), 110, 240, 256, 271
LON
Bucky & Wolf, 96
LONG
Albert, 581
C. R., 178, 179
Catherine, 411
Frank, 268
Hannah, 433
Joseph, 248
Susan, 522
LONGAND
Susanna, 596
LONGDORF
Mary, 498
LONGLEY
J. B., 198
LONGSHORE
E., 325
Effie, 394
Sarah, 294
Thomas, 394
LONGSTRETH
Daniel, 326
Philip W., 152
LOOKER
Othniel, 229
LORAIN
Alfred M., 273
LORD
Abner, 410
Mary, 594
Sophia, 410
LORIMER
Farm, 611
Andrew, 297, 474
Ann, 474
E. E., 267
Jane (Walker), 474
LOTSPEACH
Ralph, 272
LOTSPEED
Ralph, 273
LOTSPEED continued
Ralph, 273
LOUDAN
Mark, 231
LOUDON
Sallie, 107
LOVE
Charles, 342
Elizabeth, 209
James M., 197, 198 205
Joseph, 204
M., 96
Mary, 209
William, 227
LOVEJOY
Bishop O., 500
Claude A., 500
David J., 500
David Warren, 500
E. Pearl, 500
Eliza E., 500
Ellen G., 500
John W., 500
Perry G., 500
Robert B., 500
Sarah E., 500
Z. D., 500
LOVELL
Josiah, 198
LOVETT
--- (Mr.), 346, 582
David, 339
Evan, 510
Hannah, 510
John, 339, 510
Jonas, 510
Labon, 510
Lydia, 510
Mary, 510
Minerva, 510
Miles, 510
Nancy, 510
Rachel, 523
Sarah, 510
Scott, 510
Susan, 510
Susannah, 514
Sylvester, 510
Thomas, 510
William, 510
LOVITT
Daniel, 345, 510
LOWDAN
Mark, 81, 174, 183
LOWERY
Asbury (Preacher), 274
LOWRY
Adolph, 501
Albert, 501
Annetta, 501
Austin, 324, 501
Camdy, 501
Catherine, 501
Ellen, 501
Harriet, 501
Jaremiah, 501
J. B., 323
Lyman, 161, 324, 501
Milton, 501
Sarah, 501
LOWRY continued
Silas F., 501
Susanna (Richardson), 501
Walter, 501
Walter E., 251
William, 323, 501
William B., 141, 324, 501
LOY
M. (Prof.), 312
--- (Dr.), 320
LOYD
Alphis, 502
Anna, 501
Benson, 77, 115, 501, 502
Eli, 501
Elmos J., 502
Hanah, 502
Jesse, 501
James C., 502
John C., 501
Joseph, 501
Lemert B., 502
Margaret, 501
Martha M., 502
Phoebe A., 502
Sarah, 501
William W., 501
Willis H., 502
Wilson, 502
LUCAS
Emeline, 565
Martha, 306
LUCK
Rachel, 276
William, 227, 276
LUDMAN
Alenza Blanche, 502
Cora Maud, 502
John W., 297
John Wesley, 502
Henry, 157
Pearl Henry, 502
LUGENBEAL
D. F., 161
LULL
Leonard, 347
LUMB
Abram, 115
Willis F., 251
William G., 157
LUNN
George, 115
LUPTON
H. R., 266
LUSBY
John, 251
LUSE
J. D., 178, 179
LUTHER
Martin, 309
LYBRAND
--- 273
LYBARGER
Upton (Mrs.), 115
Upton L., 115
LYDA
Jacob, 161
LYDIG
Josiah A., 151

LYLE
Aaron, 403
Eliza, 463
Ellen, 463
Ezra, 463
Harriet, 463
Louisa, 463
Mariah, 463
Moses, 463
Rucina, 463
Sarah, (Kerr), 463
Sarissa, 463
William, 463
LYMAN
David H., 198, 244, 263
LYNCH
Anna, 512, 513
Harriet, 512
Robert, 512, 513
LYNN
--- 530
Annie, 503, 585
Daniel, 502
Eddie E.,503
Edward, 502
Elizabeth (Spotz), 414
Ettie, 503
Florence (Mrs.), 271
George, 414,502, 503
Henry, 502
Isaac, 502
John H., 502, 503
Julia F., 414, 502
Jesse V., 503
Levi W., 503
Maria A., 502
Mathew, 367
Susan, 502
William, 78, 502
LYON
Buck & Wolf, 96
LYONS
--- (Dr.), 311
Andrew, 503
Elizabeth, 520
Esther, 503
Thomas, 503
John, 157
Joseph, 270
LYSLE
--- (Miss), 428
LYTLE
George, 332
J. P., 328
J. P. (Rev. D.D.), 299, 300
McADOO
James, 67
T. H., 323
T. Henry, 324
McARTHUR
Allen D., 155
Duncan (Col.), 117
Samuel (Rev.), 301
McBEE
N. S., 251, 266
Nieman S., 141
McBRIDE
A. A., 300
Alexander, 541
McBRIDE continued
Andrew, 63
Eliza, 541
Hugh C., 112
Jane, 541
Margery, 541
Mary, 541
Nancy, 541
Rachel, 541
Ratie C., 310
Richard, 76, 192, 199, 225
Robert, 334
S. G., 248
Samuel, 311
Samuel G., 251
Sarah, 541
William, 160, 541
William H., 162
McBURNEY
Charles, 145
John, 149
John (A.M., Ph.D.), 300
McCABE
Charles C., 132, 273
M., 268
McCADDON
F. C., 267
T. D., 253
McCAIN
Daniel, 141
Henry, 161
John, 151
McCALL
--- (Dr.), 313
Aggie, 420
Andrew, 158
J. H., 110
John H., 145
Moses A., 160
McCAM
Henry, 163
McCAMIC
Luther, 252
McCAMMON
James, 515
Martha A., 515
Martha (Wylie), 515
William H., 139
McCANDLESS
A. B. (Dr.), 328
John, 327
McCANN
--- (Squire), 316
Alexander, 505
Archibald, 503, 504, 505
Arthur, 506
Carolina, 457
David, 503, 504
Eleanor, 504
Elizabeth (Frazier), 457
Elizabeth, 504
Emmet, 505
George, 503, 505
Isaac, 506
J. H., 115
James, 457, 503, 504, 505
McCANN continued
James Sr., 504
James E., 506
Jane, 503, 504
John, 442, 457, 504, 505
John Harvey, 506
John Hunt, 503, 504
Joseph, 457
Julia (Barnes), 442
Maggie, 604
Margaret, 457, 506
Margaret (McDonald), 457
Martha, 457
Martin L., 506
Mary, 504, 506
Mary A., 504
Maxwell, 337, 457, 505, 506
Minerva, 442
Nancy, 276, 505
Orville, 457, 503, 505
Orville A., 442, 506
P. D., 268
Rebecca, 504
Robert, 503, 504, 505
Robert Emmet, 442, 506
Sallie, 503
Samuel, 17, 76, 77, 345, 503, 504, 505, 506
Samuel A., 504
Samuel Sr., 504
Sarah, 457, 503, 504, 505
Sarah B., 431
Sophia, 504
Thomas, 503, 505
Warren, 506
William Allen, 506
McCARTNEY
Henry, 578
James, 302
McCARTY
D., 115
James, 268
Maggie (Miss), 268
McCASHLAND
Emeline J., 525
John, 347
William, 348
McCASKY
John, 347
McCASLIN
John, 267
McCAUGHEY
George, 539, 540
McCAUGHNY
Alex, 145
William, 145
McCAULY
Hattie (Miss), 273
McCLAIN
Allen, 224, 225
Daniel, 224, 225
Isaac N., 163
Isaiah, 161
McCLEARY
John, 213
McCLELLAN

McCLELLAN continued
A., 345
Samuel, 142
William, 297
McCLELLAND
M. R., 203
McCLERKIN
H. P. (Rev.), 297
McCLERY
Ella, 491
McCLINTOCK
William, 316
McCLOUD
--- 525
Alfred M., 507
Anna B., 507
Caroline, 507
Charles M., 507
David, 507
Duffy, 507
Elsie (Self), 507
Eliza, 507
Elizabeth, 507
James, 507
John, 507
Louisa, 507
Martin, 507
Mary E., 507
Mitchell, 507
Mordiken, 507
Presley, 507, 508
Robert W., 507
Samuel, 302, 507
Sarah, 507
William, 507
McCLUNG
Rebecca, 614
McCLURDY
Margaret, 448
McCLURE
Anna, 508
Billy, 297
James, 508, 534
John, 297, 507, 533
John Jr., 534
John S., 508
Lizzie, 508
Maggie, 508
Margaret, 508, 610
Martha, 508
Mary, 508
Mary (Ferguson), 508
Nancy, 508, 533
Nancy (Hutchison), 533
Robert, 508
Sarah, 508
Thomas, 508
Thomas M., 508
W., 345
William, 508, 610
McCLURKEN
Hugh P., 302
McCOID
Clara, 604
Willis, 604
McCOMB
Ann, 497
McCONKEY
--- (Rev.), 546
McCONNELL
--- 246
Alex, 266
John, 325
John G., 269
John S., 115
Joshua, 326
Lucy, 376
Robert (Gen.), 57, 60, 63, 64, 66, 69, 75, 76, 86, 96, 192, 199, 346, 347
Rusha (Mrs.), 115
Thomas, 325, 327
William, 62, 64, 66, 67, 68, 346, 347
McCOOK
A. M., 119
McCORMAC
Frank, 620
McCORMACK
Robert, 611
Susan, 611
McCORMICK
--- (Dr.), 311
G. W., 248
George C., 132
Jane, 390
John, 239, 240
Robert, 173, 504
Samuel, 297
T. G., 238
McCOY
--- (Mrs.), 457
Anna, 394
Elisha, 297
Elizabeth (Frazier), 456
J. W., 323, 324
Samuel, 456
Wilbur F., 254, 262
William N., 231
McCRACKEN
Edward, 153
McCREA
Walter, 302
McCREARY
George, 506
George Boone, 506
Grace G., 507
Helen H., 507
Henry (M. D.), 145, 299, 300, 506
Jane, 506
John, 506
Sara (Mills), 506
William, 164
William D., 110
McCREERY
A., 328
McCULLOCH
A. H. (Prof.), 170, 300
Abraham, 222
Catherine, 108
Noah Zane, 222
William, 220, 222, 258
McCULLOCK
George, 56
McCULLOUGH
William, 142
McCUNE
James, 40, 54, 351
Joseph, 297
Joseph K., 75, 76, 327
Robert K., 76
Samuel, 294
McCURDY
Elizabeth (Mrs.), 378
George, 367
George W., 145
Jennie, 398
John, 303
Sarah, 327
William, 228
McCUTCHEON
Anna, 302
C. W., 82
Charles W., 157
James, 157, 302
Rachel M., 521
Samuel, 67, 302
McDANIEL
Andrew, 129
James, 345
McDERMOTT
T. J., 82, 241, 256
Thomas J., 198
MacDONALD
James, 328
McDONALD
Adolphus, 511
Allie, 510
Alma, 511
Andrew, 466
Angus (Col.), 337
Anna K., 555
Archibald, 508
Berry, 510
Blanche, 505
Boggs, 508, 509
Catherine, 508
Christian, 508, 509
E., 509, 510
Edward, 510
Elizabeth, 510, 508
Elizabeth J., 509
Elsie, 510, 511
Emma, 511
Flora, 511
Flora B., 509
George, 319, 510
George G., 511
Greenberry, 510
Hammie, 508
Harley E., 510
Harry S., 509
Helen, 511
Howard, 510
James, 164, 508, 509, 555
James H., 509
Jane, 509
John, 268, 508
John (Rev.), 555
John H., 509
Joseph, 457, 555
Labon, 511
Lucy, 511
Margaret (McCann), 457, 509, 555
Margery, 509

McDONALD continued
Martha, 511
Minerva, 511
N. A., 158
Nathaniel, 314, 412
Peggy, 508
Robert H.,509
Rosa, 510
Roy, 511
Scott, 511
Sylvester, 510, 511, 520
Thomas E., 509
William, 115, 345, 372, 373, 508
McDONNELL
William, 67
McDOWELL
Irvin, 195
McELHANY
William, 325
McELHINNEY
Mathew, 76, 78, 192, 199
McELROY
Archibald (Rev.), 274, 347
James A., 162
Z. C. (Dr.), 110, 271
McEWEN
John P., 164
McFADDEN
A., 287
Catharine, 276
Gilbert, 276
Jane, 276, 287
McFARLAND
A., 203
Catherine, 444
Charles, 429
G., 204
G. K., 203, 204
Hannah, 429
James A., 157
Mary, 276
Philip E., 142
Robert H., 198
Sarah, 429
W. H. (Rev.), 299
William, 115, 142
William H., 131
William J., 138
McFEETERS
Margaret, 112
McFREE
John F., 140
McGAHHA
Ann, 394
McGARY
David, 109
McGAW
H. D., 310
McGEE
David, 161
Elizabeth, 388
James, 348
John, 157
Lydia, 539, 540
Rebecca J., 485
Richard, 302
Thomas, 302
McGEE continued
W. W., 157
McGIFFEN
Thomas, 297
McGILL
William, 367
William H., 164
McGINNIS
Abinah W., 514
Annie, 512
B. A., 533
Belinda (Miss), 288
Beth A., 513
Bolton A., 513
Burris, 514
Chance J., 513
Clarissa H., 513
D. D., 115, 337
Daniel, 433
Daniel (Squire), 512, 513
Daniel D., 514
David, 89
Dio S., 513
Don O., 513
Elizabeth, 512, 513, 514
Ellen, 514
Etha R., 513
George, 513, 514
George W., 512
Hannah, 433, 512, 513, 514
Harmon K., 513
Heinus, 512
Hymus, 513
John, 513, 514
Jonathan, 139, 514
Mary, 512, 513
Mary J., 514
Oliva P., 513
Patrick H., 533
Paul V., 513
Rill D., 513
Robert, 512, 513, 514
Samuel, 115, 317, 512, 513
Samuel H., 514
Samuel L., 513
Sophie, 115
Susan (Mrs.), 288
Susannah, 514
Van R., 513
Zales S., 513
McGLADE
Addison, 515
Adella O., 515
Anna, 515
Betsey, 514
Clara M., 505
David, 514
Eleanor, 505
Elizabeth, 504, 505, 514
Emma E., 505
Floyd L., 505
George, 514
James, 514
Jane, 504, 505, 514
John, 514
John Arthur, 505
McGLADE continued
John H., 505
John Lester, 505
M. Estella, 515
Margaret E., 515
Martha, 505
Mary, 505
Mary J., 505
Mattie H., 515
Maxwell, 505
Ora A., 515
Sarah, 505
Thomas, 514
Thomas A., 514, 515
Thomas E., 515
Wilbert J., 515
William, 504, 505, 514
McGLASHEN
John, 332
McGOVERN
E. F., 268
Edward, 256
McGOWAN
--- 225
McGRATH
George, 164
McGRAW
H. D. (Hon.), 310
Isaac, 164
McGREARY
Elizabeth, 506
Ralph M., 506
McGREGOR
John, 82
McGRUDER
John W., 153
McGUINNESS
Alfred, 511
Charles J., 511
Edwin, 511
Jane (McMullin), 511
Johnson, 511
Lizzie A., 51
Louis H., 511
Mary E., 511
Samuel, 511
William T., 511
McGUIRE
James, 223
John, 66, 225
McHENRY
J. M., 198
James M., 515
John, 515
Louise S., 515'
Lydia, 515
McHORINE
--- (Rev.), 321, 326
McILVAINE
--- (Bishop), 212
McINTIRE
--- (Mrs.), 222
Albert P., 515
Amelia, 90, 172, 220
Charlotte, 515, 428
Charlotte A., 515
Elizabeth, 515
George H., 515
Isaac, 209, 515
John, 47, 54, 61, 65,

McINTIRE continued
66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 81, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 107, 173, 202, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 223, 226, 228, 236, 237, 275, 331, 335, 428, 515
Mercy J., 515
Robert, 115
Sally, 89
Sarah, 275
William, 515
McINTOSH
James, 142
William, 92
McJURKIN
James, 348
McKEE
Adam (Capt.), 99
Amy, 600
Ann, 411
Belle, 600
C. B., 302
Catherine, 557
Catherine J., 557
Charles H., 302
Daniel, 533, 557
Egbert, 533
Elizabeth (Ashcraft), 533
Elsie, 600
George, 557
Gilbert, 443, 445, 533, 557
Henrietta (Fairall), 443
Isabel (Crawford), 557
Isabell, 557
Isabelle, 533
James, 533, 557
James Jr., 557
James Sr., 557
Jane, 533, 557
John, 557
John R., 533
Kate, 600
Margaret, 600
Maria, 600
Milton, 600
Nellie, 557
Patrick, 533, 557, 600
Rachel, 533
Robert, 557
Samuel, 328
Sarah, 506, 557
Sarah A., 533, 557, 600
Thomas, 533, 557
William, 533, 600
McKEIVER
Mary, 597
McKELVEY
Margaret A., 412
McKENNEY
Eliza, 596
Mary Ann, 597
McKENNY
Jesse G., 597
McKEY
Gilbert, 445
McKIBBEN
W. T., 207
McKIBBIN
William T., 81, 198
McKINLEY
Emma E., 516
John D. H. (Prof.), 515
Mary A., 516
Nelson, 516
William Jr. (Hon.), 256
McKINNEY
D. F., 343
Elizabeth, 309, 516
Frank, 239, 516
J. W., 157
James, 137
John, 610
Joseph, 297, 300, 516
Joseph Sr., 516
Joseph H., 516
Louis, 516
Maggie, 516
Margaret, 516
Mary, 580
Otho L., 516
Polly, 610
Rose M., 516
W. H., 301
W. W. Esq., 137, 300
Walter, 225
William W., 516
Zimenia, 516
McKITTRICK
Mary E., 526
McKNIGHT
D. K. (Rev.), 300
George, 141
McKONKEY
Mary, 503
McLAIN
Allen, 60
Daniel, 226
L., 347
L. H., 158
William, 300
McLAND
Elizabeth, 508
Margaret (Burley), 508
Samuel, 508
McLANE
Daniel, 328
McLAREN
Charles, 158
W., 238
McLAUGHLIN
Alexander, 86, 224
James, 145
Levi, 320
William, 303
McLEAN
Daniel, 68
John, 188
Martin, 328
Warren, 145
McLEES
Agnes, 517
Elizabeth (Starrett), 518
Hannah, 517
Hannah (Morrison), 517
James R. S., 313, 518
John Morrison, 517
Joseph, 517
Josiah, 158, 518
Margaret M., 517
Mary, 517
Mary L., 517
Rachel, 517
Samuel, 517
Sarah (Hunter), 517
T., 270
Thomas, 112, 115, 158, 202, 209, 266, 269, 270, 313, 367
William, 517
McLEOD
John, 297
McLEON
Harriet, 512
McLERRY
Mary, 488
McLOUD
James, 508
McMAHON
John L., 149
McMICHAEL
--- 328
A. L., 158
James, 67, 328
McMILLAN
--- (Rev.), 301
Margaret, 440
Milton, 440
McMILLAND
Henry, 276
McMILLEN
Alice, 519
Andrew, 518
Bell, 519
Clotilda, 519
Divver, 518, 519
Elizabeth (Pringle), 518, 519
Elizabeth (Stevenson), 519
Frances, 519
George, 518
George O., 519
George W., 519
Hattie C., 519
Isaac, 519
James, 518, 519
James Sr., 518, 519
Jane, 519
Jane (Bell), 518
Jefferson, 519
Job, 519
Job W., 519
John, 519
Margaret, 519
Martha, 519
Mary, 373, 519
Penina, 519
Sarah J. (Hogan), 519
Sophia, 276
Susan, 519

McMILLEN continued
Theodosia, 518, 519
William, 518, 519
McMULLIN
Jane, 511
McMUNN
J. S. (Rev.), 300
McMURRAY
Margaret, 610
McNABB
Robert, 239
McNAUGHT
Alexander, 520
Anna M., 520
Blanche, 520
Carrie B., 520
Daniel, 520
David, 575
Eliza J., 520
Elmer, 520
Dannie, 520
Helen E., 520
Isabel, 520
Jerome E., 520
Johnson, 520
Lizzie D., 520
Maggie, 520
Mary (Baker), 520
Mary (Stevenson), 520
Myrtle, 520
Otto, 520
Sallie, 520
Samuel, 157, 520
Samuel P., 520
Savannah, 145
Thomas, 520
William, 145, 519, 520
William J., 520
McNAUGHTEN
--- 612
Neal, 612
Sarah, 612
McNAUGHTON
Elizabeth, 351
John, 351
Mary, 302
Neal, 302, 351
McNEAL
--- (Dr.), 313
James, 367
Matthew, 115
Sarah, 522
McOWENS
H. W., 268
William H., 231
McPHERSON
--- (Gen.), 565
Paul, 173
McQUIGG
Robert, 157
McVAY
T. M., 407
David E., 521
Elizabeth, 521
Elizabeth (Lyons), 520
Enoch, 521
Frank G., 521
George, 521
Hugh, 419
Hugh G. (Rev.), 521
McVEY continued
Jane (Given), 520, 521
Jane E., 521
Joseph, 99
Katherine J., 419
Mary L., 521
Myrta J., 521
Rachel J. (Pollock), 521
Rachel M., 521
William, 155, 520, 521
McWHIRTER
Robert, 151
McWILLIAMS
J. M., 231
MACABEE
I. N. (Rev.), 348
MACE
Lydia, 314
MACK
Lucy, 267
MACKAY
Ann, 276
MACKEY
John, 228
William, 276
MACOMBER
--- (Dr.), 313
MADDEN
Hugh, 78, 88
Joshua G., 198
MADDOX
Melia, 555
MADER
--- 248
--- (Capt.), 256
F. F., 268
Jacob F., 140
MADGE
J. J. (Rev.), 299
MAENNER
--- (Rev.), 285
MAGINNIS
David, 470
John (Rev.), 282
T. J. (Mrs.), 271
Thomas J., 75, 198
MAGNESS
Caroline (Wells), 522
Charles H., 521, 522
Fielding, 522
Stella (Parsons), 522
MAGOWERS
William (Rev.), 301
MAGRUDER
Dorothy, 443
MAHAN
John, 343
MAHER
John B., 252
Michael, 237
M. R., 142
W. T., 82
MAHLER
W. H., 240
MAIER
John, 248
MAINARD
Lidia, 591
MAKER
William, 239
MALESBURG
--- (Mr.), 225
MALONE
Mary A., 602
William, 137
MALONEY
A., 345
MALOX
Jonathan, 348
MALSBURG
Lucinda, 276
MALTAANER
John L., 252
MANEELY
C. E., 267, 268
George, 227
P. C., 267
MANGOLD
--- (Mr.), 21
Adam, 522
Caroline, 522
Elizabeth, 448
Elizabeth (Thomas), 522
John, 82
John H., 153, 522
Susan (Long), 522
MANHARD
Mary, 414
MANLY
Elizabeth, 462
Jesse W., 115
Robert, 462
Robert (Rev.), 212
Edney, 285
E. J., 266
James G., 251
Jesse L., 78
Robert, 347
Robert (Rev.), 330
MANN
--- 244
Archie, 544
S. S., 227
MANNING
J. (Rev.), 326
Jennie, 486
MANSFIELD
Jared, 402
John F. (Capt.), 117
MANTZ
B., 367
MANYPENNY
George W., 77, 95, 101, 174, 183, 198, 199, 205
MAPEL
William T., 590
MAPES
Marcellus, 164
Margaret (Mrs.), 288
William, 342, 343
MARCELLUS
--- (Mrs.), 203, 204
C. J., 253
Helen, 523
John, 522
Joseph, 523
J. S., 203, 522, 523
Julia, 523
Louisa (Wilkins), 523

MARCELLUS continued
Mary, 523
Sarah J., 523
Sarah (McNeal), 522
Theodore, 523
MARIAMS
Nancy (Miss), 535
MARK
Thomas, 245
MARLOW
William, 327
MARPLE
David J., 75, 86, 223, 225, 228
George, 164
Martha, 276
MARQUAND
Annie B., 524
Charles, 68, 523, 524
Charles Sr., 304
Eliza (Hanks), 524
Elizabeth (Sutton), 524
Ella M., 524
George E., 524
Henry C., 524
John, 523, 524
John W., 524
Louise (Trottman), 524
Margaret (Sturtz), 524
Minor S., 524
Peter, 523
Rachel, 523
Rachel (Lovett), 523
Solomon, 523, 524
Sophia, 523
Walter E., 524
MARSH
L. P., 175, 183
Lucius P., 76, 87, 88, 188, 191, 198, 199, 205
Orlando C., 197, 198
W. J., 474
MARSHALL
--- (Dr.), 332
Amanda A., 562
Harrison, 239
J. A., 367
John, 82
John W., 81, 151, 590
Josephus, 161
Kate, 399
Lazarus, 333
Nancy L., 513
Peter, 341
P. G., 253
Rachel, 590
Robert, 508
William (Rev.), 343
William P., 145
William, 212, 225
MART
Alice, 467
Eliza, 467
George, 467
John, 467
Lydia, 467
Mary A., 467, 593
Thomas, 467
MARTIN
--- 246, 351, 522
MARTIN continued
A., 348
Alexander, 276
Alfred, 136, 187
Arney C., 525
Charles S., 525
Dora E., 300
E., 254
E. (Capt.), 105
Emeline J. (McCashland), 525
Evan H., 525
George, 422, 525
Hester (Perry), 525
J. B., 151
J. R. (Capt.), 105
J. W., 266, 524, 525
J. W. (Rev.), 297
Jacob, 68, 330, 442
James, 227
John, 151, 266, 522
John W., 142, 159, 198
Joseph, 138, 422
Lizzie, 525
Martha, 554
Mary, 276, 348, 422, 595
Mary M., 586
Mattie J., 525
Micajah, 155
Nanch, 422
O. L., 254, 269, 524, 525
Phoebe, 608
Robert P., 135
Samuel, 109
Sarah, 394, 482
Tom (Capt.), 105
Theodore D., 173
MARY
--- (Miss), 544
MARZETTI
Henry, 164
MASGRAVE
Joel D., 139
MASON
--- (Dr.), 311
Anna L., 525
Charles B., 145
Eliza, 525
Eliza E., 525
Ethel L., 525
George, 526
George (Col.), 526
Jacob, 587
James, 525
John, 198
Maria (Hadden), 525
Maria L., 525
Mary S., 525
Mary (Thronburgh), 525
Olive, 279
Peleg, 279
Peter, 525
Rufus G., 153
Susan E., 525
Thomas, 526
Thomas E., 525
William, 328
William H., 525
MASON continued
William J., 525
William T., 76, 192, 199
William Thomson (Judge), 525
MASSEY
Anna Ardelia, 526
Ardelia (Clark), 526
Bayard Burns, 526
Bertie Belle, 526
John, 526
Mary (Crawford), 526
Mary E. (McKittrick), 526
Myra Clark, 526
W. J., 198
William J., 209, 526
MASSIE
Nathaniel, 83
MAST
Adam, 526
Alice, 276
Catherine, 526, 527
Christina, 526, 527
Christina (Mayers), 526
Eliza, 276
Elizabeth (Eberhart) 526
George, 526, 527
Hester, 526
John, 526, 527
Julia (Bonnifield), 527
Mary, 526, 527
Mary (Grouse), 527
Mary (Mayers), 526
Matthias, 526, 527
Melinda (Eichorn), 527
MATCHETT
John L., 145
Joseph T., 145
Mary, 309
MATHER
D. D. (Elder), 273, 274
MATHEW
Alexander, 302
George Sr. (Mrs.), 302
Jr., 302
MATHEWS
Alfred, 454
Betsy, 276, 279
Charles, 198
Daniel, 107
David, 268
E., 244
Edward, 246, 248
Fleming D., 141
George, 335
Hulda, 107
Increase (Dr.), 48, 54, 70, 107, 218, 219, 222, 223, 225, 236, 237, 276, 334, 335, 454
Increase (Mrs.), 237
John, 14, 50, 54, 56,

MATHEWS continued
John, 63, 64, 67, 75, 107, 334, 335
Kate (Frazey), 454
Mary, 279
Sarah, 279
Susan, 279
W. H. 252
W. R. 256
MATHIOT
Joshua, 82, 198, 204
MATSON
Benj. F., 145
George M., 159
Jas. M., 153, 154
MATTHEWS
Charles, 207
David, 21, 22
Edward, 97
George, 66, 222
John, 202, 222, 223, 226
Mary, 503
S. A. (Mrs.), 115
Wm. R., 267
MATTINGLY
C., 20
Joseph, 81
MATTOCKS
Thomas, 345
MAWHORTER
Geo ., 157
MAXFIELD
G. B. (Dr.), 109
Thomas, 76, 302
MAXON
E. L., 240
MAXWELL
--- (Lieut. Col.), 121
M. J. (Rev.), 285, 289
P. R., 367
W. S., 267
Wm. S., 140
MAYERS
Christina, 526
John, 526
Mary, 526
MAYS
Alexander, 327
MEAD
Leman, 345
MEALY
Stephen A. (Rev.), 285
MEANS
Jacob, 63
MEARS
Elizabeth, 348, 380
Joseph, 162
L. R. (Rev.), 309
Sylvester, 505
William, 348, 380
MECHLING
G. W. (Rev.), 309
MECHLIN
Henry, 89
MEEFORD
Edward, 265
MEEK
John, 273
MEEKS
John, 209, 211, 212, 272
MEHOLLIN
MEHOLLIN continued
Geo., 159
MEIGS
G. E., 253
MELCHERS
---, 305
MELICK
Henry H., 139
W. A., 110, 324
MELLER
Samuel A., 252
MELONE
John, 157
MENAUGH
Edward, 309, 310
MENDENHALL
A., 317
Annie M., 528
Arthur, 528
Catherine E. (Drone) nee (Edwards), 528
Chancy, 390, 572
Charles G., 528
Esther, 527
Hannah, 390, 527
Hannah (Park) nee (Griswold), 527
Jane, 390, 527
Jane E., 527
John H., 527
Lydia, 390, 527, 538
Martha, 527
Martha (Reed), 527
Samuel, 316, 390, 527, 528, 538
Saml G. (Dr.), 145
R. C., 319
Richard C., 390
Richard Chaney, 527
R. F., 157
R. P., 317
Richard P., 527
Ruth A., 527
Sallie F.,528
Samuel C., 175
Samuel C. (Dr.), 527
Sarah, 572
Sarah Allemong, 527
Thomas, 527
Uriah, 390
MENDENHALLS
---, 316
MENEFEE
Angeline, 596
Charles, 160
Geo. P., 157, 596
Julia, 613
L., 21, 22
Lizzie, 613
Thomas, 613
MENIFEE
Semote, 348
MERCER
Abraham, 294
Alice (Ailes), 521
Anna (Starr), 522
D. P., 239, 268
David, 135
Harry J., 521
Helen, 413
Hiram, 521
MERCER continued
Hiram F., 145
Hiram J., 115
Jacob, 203, 282
J. C., 115
J. D., 203
John, 137, 347, 367
John C., 265
John L., 231, 267
Joseph B., 521
Mary, 285
Noah L. (Dr.), 311
Sarah, 398
S. L. 267
Sylvester, 145
Thos., 140
MEREDITH
Deborah, 424
Dorcas, 424
Jesse, 424
John, 424
Lucy, 478
Mary, 424
Obed, 424
Rachel, 424
Rebecca, 424
Sarah, 424
William, 424
MERIAM
C. A., 203
Chas. A., 162
MERKERT
C., 251
MERKLE
---, 248
Adolph, 244
Edward, 244
MERRIAM
Eber, 227
MERRIMAN
Edward T., 137
MERRILL
S. M., 273
MERSHEN
R. S., 256
MERSHON
R. S., 240, 254
Ralph S., 248
Sarah, 509
MERVIN
Elijah B., 193, 197
MERWIN
E. B., 279
Simon, 333, 334
MESCHENMOSER
Nicholas (Rev.), 286, 289
MESS
Negro, 90
MESSER
Amelia, 90
MESSICK
U. S., 367
MESSNER
Carl, 159
METCALF
--- (Mr.), 173
Anna, 371
John, 76, 279
METCALFE
---(Silvey), 564
METZGAR

METZGAR continued
--- (Capt.), 550
METZEGAR
Eliza, 485
METZGER
G. H., 267
MEYER
Moses, 251, 252
MEYERS
Frank, 265
MICHAEL
Mary A., 348
MICHLING
Henry C., 149
MICKLE
Peter, 151
MIDDLETON
Mary (Ansley), 529
Myrtilla J., 529
Samuel, 529
MIERS
Amelia, 450
Charles, 450
Delilah, 450
Jane, 450
Lizzie, 450
Samuel, 450
Stephen, 450
William, 450
MIKEL
Geo., 157
William, 160
MILES
Bishop, 286
Charles H., 157
Geo., 152
Thomas, 286
MILHOUS,
J. B., 78
Samuel, 303
Samuel (Elder), 303
Wm. (Dr.), 99
MILLHOUS
J. B., 314
MILLISON
John Jr., 186
MILLEHOMME
--- (Mr.), 51
MILLER
& Co., 244
--- (Judge), 87
A., 367
Adam, 66, 306
Allen, 198
Amelia, 472
Anna, 412
August, 266
B. S., 145
Belle V., 412
Catharine, 276, 413
C. C., 161, 367
C. E. F., 318
David, 512
Eldrige G., 252
Elizabeth, 306, 412
Ella, 412
Ellen (Cresswell), 412
Geo., 54, 297
George H., 198
George (Mrs.), 546, 546
Hannah, 512
MILLER continued
Henry, 54
Isaiah, 280
Jacob, 413
Jacob H., 164
James, 245, 348
James A., 412
John, 96, 157, 536
John C. (Elder), 275
John J., 142
John Jr., 157
John N., 155, 162
Josiah, 301
J. R. (Rev.) (D.D.), 412
Levi, 422
Louisa, 276, 521
Maria (Miss), 536
Mary, 396, 412, 431
Mary, Am., 300
N. T., 252
Nelson T., 164
Otho, 338
Patrick, 66
Peter, 431
Polly, 276
R. J. (Rev.) (D.D.), 412
R. L., 267
Robert, 303
Samuel, 151
Thomas, 248, 276
Washington, 198
Wm., 159
Wm. A., 159
William G., 141
W. I., 300
W. M., 340, 341
W. Martin, 285
Wm. T., 159
MILLERS
---, 305
MILLFELT
John, 140
J. M., 157
MILLIGAN
--- (Dr.), 311
MILLIS
Elizabeth, 276
James, 225, 275, 276
MILLS
Anna M., 614
Elizabeth (S.), (Snodgrass), 580
George I. (Rev.), 286
Jacob, 273
John, 239
John (Dr.), 320, 322
N. B., 273
Peter, 75, 223
Rector (Father), 286
Samuel, 316, 317
Sarah, 506
Warner, 139
MILONE
Barney, 374
Malinda, 374
M. M. (Miss), 374
MILTON
Daniel, 343
Harriet, 434
James, 227
John, 434
MINER
J. A., 266
Mathew M., 161
MINICH
J. C. (Rev.), 301
MINNER
--- (Mr.), 21
Agean, 529
Altona, 529
Amanda, 529
Anna (King), 529
Chalmer, 529
Chas. C., 154, 529
Edward, 529
Emma, 529
Eura, 529
Fred (Rev.), 309
Frederick, 342, 529
Jacob, 529
Louis, 529
Louisa, 529
Martha A. (Mrs.), 489
Mary A., 490
Oscar, 529
Mary, 529
Matilda, 529
Rosanna, 529
Teckley (Boling), 529
William, 342, 343, 529
MINNICK
---, 309
Solomon, 115
MINTEER
Sarah, 534
MINTER
Henry, 239
Thos. H., 159
MIRES
John, 450
Mary, 450
MISER
Henry, 273
Peter, 228
MISKIMMINS
James, 54
MITCHELL
---, 248
---(Mrs.), 302
A. C., 367
Clark, 161
--- (Dr.), 109
David, 145, 517
David E., 142, 157, 313
D. P. (Rev.), 348
Elizabeth, 593, 594
George, 619
George W., 110
Henry, 103
Isaac N., 162
Isabel, Jr., 302
Isabel, Sr. 302
Jennie, 447
Jesse H., 81
John, 161
John S., 594
Martin V., 184
Mary, 594
Mathew, 302
M. C., 184
Melvina, 618
M. V., 248

MITCHELL continued
M. V. B., 81
O. M. (Gen.), 120
Robert, 59, 62, 76, 78, 82, 109, 110, 192, 199
Robert (Dr.), 108, 224, 619
Samuel, 302
Simon, 154
T., 115
Thomas, 151
William, 76, 154, 192, 199
MITCHELLS
---, 305
MITTINGER
Jacob, 276
MITZLETT
John, 348
MIX
Amon. (Rev.), 321
MOCK
Jacob, 475
Phoebe, 475
MOELLER
Justice (Rev.), 288,289
MOHLER
Geo. W., 157
John W., 160
Peter, 312
Wellington, 160
MOLE
--- (Mr.), 173
--- (Mrs.), 173
MOLLESTON
J., 186
MONAHAN
Philip, 145
MONROE
Caleb, 351
Daniel, 351
Peter, 297
Samuel, 304
MONTGOMERY
--- (Lynn), 530
Addie (Lewis), 532
Alex., 160
Alice E., 532
Amanda, 530
Charles, 530
Edward E., 532
Edward L., 532
Elizabeth, 172
Emily C., 530
--- (Father), 212
Helen (Buckley), 532
Henry, 530, 532
Henry A., 530
Henry C., 532
Henry Z., 532
Ida M., 532
John, 139, 530
John A., 532
John F., 530
Lillian (Zollers), 532
Margaret, 530
Margaret (Grimes), 530
Mary, 532
Mary E. (Lemert), 530
Nancy, 530
Nellie L., 532
MONTGOMERY continued
Samuel, 530
Stephen H. (Rev.), 286
Susan, 532
Thaddeus L., 532
William, 52, 77, 78, 188, 224, 227, 530
William C., 530
MONTOUR
Andrew, 38
MOODY
Granville (Bro.), 307
MOH. S., 261, 267
Thomas, 324
MOON
Andrew, 228
William H., 273
MOONEY
Frances J., 285
MOORE
--- (Mr.), 64, 533
--- (Mrs.), 535
--- (Dr.), 109
Adaline, 534
Ai., 157
Anna (Cherry), 534
Anna E., 534
Belle, 396
Catherine B. (Frazer), 455
Chas. H., 131
C. L., 266
Charles L., 251
Clara (McCarty), 534
Cornelius, 198
Cynthia, 115, 270, 534
Daniel D., 534
D. H. (Preacher), 274, 276
David W., 534, 534
Denie, 438
Edna, 501
E. H., 157
E. Hunter, 534
Elijah, 534
Elizabeth, 534
Esther, 598
F. H., 157, 160
Flora, 533
Francis M., 533
Geo., 157
George F. (Rev.), 279
Graham, 155
Gussie, 412
H. (Dr.), 213
Hamilton, 412
Hannah (Heckman), 534
Hannah (Paxton), 534
Harry, 501
Helen, 419
Henry P., 434
Isabel, 378
Isaiah, 145
J., 269
James, 157, 270, 419, 533, 598
James D., 438
James H., 534, 547
James T., 533
James R., 419
James W., 131
Jane, 598
MOORE continued
J. J., 455
John, 66, 67, 294, 351, 419, 533, 534, 598
J. M., 231, 286
John M., 533
Jonathan, 532
Joseph, 427
Joseph F., 220, 223
Joseph G., 533
Joseph G. (Rev.), 532, 533
Joseph H., 134
L. A., 251, 253
Lida E. (Mrs.), 203, 534
Lillie Elsea, 438
Littleton, 77, 88, 323
Mabel, 419
McCoukey, 598
Maggie L., 598
Margaret, 533, 534, 598
Margaret (McNeal), 533
Martha J., 534
Mary, 533, 534, 398
Mary Ann, 534
Mary E., 533
Mary Jane, 534
Matilda, 538
Moses, 534
Nancy, 508, 533, 534, 598
N. H., 253
Nancy J., 427
Pactrick H., 533
Paxton, 534
Perry J., 206
Peter, 159, 324
Robert, 109, 533, 598
Robert M., 534,
R. R., 301
Ross, 419
S. J., 204
S. Jacobs, 184, 203
Samuel, 396, 419
Samuel (Mrs.), 501
Samuel E., 598
Samuel F., 419
Sam'l H., 142
Samuel J. W., 434
S. R., 203, 204, 265, 534
Sam'l R., 149, 534
Sarah, 534
Sarah J., 533
Sarah (McClure), 534
S. W., 270
Theodore W., 115
Thomas, 378, 533, 534
Uriah J., 151
Wm., 159, 294, 534
William A., 412, 598
William C., 598
William H., 59, 62, 69, 76, 77, 82, 230, 534, 535
Wm. J., 162, 534
Wilson C., 248, 266
MOOREHEAD
A. P., 112, 157
Elizabeth, 115, 497
Hugh F., 157
James, 497
James A., 76
J. H., 187, 198

MOOREHEAD continued
John L., 112, 497
Joseph, 497
Mary A., 497
Moses, 279, 471
Rachael, 276
Rebecca A., 115
Robert H., 137
Samuel, 328, 497
Thomas, 64, 78, 213, 375, 276, 326
W. G. (D.D.), 300
Washington, 107, 110
William P., 198
MOOSE
Chas. L., 152
MORAN
Amanda, 511
MOREHEAD
F., 279
John, 546
John (Mrs.), 546
Lavica, 400
Moses, 227, 525
Nap., 187
Thomas, 225, 473
MORGAN
Amanda, 535
Ann, 535
Benson, 535
C. C. (Capt.), 105
Daniel, 82
Dosie, 558
E. B., 330
Eli, 535
Eva L., 514
George, 68
George W., 82, 125
Harriet, 535
Isaac, 239, 535
James, 317, 337, 514, 535
James (Squire), 561
Jesse, 535
Job, 348
John, 535
Joseph, 535
LaFayette, 514
L. R., 252
Lavina, 535
Levi, 535
Margaret, 535
Maria, 514
Martha J., 514
Mary, 388
Mary E., 514, 561
Milton, 115
Morgan, 339, 535
Peter, 269
Reuben H., 76, 192, 198, 199, 205
Rezin L., 535
Richard, 337, 535
Sallie, 535
Sarah, 535
Sarah A., 388
Susannah, 514
Thomas, 337, 535
Thomas J., 535
Thomas W., 558
Virginia (Anderson), 558
MORGAN continued
Washington,388, 514, 561
William,18, 76, 535
William D.,160
Wilson, 535
MORGENSTERN
Mary, 550
MORINGSTAR
Mary, 550
MORISON
R. H., 172
MORLAN
Ann, 594
Elizabeth, 594
Jesse, 594
John M., 594
Mary M., 594
MORMAN
Serena (Mrs.), 488
MORRIS
A., 347
Elizabeth, 511
Jesse, 109
Mary, 511
Richard, 287, 511
Charles, 511
Sarah, 276
Sophia, 511
Thomas, 511
Thomas A. (Preacher), 272, 274
MORRISON
Abram, 314
Ada, 595
Albert, 115
Ann, 576
Edward, 595
Hannah, 517
Hans, 334
Isaiah, 240
J., 367
J. A., 321
James, 312
John, 496
Margaret Ann (Frazier), 456
Mary, 430
Robert, 456
S. C., 159
Samuel (Capt.), 517
Thomas, 556
MORROW
Isaac, 121
James, 238
Jeremiah, 82
John, 238, 241, 267, 317
J. A., 256
John A., 266
R. I., 238
William, 56
MORSE
Intrepid (Rev.), 280
MORTIMER
--- (Rev.), 40
MOSES
Frank, 267
F. D., 253
MOSER
Adam, 491, 558
Anna, 583
Annie S., 584
Catherine, 491, 558, 583
MOSER continued
Charles A., 584
Daniel, 491, 558, 583
Ella C., 584
Emma M., 584
George A., 583
John D., 584
Louisa, 491, 558
Louisa C., 583
Louise, 583
Louise C., 583
Lourena A., 584
Mary E., 583
Philip, 309, 491, 558, 583
William G., 583
MOSLEY
Daniel H., 132
MOTIER
Margaret, 615
MOULTON
Samuel (Dr.), 109
MOUNT
Eliza E., 500
MOWERS
Elizabeth, 422
MOYER
Jacob, 164
MUBLE
John, 396
Margaret, 396
MUCHLER
Mary J., 381
MULFORD
Deborah, 616
MULLEN
--- (Mr.), 297
John, 306
MULLENIX
W. M. (Preacher), 275
MULVANE
John, 368
MULVANEY
John R., 198
MULL
G. P., 252
MUGeo. P., 248
MUNCH
Louis, 151
P., 285
Philip, 228, 285
MUNREY
David, 104
MUNRO
Caroline, 479
Charles C., 479
Francis, 479
Henry, 479
Joseph, 85, 410, 479
Joseph F., 52, 70, 71, 72, 74, 77, 78, 338, 339, 479
Josiah, 191, 479
Mary, 479
Sarah, 479
Sophia C., 479
Susan, 479
Susan E., 479
William, 479
MUNROE
James H.,198
MUNSON

MUNSON continued
A. F., 241, 266
Arthur F., 536
Charles, 536
C. E., 228
George, 536
G. D., 256
Gilbert D., 129, 137, 198, 258, 536
Harriet, (Gilbert), 535
Horace, 535
H. D., 111, 112, 115, 184, 185, 252, 253, 287, 535, 536
Horace D., 134, 145
Julie, 115, 536
Mary, 536
Medad, 535
W., 345
W. A., 266
William A., 136
W. O., 257, 264
William O., 536
MURCH
D. N., 345
MURDOCK
---, 245
George, 238
George A., 266
George W., 136
Thomas, 225
MURPHY
Abram, 151
C. W., 367
Thomas, 256
MURRAY
Isaac, 239
Isaac P., 141
J., 239
Samuel, 239
Sam'l A., 137
MURREY
Selon, 104
MUSE
R. W. P., 192, 198
Robert W. P., 76, 199, 205
MUSSELLMAN
---, 244
Joseph, 251
MYER
Henry E., 87
John, 266
MYERS
Christopher, 64
F., 241
Frances, 603
Frank, 231,239
Geo., 149
John, 345
Joseph, 157
Louis, 145
Mary, 448
Solomon, 282
MYLIUS
---, 248
H., 252
Henry, 252
NASH
---, 246
Abraham, 437
NASH continued
Caroline, 437
George W., 437
Gertrude, 437
Henry, 276
Job M., 437
Jonathan H.,437
Lorenzo D.,437
Margaret A., 437
Mary E., 437
Mary (Horton), 437
Orville J., 437
Sarah A., 276
Susan, 437
Thomas (Capt.), 344, 345, 346, 437
Thomas J., 437
Thomas M., 437
NATTINGER
Gottlieb, 183
NAVE
O. J. (Preacher), 274
NEAL
--- (Mr.), 209
Alexander G., 388
Archibald, 388
Aabery S., 388
Cincinnatus, 208
Elizabeth, 388
James, 388
Jane, 388
John, 388
Lee, 388
Mary A., 388
Mary Agnes, 597
Rachel, 388
Sarah S., 388
Thomas, 388
William, 388
NEEDLER
George, 306
Jane, 306
NEFF
A. J., 157
Carrie M., 536
Christian, 455
E. E., 367
Elvin Roland, 536
Eunice, (Reece), 536
G. A., 367
Henry Millard, 536
Jacob, 311, 478
James, 311
Joseph, 188
Mary J., 455
R. J., 367
Samuel B., 536
Stephen A., 157
Washington, 536
NELSON
Thomas, 62
NESBAUM
Frank, 138
Wm. E., 138
NESBIT
Thomas, 62, 63, 66, 68, 73, 76, 77
NETHERS
Abner B., 444
Emmet, 444
Etta (Fairall), 444
NETHERS continued
Jacob, 505
James W., 444
Pearl, 444
NEVETT
Thomas F., 104
NEVITT
Thomas, 104
Wm. H., 157
NEWBOLD
William A.(Rev.), 280
NEWEL
Henry, 85
NEWELL
---, 245
Gilbert, 140
I., 228
John A., 145
William, 52, 53, 58, 70, 73, 77, 293
NEWKIRKS
---, 313
NEWLAND
Wm., 297
NEWMAN
--- (Miss), 499
Elizabeth, 421, 422
George, 421
Harriett, 422
John, 422
J. T., 253
Margaret, 422
Mariah, 422
Mary A., 422
Nancy, 421
S. (Rabbi), 288
Sallie, 422
Sydina, 422
Thomas, 422
T. J., 115, 157
T. J. (Capt.), 263
Thomas J., 422
Wm., 157, 422
NICHOLAS
M., 286
NICHOLS
Andrew J., 135
Mary, 441
William, 345
NICHOLSON
Samuel, 315
Thomas, 337
NIGHSWONGER
Peter, 49
NIGHT
H., 317
NISHER
B., 253
NINEKIRK
Chas., 137
NISWANGER
C., 331
NIXSON
John, 462
NOAH
Jephtha, 276
NOAK
Squire, 66
NOBLE
Mary, 306
Rowland D., 198

NOLAND
Catherine (McFarland), 444
Henry, 444
James, 444
John, 444
Pierce, 444
Rachel, 444
Sampson, 444
Susan, 444
William, 444
NOLES
Asbury, 118
NORMAN
David, 145
J. W., 240
John, 164
Joseph, 160, 536
Lucinda, 112
Mary, 396
Mary A. (Hackley), 536
O. M., 110
O. M. (Dr.), 536
Oswald M., 324
Thomas, 407
Wm. C., 138
NORRIS
--- (Mr.), 538
--- (Mrs.), 538
Adam, 538
Adelbert B., 538
Albert, 142
Anna J., 538
Benjamin F., 538
B. Z., 393
Benjamin Z., 537
Benjamin Zane, 537
Charity, 393, 537
Daniel, 338
Elias, 537
Elizabeth N., 276
George W., 538
Hannah J., 538
Isaac, 65, 66, 393, 537
James, 265, 338
James D., 537
John, 537, 538,
John W., 538
Joseph, 338
Laura T., 538
Lucy C., 538,
Mary A., 393, 537
Mattie B., 538
Thomas, 537
V. Z., 318
William, 65
Wm. A., 157, 317, 318
William J., 538, 538,
Zane C., 538
NORTHJP
Henry, 58, 59, 334, 336
NORTON
Ohio (Dr.), 462
Sarah, 462
NOTT
Ross, 93
Tiff, 93
NOUCH
John, 50
NOVA
NOVA continued
Canton, 266
NULL
Jennett (Mrs.), 544
NYE
--- (Mayor), 208
Arius, 193, 205
Bell, 560
Bill, 168
H. S., 110, 111, 112
H. S. (Dr.), 201, 203, 204, 224
Harry L., 115
Horace, 207, 228, 279
Horace (Maj.), 278
Ichabod (Col.), 116
Lewis, 56, 57, 58, 63
Lucinda, 279
William, 402
OAKES
John, 311
OAKLEY
Elijah, 136
OATLEY
A. C., 110
OATTS
Margaret (Miss), 546
ODLIN
Peter, 193
O'DONNELL
E., 253
Edward, 251
O'DONNEL
J. A., 268
OFF
Jacob, 461
OGLE
J. C. (Rev.),312
James, 342
James H., 141
Martin, 138
Mordecai, 338
O'HARA
James, 154
O'HERN
Effie J. (King), 490
OHL
J. F. (Rev.) (D.D.), 280
OHNEBERG
Sarah, 39
OKEY
William, 198
OLDHAM
Samuel, 82
OLIVE
B., 367
Christian, 276
Henry, 276
OLMSTEAD
F., 239
O'NEIL
M., 317
M. J., 317, 538
V. G., 317
O'NEILL
John, 82, 88, 115, 198, 199, 205
John (Hon.), 256, 286
John O., 77
--- (Mr.), 88
William S., 198
O'NIEL
Blanche, 539
Charles B., 539
Etta, 538
Hannah, 538
John, 538
Josephine, 538
Kate, 538
Lizzie, 538
Mary, 538
Michael J., 538
--- (Mr.), 538, 539
Nelly, 538
ONSLATT
Jacob, 332
Henry, 332
ORDWAY
James, 115
ORGAN
William, 55
ORENDORF
J. T., 159
ORNDOFF
--- (Col.), 95
ORNDORFF
David, 238
Harry, 227
Henry, 476
ORR
George, 334
James F., 251
James T., 251
John, 348
Mary J., 569
Samuel (Jr.), 347
ORTLIPP
William, 139
ORTON
J. B., 193
OSBORN
Alvin, 157
Eliza, 613
Frederick, 145
Hamilton, 157
James G., 367
Joseph, 159
Robt., 304
Samuel, 159
Thomas, 115
OSBORNE
Samuel, 155
OSCAR
Charles, 194
OSLER
Andrew B., 540
Ann, 539, 540
Bertha, 541
Charity, 539
Charles C., 541
Dorcus, 539
Doricus,540
Edward, 539, 540
Eli, 539, 540
Ely, 540, 541
Frank, 539
George, 345
Harold S., 539
Herald, 541
Hester, 539, 541
James, 159, 539, 540
Jessie, 541

OSLER continued
Jessie A., 539
John, 540
Lydia J., 539
Lydia (McGee), 539, 540
Margaret A., 540
Martin L., 539
--- (Mr.), 539, 541
--- (Mrs.), 539, 541
Nancy (Caughey), 541
Providence, 539, 540
Rachel, 378, 539, 540
S. C., 539, 540
William, 539
William E., 539, 541
Zachariah, 539, 540
OSMOND
William, 239
Richard, 157
OSTLER
Edward, 327
OTT
Christina, 491
Ulrick, 491
OUBRICH
Thos., 137
OWENS
---, 209
George, 324
J. B., 253, 324
Jacob, 324
James, 251
James W., 82
J. N., 323
OWING
Beal, 67
PACE
George, 142, 323
Luther C., 157
PACKARD
M. D., 317
PADEN
Martha M., 506
Mary A., 506
T. H. (A.M.), 300
William, 506
PADGITT
Pius, 103, 104, 236
PAFF
Edward, 164
PAINTER
C. B., 23
George, 225
Jacob, 63, 64
John, 55, 58
Samuel, 154
PAISLEY
Sarah (Skinner), 565
PAKE
George, 345
Henry L., 161
John, 345
Perry W., 157
Peter, 345
PALMER
Addison, 82, 111, 112, 115, 239
C. F., 170, 172
Davis, 248, 251
D. R., 465
Elizabeth, 574
PALMER continued
J. C., 612
James, 497
James E., 198
Jas. Wm., 163
J. N., 267
John, 565
Joseph, 75
Lizzie A., 115
Mary, 394
Phineas, 574
Rachel V., 465
Sarah A., 612
T. R. (Rev.) (Dr.),282
PANSLER
John B., 137
William, 151, 160
Zenas F., 161
PARAMORE
Chas. H. H. 143
PARDEN
Percival H., 109
PARDEY
Chauncey A., 198
PARDY
David, 109
Mary, 276
PARISH
Charles S., 238
Isaac, 198
PARKE
Joseph H., 258
Joseph S., 115
Uriah, 174, 183, 263
PARKER
Adaline (Miss), 175
A. J., 110, 115, 268, 271
Anderson Judkins (M.D.) 541
Ann, 276
D. B., 266
Dallas B., 160
Fannie, 276
Isaac (Dr.), 541
James A., 198
John, 338
Jonathan, 58
L. H., 253
Nancy, 276
Samuel, 82, 276
Samuel, (Mrs.), 224
Septimus, 276
William, 104
PARKINSON
J. C., 112
James (Capt.), 226
John S., 224
Thomas G., 238
PARK
Hannah, 527
Uriah, 202
PARKS
--- (Dr.), 542
--- (Mr.), 542
--- (Mrs.), 542
David, 541
Eliza, 542
Isabella, 542
James, 541, 542
John, 542
PARKS continued
Margaret, 542
Mary, 542
Samuel, 541, 542
William, 541, 542
PARMALEE
---, 343
PARNELL
Elizabeth, 568
PARR
S. S., 280
PARROTT
Elizabeth, 554
J. D. H., 324
PARSHALL
J. A., 253, 266
John, 266
Reuben J., 163
PARSMORE
George, 307
PARSON
Amanda K. (Mrs.), 492
PARSONS
---, 248
Eva, 286
Henry, 522
Henry B., 185
Maria, (Miss), 177
Stella, 522
PASSAVANT
W. A. (Rev.), 551
PASSMORE
Lydia, 382
PATCH
Chas., 324
PATMORE
Muad, 509
PATRICK
Louisa, 276
N. E., 110
T. H., 173, 287
Thomas H., 173
PATTERSON
A. A., 82
Alice, 485
Hugh, 302
Isaac, 273
James, 485
Jane, 485
Mary A., 420
Millie, 445
Mintie, 541
Samuel L., 137
Sidney, 462
Thomas, 546
Thompson, (Mrs.),546
Violet P., 546
William, 273
PATTON
Hugh, 373
James H., 145
Martha, 372, 373
Mary C., 399
PAUGH
C. E., 317
PAUL
--- (Rev.) (Dr.), 303
David (Rev.) (D.D.), 299, 300, 301
--- (Mr. & Mrs.), 543
Andrew (Mr.), 542

PAUL continued
Anna L., 543
Blanche R., 543
David, 542
David (Rev.), 542
Eliza J., 542
Ella, 543
Jessie L., 543
Julia A., 542
Lizzie J., 543
Margaret, 542
Mary, 542
Mary A., 543
Nancy (Walace), 542
William W., 542, 543
PAULUS
Jacob, 268
PAXTON
--- (Mr.), 513
Lizzie, 535
PEABODY
James K., 203
Jas. R., 256
PEACH
Joseph, 132, 154, 367
R. I., 367
Richard I., 78
Richard J., 154
Robert, 367
W. E., 367
PEAIRS
Andrew L., 198
David, 76, 294
E. J. (Mrs.), 423
George, 115, 270
John B., 303
Joseph, 115, 270, 303
PEARCE
--- (Dr.), 317
Thomas, 297
PEARSON
T. C., 317
PEASE
Calvin, 76, 188, 192, 193, 193,198, 213
PEEBLES
Eliza, 405
PELHAM
W. C., 186
PENCE
D., 337
PENN
--- (Mr.), 545
Frank L., 545
M. A. (Miss), 545
William, 532
W. P., 545
PENNINGTON
A. S., 225
PENRY
Robert, 393
PENTECOST
James, 345
PERCELLA
John, 136
PERCY
John, 198
PERKINS
Hannah, 606
Joseph, 403
PERRY
PERRY continued
Caleb, 395
Elijah, 395
Eliza, 395
Eliza I., 395
Elizabeth, 395
Fanny, 395
Frances, 395
George, 395
Geo. W., 145
Harriet, 395
Herman, 367
Hester, 525
Isabella, 395
James, 78, 172
James (Mr.), 278
James (Mrs.),278
John, 345, 395
Lewis W., 395
Lucy, 395
Martha, 395
Mary E. (2), 395
O. H., 206
Oliver, 145
Polly, 395
Samuel, 395
Samuel E., 395
Samuel J., 154
Sarah, 401
Susan, (2), 395
Thomas, 395
Thornton A., 395
William, 273, 395
Wm. O., 254
W. T., 251, 395
William T., 525
PETERS
Adam, 78, 174, 183, 186, 238, 244, 263
Charles, 239
C. A. (Mrs.), 287
D. C., 110
Henry,157, 230
John, 77, 81, 199, 238, 269, 294
J. W. (Preacher), 274
Michael, 68, 213
PETERSON
James, 139
PETIT
---, 248
PETTY
A. L. (Rev.), 367
Sherlock, 142
T. A., 252
PEYTON
Joseph E., 145
PFEIFER
Adam, 268
PHARIS
Thomas, 342
PHELPS
Dallas T., 161
E. S., 109
James E., 75
Wm. L., 318
PHENN
Wilhelmina, 599
PHILLEY
Barbara, 276
Jane, 276
PHILLIPS
Delbert W., 445
G. L., 198, 524
George L., 199
Lucy E.,(Fairall), 445
Orville M., 445
T. H. (Elder), 274
William, 445
PHILLIS
Sybil Ann, 502
Thomas W., 502
PHILPOT
E. E. (Miss), 545
PHIPPS
John, 276
PIATT
Lucinda, 460
PICKEREL
---, 248
PICKERELL
Ed., 238
PICKERING
---, 246, 248
PICKINS
Amos J., 155
Asher, 149
Louis S., 163
Samuel J., 149
PICKLES
Fannie, 421
PIERCE
---, 246
--- (Dr.), 593
Alexander, 576
Andrew, 157, 351, 576
Andrew L., 184, 252
Benoni, 228
David, 110
E. A., 254
E. H., 269
Elizabeth, 576
H. L., 186
James, 576
Jonathon, 351
Llewellyn, 297, 331, 351
Lewis, 351
Margaret (Moody), 576
Mary A., 576
Nicholas, 576
Robert, 576
Samuel, 576
Steven, 576
Thomas, 342, 343
Thomas L., 76, 225, 226, 228, 244
William, 620
PIERPOINT
Everett, 595
Sarah, 595
W. H., 254, 267
PIERSOL
Isaac, 184
PIERSON
Asenath, 585
Daniel, 585
Johannah, 585
Lewis M., 78
T. C., 318
PIGMAN
John, 161
PIKE

PIKE continued
Elias, 227
PINE
William, 317
PINKERTON
J. W., 256, 266
J. W. (Mrs.), 270
John W., 141, 251
A. D., 254, 262, 269
PINN
L. (Mrs.), 267
Lizzie, 266
William, 266
W. H., 265, 266
W. M., 267
PINNEY
Alfred (Rev.), 287
PIPER
Adam, 345
Ester, 447
George, 447
PITMAN
David (Capt.), 105
PITTENGER
Isaac M., 152
I. McK. (Rev.), 280
PITTS
Samuel, 154
PLATT
James, 270
James M. (Rev.), 278
PLAYFORD
John H., 137
PLETCHER
Alice, 544
Andrew, 543
Catherine, 543
Clara Elwilda, 544
Dorothea, 587
Elizabeth, 543
Elzina, 544
George, 544
Henry, 157, 543, 544, 587
Henry Jr., 543
Henry Sr., 543
Hiram, 544
Hiram A., 543
Jacob, 543
James, 394, 604
James H., 544
John, 543
John A., 543
Levia L., 543
Louisa, 604
Mary, 543
Mary E., 543
Mary J., 385, 544
Nicholas, 544
Noah, 543
Phoebe A., 543
Samuel, 543
Samuel P., 543
Sarah, 543, 544
Sarah J., 543
Susanna, 587
Susanna C., 543
Susannah, 543
Solomon, 543
William, 543, 544
William W., 543
Winfield S., 544
PLILEY
Benj. W., 157
Samuel, 154
PLUMMER
A. G., 342
Moses, 63, 67
PLYMPTON
Charles H., 151
Jas. W., 154
POAK
Samuel, 59
POE
Benj. H., 139
Mary, 603
POLAND
Wm. W., 157
POLK
---, 206
POLLOCK
--- (Mr.), 570
Abraham, 76, 155, 351, 521, 570
Addie, 521
Allie, 521
Andrew J., 154
Chalmers, 521
George, 331
Hamilton, 597
Henry, 521
Jane (Bigger), 570
John, 229
Louisa (Miller), 521
Maggie, 521
Margaret (Miss), 570
Mary E., 521
Rachel J., 521
Rachel M., 570
Samuel, 269, 521, 570
William S., 521
POMEROY
Madison, 140
POOL
--- (Mr.), 104
POORMAN
Isaiah, 141
John F., 115
POPE
William, 172
PORTER
--- (Mr.), 545
--- (Mrs.), 545
Carson, 77
Charles Fremont, 545
David Gibson, 269
Elizabeth, 391
Ella, 545
Emma Delia, 545
Florence, 545
George, 198
Jennie, 545
John, 58, 65
Joseph, 164, 544, 545
Mary Jane, 288
R. L., 162
Sarah, 606
Samuel R., 544, 545
Silvers, 203
Solomon S., 545
Susan, 606
William, 544
William Jr., 544
PORTOR
Margaret, 269
Silvers, 269
William (Rev.), 273, 274
POST
Christian Fred (Rev.), 39
Mary (Skinner), 565
POTTER
--- (Mr.) (Rev.), 276
POTTS
Elizabeth, 556
Fannie N., 115
George W., 462
Isaiah, 556
Maggie, 462
Nancy, 556
Thomas, 198
POTWIN
C. W., 115, 244, 245, 257, 258, 266, 270
Charles W., 75, 157
John S., 404
POULSON
Caroline (Fisher), 448
POWELL
Charles H., 251
F. B., 426
T. (Rev.), 321
POWELSONS
---, 305
POWER
Benj. F., 154
Benjamin F., 198
P. O., 248
Payton O., 162
POWERS
Benj. F., 199, 209
PRATT
---, 246
C., 227
W. G. (Rev.), 282
PRESCOTT
Robert, 163
PRESGRAVE
Amy, 348
Brittania, 348
George, 348
PRETTYMAN
--- (Mr.), 545
J. S., 339, 340, 545
L. A., 545
Mary (Shankland), 545
PRICE
Dan, 267
Eliza, 172
Elizabeth, 511
Hiram, 312
Jane, (Mrs.), 287
Jeffrey, 59, 66, 70, 71, 72, 74, 223, 226, 279, 247
John, 346, 347
J. R., 184, 286
John S., 241, 267
Levi, 511
Mary (Miss), 287
Matilda J., 382
Newton, 253
Robert, 82, 157
Sarah (Johnson), 382
William, 312, 382

PRICE continued
W. F., 367
Wm. L., 160
PRIEST
---, 48, 222
Benj., 136
D. S., 367
PRINGLE
--- (Dr.), 545, 546
--- (Mrs.), 546,
Adaiah, 546
Ada Ida, 519
Belinda, 519
Betsy, 546
Elizabeth, 518, 519, 546
G. W. (Dr.), 545
George W., 519, 546
George W. (Dr.), 546
Henry, 314, 519, 546
Henry (Rev.), 321
Hettie H., 546
Jane (Mrs.), 545, 546
Jedediah, 546
John, 519, 546
Malinda, 567
Margaret, 519, 546
Mary, 519, 546
Mary T., 546
Mary (Trumbo), 519
Melenda, 546
Nancy, 546
Peggy, 546
Penina, 519, 546
Sally, 546
Samuel,546
Samuel W., 546
William, 78, 519, 546
PRINTZ
A., 238
Alfred, 246
Eugene, 184, 254, 266
H. E., 267, 268
John, 238
PRIOR
--- (Mr.), 547, 548
Alexander, 346, 547
Alexander (Mrs.), 547
Allen, 547
Barbara, 547
Catherine, 547
Frank, 505
Frederick, 547
George, 547
George W., 547
Howard, 547
Isaac, 188, 333, 346, 547
John, 547
Joseph, 547
Lewis C., 547
Louisa, 547
Margaret, 605
Mary,547
Mary G., 575
Rachel, 547
S., 345
Samuel J., 136
Timothy, 547
William H., 547
PRIORS
PRIORS continued
---, 305
PROCTOR
--- (Mr.), 395
PROUDFIT
David L., 159
David (Rev.), 301
John B., 159
PROUTY
Daniel, 227
PRYOR
---, 331
--- (Mr.), 548
---, (Mrs.), 548
Alice,B., 548
Andrew J., 548
Archibald, 548
Barbara, 548
Catherine, 548
Daniel, 548
Daniel, 548
Frank, 548
Frederick, 548
George W., 548
Isaac, 548
J. D., 317
James, 339, 548
James F., 548
John, 548, 5
Joseph, 548
Levi, 548
Margaret, 548
Mary, 548
Samuel, 548
Sarah, 548
Timothy, 548
Thomas, 548
Thomas N., 548
Tobitha, 548
William, 548
PURCELL
---, (Bishop), 237, 286, 312
Hattie, 596
John, 268
Joseph, 266
J. W., 266
Peter, 596
PURDY
Peter M., 276
PUTHUFF
Wm. H., 75
PUTNAM
---, 244
Catharine, 400, 402
David, 195, 269, 467
Edwin, 76, 192, 199, 269
Edwin (Judge), 278, 279
Israel, 201
Kate, 401
Manning, 273
Mary, 595
Rufus, 116, 218, 219, 223, 229, 313, 335, 401
Rufus (Gen.), 47, 48, 107, 292, 573
W. R., 95, 186, 198, 269
Wm. Rufus, 219
PYATT
George, 246, 247
James, 252
J. G., 247
PYLE
Ebenezer, 115, 159
Ebenezer, 159
E. Parker, 198
Isaac, 270
Wm., 154
W. W., 264
QUALLS
Joseph, 88
QUIGBY
Harrison, 162
QUIGLEY
Charles,490
John, 77, 82, 207
Minerva King, 490
Wallace, 239
QUINA
James, 347
QUINN
Andrew, 237
Eleanor W., 276
Isaac, 273
James, 212, 272, 273
James (Preacher), 274
William (Rev.), 237, 286
RADAR
H. M. (Rev.), 308
RADCLIFF
Alice (McMillen), 519
Flora, 519
George, 519
James, 519
Walter, 519
RADEBAUGH
Martin, 60
RAGAN
J. W. (Rev.), 212
John, 585
RAGNET
--- (Mrs.), 209
James, 75, 76, 187, 238
James (Capt.), 209
RAIT
John, 251
Lewis, 240
RAKESTRAED
Sarah, 410
RALPH
Geo. W., 147, 160
RALSTON
Charlotte, 613
D. E. Esq., 299, 300
Frank, 613
RAMAGE
James, 174
RAMBO
A. E., 339, 549
C. M., 110, 115
C. M. (Dr.), 541
E. J., 549
Elmira, 549
Grace (Levering), 549
Jacob, 157
James, 157
John, 157
L., 76, 340
L. (Hon.), 548, 549

RAMBO continued
Sarah A. (Walker), 549
Thomas, 327
William, 549
RAMEY
--- (Dr.), 410
RAMSEY
Ben, 106
Clark, 567
Jane, 432
J. W., 300
Jos. W., 145
Margaret C. (Slater), 567
Sanford W., 157
William, 141, 142, 432
W. C., 139
W. K., 164
RAMSEYS
---, 305
RANDALL,
Abel, 76, 78, 345, 498
Albert, 345
Ann, 276, 498
Charles E., 198
D. V., 498
George, 198
John, 279
Mary, 498
Susan, 584
RANDOLPH
Ichabod, 617
Thomas, 351
RANKIN
David, 328
Oliver, 159
RAMSBOTTOM
Alfred, 151, 323
RARICK
John T., 248
RATLIFF
---, 248
John, 47
Samuel E., 164
William H., 160, 239
RAY
Alpheus, 164
Elijah, 157
Eliza, 591
George, 591
Henry, 591
William, 428, 591
RAYME
Sarah Delia, 410
RAYMONTON
Samuel H., 229
RAYNOLDS
John, 62
REA
C. H., 252
READ
James L., 141
READ
T. C. (Preacher), 275, 289
REAGAN
Jacob, 335
REAM
Isabella, 285
REAMER
A., 367
REAMY
L. H., 267
REAMY continued
L. M., 110
T. A., 132
Thaddeus A., 76
REASONER
Catharine, 338
Elizabeth, 610
Emma, 370
G., 338
Harmon, 338
Henry, 297
J. S., 110
Jacob S. (Dr.), 320, 322
James P., 475
John, 188, 301, 610
Joseph, 332
Peter, 66, 67, 336, 338
William, 188
RECHEL
John, 162
RECKEL
J., 322
RECTOR
Enoch (Rev.), 314
REDGROVE
Thomas J., 110
REDMAN
B., 345
Dorothy, 409
Elizabeth, 409
James, 409
Jeremiah, 409
Jesse, 409
John, 409
Margaret, 409
Nelson, 409
Perry, 115
Sampson, 409
Sarah,(Hill), 409
Susan, 409
William, 409
REDMOND
John T., 238
REECE
David, 597
Eliza, 596
James, 596
Jesse, 596
Wm., 314
REED
--- (Mr.), 174
Alexander, 372, 373
Arthur, 63, 172, 527
Charles E., 522
Cornelius, 563
David, 162, 186
Elizabeth (Swackhammer), 563
Esther, 372
Esther H., 596
Hester, 373
H. W. (Rev.), 557
Horace,(Dr.), 279
Hugh, 174, 183, 390, 528
Irwin, 187, 527
Isabel E. (Robison), 557
Isabella (Sankey), 372, 373
James, 372, 373
James H., 162
REED continued
Jane, 372, 528
Jane (Sankey), 372, 373
Jeannette, 373
J. L., 268
John A., 528
Lula (Armstrong), 522
Margaret, 528
Martha, 276, 527, 528
Martha (Irvin), 527
Mary, 276, 528, 563
Mary C., 373
N. A. (Rev.), 287
Robert, 372, 373
Sallie A., 528
Susannah, 373
Vincent, 596
Wilkin, 76, 192, 199
William, 273
Willis D., 162
REEDER
T. J., 317
W. M., 317
REES
Amanda, 549
A. M., 549
Anna M. (Wahl), 549
Catherine, 386
Charles C., 549
Charles H., 115
Edwin A., 549
Elizabeth (Baumgardner), 549
Ellen R., 549
Fannie, 549
Fred W., 549
Henry C., 549
Jacob, 67, 549
L. A., 549
Solomon, 115, 270, 285, 549
W. T., 549
REESE
Jacob, 282, 285, 335, 336
Mary (Hoyt), 470
Thomas, 273
William (Rev.), 3, 301
William J., 470
W. H., 308
REEVE
Benj., 198
George, 77, 81, 238, 245
George B., 183, 186
George Jr., 245
George Sr., 225, 226
James, 186, 228
Richard, 225, 226, 238, 245, 246
Stephen, 52, 60, 77, 78
REEVES
--- (Capt.), 96
George, 187, 213
James F., 129
Levi, 64, 313, 315
Moses, 313
Richard, 104, 105
Squire, 48
Stephen, 64
Steven, 313
REGAR
John, 345

REGGS
William, 345
REGISTER
Joseph (Dr.), 332
REID
F. W., 115
REIGER
Geo., 309
REILEY
Aaron, 145
Chas., 139
REINAMAN
Napoleon, 342
REINER
John J., 136
RENER
Christ, 138
RENNICK
Cynthia, 584
RENNISON
Francis, 164
RETIBERG
George A., 288
REVENAUGH
Catharine, 314
J. (Jr.), 313
Jane, 314
John, 314
Samuel, 314
REX
Edward, 336
REYNOLDS
Charles A., 263
George, 78
John, 76, 77, 199, 240, 351
J. B., 266
John (Col.), 297
Thomas, 245
William, 54, 55, 57, 70, 71, 72, 74, 212, 328
RHODES
Charles R., 198
Dudley W. (Dr.), 109
Henry S., 157
J. (Jr.), 345
J. (Sr.), 345
Jacob, 345
John, 345
R. W., 187
RICE
Brazilla, 225
J. W., 367
Richard, 149
RICH
---, 248
Virtulon, 198
RICHARDS
--- (Mr.), 66
A. C., 549, 550
Allin, 553
Alva, 553, 554
Arthur, 554
Augustine, 554
A. W., 269
Benjamin, 393
Burley, 553
Carrie L. (Super), 552
Catherine (Burley), 553
Clam, 411
Clara, 554
RICHARDS continued
Clark, 553
D. J., 264
David, 554
Dexter, 554
Edward, 550, 553, 554
Eliza, 553, 554
F., 111
F. (Rev.), 116, 256, 270, 271, 285, 289, 326
Frank (Rev.), 112
Frances A., 553
Frank, 550
Franklin (Rev.), 550
Frederick, 554
Harriett, 553, 554
Henry, 553
Imri, 78, 81, 230
Jacob, 553
James, 553
Jane Gourley, 553
Jane (Todd), 554
John, 553, 554
John H., 553
J. P., 324
Joseph D., 553
Kate (Wilkins), 550
Lewis, 553
Louis, 411
Lucy (Sullivan), 554
Lyman, 553
Martha (Martin), 554
Mary, 550, 553, 554
Mary Ann (Rutledge), 554
Mary C. (Dunlapp), 553
Mary (Moringstar or Morgenstern), 550
N. J. (Gould), 550
Phoebe Ann (Beems), 411, 554
Robert, 553
Silas, 554
Surzeleise, 553
T. E., 267
Thomas E., 251
T. J., 550
Thos. E., 185,231
William, 550, 553, 554
William S., 109
RICHARDSON
---, (Mr.), 173
Alphens, 368
C. S., 266
David, 322, 368
David (Captin), 368
Eunice, 368
George, 145
Jesse, 603
John, 135
Marion, 368
Martin, 368
Nathaniel, 368
Rebecca, 276
Sophronia, 603
Susanna, 501
RICHEY
Alice C., 611
(Brs.), 330
Elizabeth, 611
F. E., 157
Geo. H., 145
RICHEY continued
Glenn, 157
John, 544
John E., 157
John H., 157, 160
Joseph, 77, 330
William, 611
RICHIE
---, (Dr.), 311
G., 591
Isabel, 591
James (Mr.), 278
James (Mrs.), 278
RICHLEY
Nathaniel, 330
Samuel, 330
RICHMOND
---, 244
Robert, 187
RICHTER
Saml. F., 164
RICKEY
James, 329
John, 329
RIDENOUR
Thos., 143
RIDER
Adam, 323, 554, 555
Adam Jr., 554
Aluah, 324
Charles, 157, 554
Edward, 157, 324, 554
Elizabeth (Wonn), 554
Ellen, 554
Ellen E., 554
F. M., 82
Francis M., 140, 554, 555
Frank, 554
Horatio A., 554
John, 554
John E., 554
Margaret J., 554
Mathias, 554
Melia (Maddox), 555
Richard, 554
Richard H., 554
Robert F., 554
Sarah (Bond), 554
Sarah C., 554
William E., 554
RIDGEWAY
Basil, 304, 307, 308, 309
Clegget, 310
Mary, 306
Mary (Sister), 307
RIELEY
Enoch, 137
RIFE
(Miss), 380
John, 304
Susan, (Miss), 573
RILEY
Aaron, 555
Alexander, 555
Anna, 394
Anna K. (McDonald), 555
Charles, 547, 555
Eliza, 555
Elizabeth, 394
Emily, 555, 573
Frances (Spencer), 555

RILEY continued
George, 555
George W., 394
Hannah, 433, 555
James O., 394
John, 297, 433, 555
John N., 394
John T., 555
John Wesley, 394
Joseph, 555, 573
Joseph E., 555
Laura S., 555
Loran, 600
Lorenza H., 394
Mariah, 555
Martha, 394
Mary, 394
Mary E., 394
Moses, 297
Odessa, 555
Orie F., 555
Polly, 555
Rebecca, 276, 394
Reuben, 394
Robert, 555
Rose F., 555
Samuel, 555, 573
Samuel P., 394
Sarah K., 555
Susan, 394
Susan L., 394
William, 433, 434, 555
Wm. F., 394
Wm. Frieman, 394
W. H., 238
Wilson, 555
Zachariah, 394
RINEY
Amanda, 406
Catherine (Chaney), 406
Ellen, 406
John, 406
Louisa, 406
Mary, 406
Mary M., 406
Oscar, 23, 406
Rachel, 406
Samuel, 406
Sarah A., 406
Thomas, 406
RIPPLE
Geo., 164
RISHTINE
George, 185, 241, 246, 253, 266
RITCHEY
James, 59, 60
RITZ
Catharine, 285
RITZE
George W., 81
RITZER
Edmond, 268
ROACH
James E., 151
W. W., 267
ROADY
Wm., 248
ROBB
John C., 164, 302
ROBBINS
ROBBINS continued
---,(Mr.) (Rev.), 276
John, 142
S. P. (Rev.), 269, 277
ROBERTS
Absalom, 77, 313
Amos A., 556
(Brothers), 345
Charles, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 77, 81, 82, 317, 343, 556
Cordelia F., 556
Cyrus M., 556
Eliza J. (Smith), 568
Elizabeth, 556
E. T., 268
George, 568
G. W., 140
Harrison, 556
Henry, 555, 556
Henry H., 556
Jane, 314, 585
John, 67, 78, 81, 317, 318, 345, 367, 556
John B., 112, 263
John H., 140
Joseph, 209, 345
J. T., 203
J. T. (Rev.), 286
John W., 81, 141
Leroy A., 145, 556
Leroy F., 155
Linda, 556
Lorena, 314
Lucinda, 556
Lyman C., 556
Manley, 556
Mary, 314
Mary Ann, 556
Mary C., 556
Nancy J., 556
Nancy (Potts), 556
Naomi I., 556
Nathaniel, 227
Phoebe E., 556
Phoebe (Johnson), 556
R. P. (Col.), 411
Scott, 237
Thomas, 328
William, 115, 314, 556
W. A., 322
William B., 556
ROBERTSON
--- (Mr.),420
C., 227
Hannah, 497
John, 77, 346, 497
Joseph, 186, 227
Lizzie, 508
M. B., 115
Sophia, 497
Winthrop, 67
ROBESON
---, 612
ROBETSON
M. B., 270
ROBINSON
Aaron, 76
Andrew, 457, 458
B. F., 157
Eleanor (Frazier), 456,
ROBINSON continued
Eleanor (Frazier), 457, 458
Elizabeth (Harrison), 457
George S., 151
Israel, 77, 351
Israel C., 145, 297
Jacob M., 157
James, 457
James (Rev.), 301
James, S., 270
John, 58, 60, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68
John P., (Rev.), 280
LeRoy, 331
Margaret A. (Mrs.), 287
Mary J., 421
Moses, 21
Robert, 162
R. P., 287
Robert P., 278
Silas, 78, 294
Samuel, 287
William, 351, 367
Winthrop, 273
W. T., 252
ROBISON
--- (Holden), 556
Catherine J., 556
Eliza C., 557
Isabel E., 557
Isabel (Johnson), 556
James, 556
John, 115, 367, 556
Mary J., 557
Sarah A., 557
Sarah M., 557
Sarah R. (Spencer), 557
Thomas, 556
Wm., 302, 556
William M., 557
ROCK
Adam, 27
ROCKEL
Harry, 265
Henry, 244, 248, 265
& Sons, 89
ROCKWELL
Cass (Miss), 498
William, 498
RODEBAUGH
Martin, 69
RODMAN
--- (Dr.), 335
John, 67
ROE
Edward D., 273
Francisaum, 307
Jesse (Rev.), 305, 306, 307
Margaret, 306
Robert, 306, 307
Thos., 307, 321
ROEKEL
August, 251
ROFF
H. S., 322
Jacob (Rev.), 321
ROGER
John R., 344
ROGERS

ROGERS continued
E. (Rev.), 288
E. E. (Rev.), 279
Edward, 66, 67, 344
H. H., 164
Hiram, 247
S. C., 251, 252
Thomas, 325
U. S., 251
ROGGE
Albert, 251
ROLL
George P., 251
J. J., 251, 268
ROLLER
Geo. H., 145
Jacob, 309
ROLLERS
---, 305
William, 606
ROLLINS
James, 329
ROLLINGS
---, 305
ROLPH
Amanda, 434
Elizabeth, 434
John, 434
ROMINE
Caroline, 600
Edward, 600
Elijah, 600
Henrietta, 445
Henry, 138, 367
Jacob, 157
Jerome, 154
Leonard, 511
Loran, 600
Mary, 394, 455
Moses, 600
Nina, 511
Reuben, 446
Stephen, 600
Susan, 600
RONEY
Bart, 106
ROOHRIG
Albert C., 491
Alice O., 491
Carson, 491
John, 491
Katie, 491
Lester, 491
Matilda (Klein), 491
Raymond K., 491
Syana A., 491
William H.,491
ROOP
Benjamin, 338
Henry, 338
ROOT
--- (Rev.), 341
ROSE
Alexander, 557
Allen, 557
Almira, 557
Alvina, 557
Ann (Blackburn), 557
Ann (Settles), 558
Charles, 557, 558
Chas. H., 149
ROSE continued
George W., 557
Henrietta (English), 558
Henry, 557
James, 557
Jane, 557
John, 324
John W., 557
Leonard, 557
Margaret, 606
Mary, 557, 558
Mary E., 557
Mary (Kenton), 557
Rebecca A. (Ledner), 557
Thomas, 557
William, 557
William B., 311, 312
ROSS
A., 308
A. C., 183, 225, 269
Ann (Fox), 461
Benj. F., 142
Carrie, 475
Charles H., 239
Charles W., 461
David, 305, 306
David A., 151
D. W., 159
Denison, 322
Elijah, 101, 151, 223, 225, 461
Elijah C., 258
George, 98
George W., 141
Harriet, 461
Henry H., 137
James M., 135
John, 305
John B., 159
Margaret J., 461
Martha, 461
Nathan F., 135, 307
Oliver H., 151
Robert, 461
Solomon B., 137
Wm., 145
William H., 461
ROTH
H. W. (Rev.), 552
John (Rev.), 39, 51
John Lewis, 51
ROUSH
Henry C., 146
ROY
Alex, 141
RUARK
---, 271
RUCKLE
C. E., 317
J. E., 157, 317
John, 317
RUDD
Jonathan, 307
RUDDOCK
W. J., 251
RUGAN
John (Rev.), 326
RUNYON
A. J., 146
RUSE
William, H., 151
RUSH
--- (Dr.), 109
RUSHEY
Daniel, 137
RUSHLEY
Frederick, 137
RUSK
James, 61, 62, 67
RUSSE
C., 266
RUSSELL
--- (Miss), 173
C. C., 184
Charles C., 77, 81, 199, 237, 400
Fanny R., 400
George, 314
Jane, 462
John, 78, 273
John D., 139
Lavica, 400
Mary, 279
Mary (Harper), 543
Reuben, 543
Samuel, 186
Sarah J., 543
RUSSI
Louis, 152
RUTH
William, 77, 82, 231
RUTHRAUFF
W. P. (Rev.), 285, 309, 552
William P. (Rev.), 326
RUTLEDGE
Bessie (Hood), 558
Dosie (Morgan), 558
George, 330, 558
George W., 558
Georgiana, 558
Jacob, 115
James, 558
Jennie M., 558
John W.,558
Margaret J., 558
Mary, 558
Mary A., 558
Mary Ann, 554
Sarah E., 558
Samuel L., 558
S. M., 82, 209
Susannah (Shutt), 558
Thomas C., 558
W. H., 522
RYAN
---, 209
A. Z., 164
Ebenezer, 54
F., 239
James (Rev.), 334
Patrick C., 81
SACKMAN
Elizabeth, 276
Mazry, 276
Michael, 282
Peter, 282, 285
SAFFLES
---, 309
SAFFORD
Harry, 225, 278
Henry, 258

SAFFORD continued
Robert, 109
Sarah E., 279
SAGLE
Jennie, 603
John, 323
J. W., 324
SAITH
Alexander, 620
SALE
John, 272
SAMMONS
J. L., 267, 268
SAMPSON
Waters, 248
SAMSON
Almon, 175, 183
SANBAUGH
John O., 159
SANDAL
Louisa, 560
Louise, 592
SANDEL
Casper, 558
Christian, 558
Christina, 558
Christina (Kelin), 558
Elizabeth, 558
George, 558
Jacob, 558, 560
John, 152, 491, 558, 559
L. D., 248
Martin, 558
Mary, 558
Valentine, 309, 558
SANDELS
---, 305
SANKEY
Jane, 372, 373
John E.,Esq., 299
John E., 300
SAPP
E. (Dr.), 474
SARBAUGHS
---, 305
SARCHET
John, 64
Thomas, 64
Thomas B., 248
SAREHETT
Peter, 294
Thomas, 294
SAUER
Martin, 309
SAUERBAUGH
Michael, 333
SAUP
Alevia (Carlow), 559
Anthony, 559
Elizabeth (Smith), 559
R. M., 157, 236, 559
SAVAGE
N. D., 238
SAVANNAH
Anna, 413
SAVIDGE
Rachel (Miss), 571
SAWHILL
Martha, 373
SAWYER
Porter, 65, 66
SCALES
---, 231
Billy, 93, 94, 96
Billy (Capt.), 105
SCARVELL
Gearing, 311, 312
SCHAFER
Stephen, 348
SCHAUM
A. J., 115
SCHEID
L. (Rev.), 285
SCHIELE
John, 268
Joseph, 248
SCHMELTZER
--- (Mr.), 282
SCHMIDT
--- (Rev.), 309
D., 256
David, 252, 253
SCHNEBLEY
Rosetta, 416
SCHNEIDER
A., 265
John, 575
SCHNELL
--- (Rev.), 309
SCHOENE
Henry, 110
SCHOENFELD
Jacob, 288
Myer, 288
R., 288
Rudolph, 288
SCHOFIELD
A. (Gen.), 244
William, 62
SCHOOL
Joseph, 164
SCHOOLEY
C. R., 110
SCHRAMM
John L., 154
SCHREIBER
Frank L., 137
SCHUBACK
---, 248
SCHUBACH
P. C., 251
SCHUCK
Christopher, 333, 334
SCHULTZ
---, 248
B. V. H., 231
Bernard V. H., 559
Evaline (Darlinton), 559
R. D., 254, 256, 265, 480, 559
Robert, 256
Sarah (Van Horne), 559
William, 183, 244, 247, 256, 185, 559
William D., 559
SCHUMAN
Michael, 342
SCHWINGEL
George, 586
SCOTT
Albert, 371
Ann (Miss), 539
SCOTT continued
Anna A., 541
Bernard, 560
Caroline E., 560
Chas., 164
D., 331
Elizabeth, 541
Ernest, 82, 162, 266, 268, 560
Geo. W., 146
Hannah, 512
James (Rev.), 277
Joseph, 146, 336, 541
Josephine A. (Guille), 560
Judson C., 137
Levi, 202
Louisa (Sandle), 560
Maria, 315
Mary A., 374
Nellie B., 560
Robert, 371
Robert H., 159
Rose, 303
Samantha, 321
Samuel, 328, 345
Samuel S., 137
Sarah, 315
S. C., 268
Thomas, 231, 268
Thomas H., 155
Viola G., 560
W., 78
SCROGGS
John W. (Dr.), 339
SEA
Kate, 594
SEABORN
Mary, 306
SEAMAN
Eliza, 195
John D., 248
SEAMANS
Benjamin, 332
Gilbert, 273
Samuel, 336
Samuel, Jr., 273
Samuel, Sr. 273
SEARCH
Adolphus, 146
Simeon C., 146
SEARLE
Corrington W., 76, 188, 189, 191, 196, 198, 199, 204
SEARS
--- (Dr.), 313
SEAVENS
John, 70
SEBORN
F. A., 203, 269
Frederick A., 198, 269
SEDGWICK
---, 248
George (Rev.), 172
George C., 212
H. M., 266, 267
William, 212, 309
SEDGEWICK
Howard M., 151
SEDWICK
George C., 280, 281
Joseph (Rev.), 282

SEDWICK continued
William, 322, 348
Wm. (Rev. , 280, 281, 282
SEELY
Sylvanus, 109
SEIBERLING
F. A., 254
SEIGEL
Franz (Gen.), 518
SELBES
Robert, 316
SELDER
Robert, 317
SELDERS
Joseph, 328
SELF
John, 376, 438
Mary, 376
Nancy, 438
William, 507, 619
SELLERS
David, 297
Isaac, 157
SELSAM
Geo., 157
SENIOR
Amelia (Cresap), 560
Bell (Nye), 560
George, 560
Mary (Wadsworth), 560
William, 340, 560
SENSABAUGH
G. W., 146
SENSEMAN
--- (Rev.), 39
SENSIBAUGH
George (Rev.), 348
SERIGHT
G. D., 268
Geo. D., 163
James G., 160
John H., 163
J. M., 179, 180
SETTLES
Ann, 558
SEVALL
---, 331
Perley, 40
SEYBERT
Elizabeth, 586
SHACKETT
J. D., 157
L. D., 157
Elsie, 483
SHADLEY
Amy (Francis), 455
Daniel, 455
SHADRICK
John, 137
SHAEFER
John, 607
Sarah H., 607
SHAFF
Clarissa Hopkins, 421
SHAFFER
Jacob, 593
John, 142
John J., 161
Lucy, 396
Lucy C., 593
William, 81
SHAFFER continued
William H., 238
SHANAFELT
John, 306
SHANE
Kate A., 398
Sophia, 398, 496
Samuel, 398
SHANER
Adam, 351
SHARP
James (Col.), 311
J. B., 282
John, 75, 226, 335
Joseph, 61
William, 61
SHARPE
H. A., 256, 269
SHAUER
James, 312
James (Mrs.), 312
SHAUM
August, 268
SHAVER
--- (girl),568
Amanda, 568
Anna (Hale), 568
Calista, 568
J. E., 568
Jedidah, 568
Jonas E., 568
Levi, 568
Louisa, 568
Nancy, 568
SHAW
Amanda A. (Marshall), 562
Catherine, 307
Cecil (Dorsey), 561
Clara, 410
Elias, 561
Frank, 561
George, 561
G. M., 253
Geo. W., 163, 561
Harriet (Deakin), 561
Hiram, 310
James, 266
Jane (Mrs.), 288
John, 561
John D., 560, 561
Joseph, 141, 253, 263, 266 266, 561
Joseph (Capt.), 561
Joseph Francis, 561
Joseph Jr., 561
Joseph Sr., 561
Letitia, 561
Louisa, 426
Lydia, 561
Mary E. (Morgan), 561
Mary (Williams), 561
Perry L., 561
Philenia, 561
Sarah, 561
William, 561
William Francis, 561
SHEDRON
A. M., 367
SHEEN
Patrick, 164
SHEETS
Joseph, 225
SHEPARD
D., 110
Peter, 325
SHEPHERD
---, 245
Harry C., 198
Henry, 390
Joseph (Rev.), 225
Thomas (Rev.), 333
SHEPPARD
Arthur J., 198, 562
E., 345
George, 280
Henry, 317
James B., 205
John B., 76, 562
Philip, 312
Lennox, 345
Lenox (Rev.), 562
Polly, 344
Rebecca (Bonham), 562
Robert, 312
Thomas (Rev.), 280, 282
Wm. H., 154, 238
SHEPPARDSON
Daniel (Rev.), 286
SHERIDAN
Mary A., 388
Phillip H. (Gen.), 388
SHERMAN
Charles R., 193
Hapson L., 152
Hiram, 315
John (Hon.), 96
SHERRARD
John, 186, 238
M., 345
SHERWOOD
Elizabeth, 401
SHEWARD
James, 238
SHICK
David, 348
Maggie (Mrs.), 348
Samuel, 157
SHIELDS
Elizabeth, 425, 426
James, 425, 426
Jane, 426
John, 426
Margaret, 426
Martha, 425, 426
Mary,426
Nancy, 426
Robert, 306, 307
Susanna, 306
William, 426
SHINER
George, 62
SHINN
Asa, 212
SHINNICK
---, 247, 248
G. L., 238
George L., 183
Wm. H. Jr., 184, 185
W. M., 241, 253, 254
W. M. Jr., 180, 231, 237, 240, 241, 268

SHINNICK continued
William M., 183, 184, 245
William M., Jr., 248, 262
W. M. Sr., 240
SHIFLET
Patsy, 348
SHIP
Newton S., 143
SHIPLETT
Alfred, 140
Charles, 162
Ephraim, 162
George C., 160
Wm. F., 146
SHIPLEY
A. W., 76
SHIPMAN
Ann (Wilson), 460
Catherine (Foley), 459, 460
Charity, 460
George, 460
John, 460
Josephine, 460
Rebecca, 460
Stephen, 460
Walter, 460
Zenith, 460
SHIPPLETT
Ann, 605
Ella, 605
Nelson, 605
SHIRE
--- (Mr.), 55
Cordelia (Mrs.), 488
SHIRER
B. F., 162
Catherine, 464
David, 305, 342, 464
Elizabeth, 342
Esther, 464
James M., 157
Lydia, 464
V., 464
W. S., 157
Valentine, 304, 342
SHISER
C. M., 151
SHIVELY
Catherine, 524
SHOCKLY
John, 164
SHOEMAKER
--- (Miss), 582
Conrad, 143
George E., 162
G. W., 320, 322
SHOFF
Elvira, 321
Philip, 321
Sarah, 321
SHORE
H. J., 339
J., 340
SHOTT
G. M. (Rev.), 282
SHOWERS
Albe, 270
Joseph, 325, 326
Lyman L., 151
Thomas, 270
SHOWERS continued
Thomas D., 141
SHRAYER
--- (Mr.), 67
SHRIEVES
George (Rev.), 348
SHRIGLEY
--- (Mr.), 320
Matilda (Shroyer), 562
Noah, 254
SHRIMPTON
H., 240
SHRIVELY
Jacob, 320
James, 320
William, 320
SHRIVER
Valentine, 343
SHROM
W. P., (Rev.), 278
SHROYER
---, 328
--- (Werts), 562
Abram, 562
Abraham, 321
Adam, 309, 562
Andrew, 562
Catherine, 321, 562
Catherine (Werts), 562
Christian, 321, 562
Elizabeth, 562, 582
Eliza J., 562
Flora O., 562
Helen, 562
Jacob, 32[illegible], 562
John, 562
John O., 562
Malinda C., 562
Maria, 321
Mariah (Stotts), 562
Mary, 562
Mary A., 562
Matilda, 562
Peter C., 562
P. C., 322, 583
Philip, 320, 321, 562, 583
S. D., 322
Sarah E. (Winn), 562
Solomon, 562
Susan M., 562
William, 562
SHRYOCK
C. U., 256
Chas. U., 264
Charles U., 456
Hattie (Frazier), 456
H. L., 241
John T., 263
SHUBOCK
Peter, 239
SHULTZ
---, 248
William, 231
SHURTZ
Barbara, 492
Catherine, 321
Flora King, 490
George, 320, 321
Jacob, 320, 321
John, 321, 321
SHURTZ continued
Margaret, 321
Mary, 321
Samuel, 320, 321
SHUT
Joseph, 347
SHUTT
Saml H., 146
Susannah, 558
SIBBET
Elizabeth, 505
SIDELL
John, 225
SIDLE
--- (Dr.), 320
Andrew, 563
Angeline, 564
Anna, 563
Annie, 563
Caroline, 563
Cornelius, 563, 564
Cornelius F., 564
David, 81, 563, 564
David M., 564
Eliza A., 564
Emma J., 564
Harriet (Thrapp), 563
Jacob, 563
John, 64, 66, 344, 345, 563
John W., 151, 564
Josephine T., 564
Julia E., 564
Laura S., 564
Mary, 563
Mary (Reed), 563
Philip, 563
Sarah, 563
Sarah (Brass), 563
Sophia, 563
William B., 151
SIEGFRIED
B. G., 115
B. Y., 301
S. E., 115
SILER
August, 142
Rosa, 409
SILL
Joshua W. (Col.), 120
SILLIMAN
George Wyllis, 195, 198
Stiles, 338
Willis, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76
Willis (Judge), 410
Wyllis, 86, 187, 189, 192, 193, 194, 197, 204, 213, 338, 343
SILVERTHORN
--- (Mrs. Young), 394
SILVERY
Robert, 257, 258
SILVEY
---, 248, 564
Eliza, 279
E. G. (Mrs.), 271
Emeline, 565
Emeline (Lucas), 565
Harry K., 565
Hattie M., 565
John, 564

SILVEY continued
Joseph, 564
Leona, 565
Leota, 565
Margaret, 279
Pamela (Anderson), 564
R., 240
Robert, 78, 81, 115, 240, 269, 313, 564, 565
Robert Jr. (Mrs.), 564
Robert L., 565
Rolla E., 241, 565
SILVEYS
---, 313
SIMERAL
Jesse, 63
SIMMONS
William (Preacher), 274, 335
SIMONS
G. B. (Rev.), 289
George B. (Rev.), 287
J., 523
Simon, 329
SIMPSON
--- (Mr.), 547, 548
Alva, 149
Arthur D., 146
George, 547
Isaac, 162
Jacob, 159
John, 377
Joseph V., 146
M., 265
Ruth M. (Miss), 547
Ruth (Wood), 547
Thomas H., 151
SIMMS
Hugh, 328
SIMS
---, 351
Chas. H., 139
David, 302
Israel, 154
Israel W., 154
John, 78, 87, 269, 270
Mahlon, 76, 78, 192, 199
Mary, 302, 416
Precilla, 270
Simeon, 66, 77
William, 162
William H., 154
SINCLAIR
James B. (Rev.), 315
SINNETT
E. (Dr.), 82
SINSABAUGH
David, 297
SIRBAUGH
John W., 146
SKINNER
Adra A., 565
Arthur C., 565
Carrie G., 565
Cora L., 565
Courtland, 314
Eliza, 565
Elizabeth, 565
Ella, 599
Hannah M. (King), 565
Harrison, 162, 565
Herbert E., 565
SKINNER continued
Hiram, 198
Ira U., 565
J., 224
John, 320
John C., 565
John G., 565
Joseph V., 565
Mahala (King), 489
Margaret, 565
Mary, 565
Nancy (Garrett), 565
Patience, 276
Richard,142
Sarah, 565
Thomas, 565
William, 565
William H., 565
SLACK
Annie E., 377
Elizabeth, 425, 524
George, 347
Henry P., 377
Jacob, 347, 348, 461
Jane, 347
John, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 115, 425
John A., 164
Joseph, 346
J. R., 184
Lucretia, 321
Margaret (Mrs.), 378
R., 270
Robert, 81, 347
Sarah (Burley),425
W. H., 138
SLADE
---, 209
SLAGOR
Martin Luther Loud, 222
SLATER
Albert B., 567
Anna (Vinsel), 566
Anthony, 321, 565, 567
Anthony, Esq., 304, 305, 306
Belle (Keys), 566
Carson E., 566
Charles T., 563
Charles William, 563
Cidua J., 566
Eliza J. (Cowden), 567
Elizabeth R., 566
Flora (Shroyer), 562
Frances M., 566
George, 565
George W., 78, 304, 379, 565, 566, 567
Hannah (Cone), 566
H. N., 562
Harrison, 565, 567
H. V., 567
Harrison V., 304, 565, 565, 566, 567
Henrietta, 567
Howard B., 566
Jane (Walker), 566
John, 565, 566
J. W., 322
Margaret C., 567
Mary C., 566
SLATER continued
Mary C. (Wenmer), 565, 566
Rose, 567
Ruth,(Hanks), 566
Salena A., 567
Sampson, 565, 566
Solomon, 565, 566
Solomon O., 566
Squire, 566
Susan, 321, 379
Susan M., 566
Susannah, 567
Susannah (Vinsel), 565
William, 565, 566
William H., 566
W. H., 566
W. O., 567
SLAUGHTER
Aden, 435
Charlotte S., 435
Elizabeth, 610
Fred, 609
Harriet, 433
Hannah, 433
Henry, 433
James, 338
John, 81, 434
Margaret, 433, 434, 575, 615
Mathias, 433
Matthew, 433, 434
Rachel, 433
Sally, 433
Samuel, 433, 575, 615, 616
Sarah E., 433, 575
Sarah (Howell), 435
Stacy, 433, 615
SLEVIN
P. S., 198
SLIDER
Gottlib, 325, 326
SLOAN
Benjmain, 60, 61, 62, 78, 277
Celia, 461
Lois, 461
R. H., 253, 461
SLOCUM
Susan (Mrs.), 286
SMALLWOOD
Joseph, 507
Lydia A., 446
W. A. (Rev.), 174
William A. (Rev.), 280, 343
W. H., 115
SMART
James, 268
John W., 140
R. F., 266
Robert F., 140
Thomas M., 140
Wm., 268
SMELTZER
J. V., 184
Mary, 276
SMILEY
Samuel, Esq., 299
SMITH
---, 244, 568
--- (Miss), 370

SMITH continued
--- (Dr.), 313
--- (Capt), 99
--- (Mr.), 23, 225, 618
--- (Rev.), 316, 341
A. B., 159
Abraham, 320, 338
Adam, 66, 68, 330
Adrian J., 374
Albert, 146
Alex C., 157
Alexander, 276
Allie, 596
Amos B., 154
Ann, 276, 594
Ann M. (Miss), 543
Anna M., 568
Annie, 450
Anthony, 336
Aphelia Ann, 605
A. V., 240, 253, 267, 269
Benj., 160
Calista (Shaver), 568
Charles C., 162
Charles M., 340
C. W., 267
Charles W., 159
Daniel, 82
David, 115, 146, 160
Edward, 567, 568
Eliza, 276
Eliza J., 568
Elizabeth, 276, 559, 568, 607
Ella M., 374
F. B. (Col.), 119
Finley, 607
George, 568
G. F., 151
Geo. F., 146
Hannah (Mrs.), 282
Harriet, 449
Henry, 48, 218, 222, 309
Henry H., 146
H. H., 367
Hiram H., 374
Isaac C., 248
J., 248, 252
Jacob, 244
James, 330, 348
J. E., 159
James L. (Rev.), 287
James M., 374
Jedidah, 568
Jesse, 63, 98
Jessie, 273
Joanna, 276
John, 154, 268, 367, 374, 567, 568
John A., 164
John B., 374
John L., 267
Jonah, 55, 57, 61
Jonathan, 375
J. P., 313
J. R., 159
Joseph, 67, 68
Joseph T., 157
Josephine, 606
Lewis, 185

SMITH continued
Levi S., 568
Logan, 407
Louis F., 266
Malinda (Pringle), 567
Margaret, 348
Mary, 568
Mary L., 576
Martin, 314
Matthias, 544
Maud M., 374
Nancy, 441
Nathan, 568
Nathan K., 163
N. K., 159, 247, 248
Polly, 442
Ramson, 155
Robert J., 81
S. D. (Rev.), 319
Samuel, 392
Sophia, 394
Spencer W., 374
Stephen C.,75, 76, 192, 193, 199
Susan (Zellers), 374
T. A. (Ph.D.), 300
Thomas, 239, 301, 567, 568
Warren, 374
W. G., 340
Willard T., 568
William, 115, 374, 605
William O., 374
W. P., 568
W. T., 160
SMITLEY
Horace, 159
Jesse, 146
SMITHY
George W., 162
SMOCH
--- (Mr.), 618
SMOCK
Bluford, 618
E. E., 170, 172
John, 618
Milton, 618
SMYTH
John, 81
SNEERER
Henry, 244
SNELL
Wm., 248
Wm. (Mrs.), 251
SNIFF
H. C., 158
SNIZAR
Jacob, 63
SNOOTS
Elizabeth, 306
& Ferrel (Merc.), 322
J. A., 159, 583
J. H., 323, 324
SNODGRASS
Samuel (Col.), 580
Ann, 580
Elizabeth, 580
James McK., 580
Mary, 579, 580
Mary (McKinney), 580
Matthew, 580

SNODGRASS continued
Nancy, 580
Rachel, 580
SNOW
Elizabeth, 276
John, 276
SNIDER
Asa, 345
Moses, 346
SNYDER
Gil, 236
Gilbert, 160, 253
Henry (Rev.), 348
Mary E., 409
M. L., 252
Mary (McLees), 517
P. J., 268
Peter J., 286
Thomas, 517
Traylus, 162
William, 435
SOMERS
Charles, 151
Christ, 158
William B., 162
SOUDER
Eliza, 379
Elizabeth C., 379
Emma, 379
John, 379
Joseph C., 566
Michael, 379
Philip, 379
Susan, 379
Susan (Slater), 379
Susan M. (Slater), 566
SOUTHARD
Carl M., 569
Elizabeth (Parnell), 568
F. H., 256, 271
Frank H., 87, 198, 205, 568, 613
Isaiah, 568
Laura (Lughry), 569
Milton I., 77, 81, 199, 205
SOWER
J. Cyrus, 324
SOWERS
Alvah J., 140
Horatio, 139
John, 273
Thomas N., 141
William, 324
SPAHR
B. N., 273
SPALDING
Josiah, 186
SPANGLER
Andrew J., 162
Ann, 276
Arthur C., 569
Benjamin, 569
Charlotte, 276
Christian, 52, 56, 60, 76, 77, 78, 223, 226, 276, 334
Christian (Mrs.), 224
Christopher, 282
Daniel, 327
David, 172, 187, 193, 198
Dora, 569

SPANGLER continued
Elizabeth, 276
Elizabeth (Torrance), 569
George, 268
Helen, 569
Isaac, 172
Isaac (Dr.), 109
Jacob, 388, 569
Leola, 569
M., 285
Mary J. (Orr), 569
Mary S. (Cox), 569
Matthias, 78
Rachel, 388
Sarah, 276
T. F., 253, 256, 258, 269, 270, 569
Tileston F., 198
SPARKS
Capt., 388
Nancy, 388
SPAULDING
Albert J., 140
Josiah, 95
SPEAR
Alexander, 516
John, 65, 67
Mary, 516
M. M. (Miss), 516
Robert, 223
Thomas, 67
SPECK
Peter, 54, 62, 70, 228
SPEER
--- (Mr.), 24
Agnes (Stewart), 569
Anna E., 570
Cammeron, 570
Eliza, 570
Etta S., 485
Flora, 570
Hester, 570
H. W., 570
Jane, 570
James (Rev.), 570
James A., 149
Joana, 570
John, 570
John B., 570
Lena, 570
Lizzie, 570
Margaret,485, 570
Margaret (Pollock), 570
Martha, 570
Mary, 570
Mary M., 570
Nancy, 570
Nancy A., 570
Rebecca, 570
Rebecca (Boggs), 569, 570
Rebecca J., 570
Robert, 77, 569, 570
Robert W., 485, 569, 570, 578
Sarah, 570
Sarah M., 570
Sarah (Jamison), 570
Stewart, 159
Wm., 297, 302, 569, 570
William, Jr., 570
William P., 570
SPEER continued
William, Sr., 570
SPEERS
John, 346, 347
SPELLMAN
Sylvaster, 109
SPENCE
W. F., 245
SPENCER
--- (Mr.), 570, 571, 572
--- (Mrs.), 571
--- (Rev. Dr.), 303
Annie, 573
Catherine, 321
Charles, 573
Daisa, 444
Dora, 444
Dorothy (Wiseman), 571
E., 322
Edna, 573
Edward, 264, 345, 499, 571
Effie, 573
Eli A., 75
Eliza, 573
Elizabeth, 571
Emily (Riley), 573
Flora A., 572
Forman, 444
Foreman, 555, 571, 572
Frances, 555, 572
Gracie, 571
Harriet, 571, 572
Howard, 573
Ichabod, 570
Ida (Fairall), 444
Jason, 270, 570, 571
Jason (Mrs.), 270
J. C. (Rev.), 310
Jesse J., 572
John, 344, 557, 571, 572
John G., 288
Joseph, 571, 572
Leah, 573
Louisa, 572
Margaret (Evans), Crannell, 572
Margaret A., 499, 500
Martha, 572
Martha (Bail), 572
Marshall, 572
Mary, 499, 573
Mary (Smith), 570
--- (Mrs. Mendenhall), 572
Minerva, 571
Minett W., 573
Ollie, 573
Owen, 571
Rachel (Savidge), 571
Robert O., 272, 274
Samuel, 572
Sarah, 571, 572
Sarah (Cole), 555
Sarah R., 557
Simeon, 499
Susan A., 499
Susan A. (King), 489
Sylvester, 500
Sylvester M., 143
SPENCER continued
Thomas C., 572
William, 500, 571
William (Rev.), 281, 301, 320, 321
William H., 572
Wilson, 555, 571, 572
Wiseman, 137, 571, 572
SPENGER
J. P., 146
SPENSER
--- (Mr.), 510
SPERRY
Jacob, 104
SPICER
Washington, 159, 426
SPILLMAN
---, 351
SPINNER
Ellen, 347
SPINY
George, 151
SPOERL
Charles, 267
SPOHN
Susannah, 474
SPOTZ
Catherine Elizabeth, 502
Elizabeth, 414
SPRAGG
Benaiah, 321
Benjamin, 491
Elizabeth, 491
Hannah, 491
Nancy, 321
SPRAGUE
--- (Mrs.), 574
Andrew, 160
Angeline, 574
Ann, 574
Anson, 573
Charlotte, 574
Cornelius, 574
David W., 146
Ela D., 574
Elijah, 573, 574
Elisa, 573
Eliza, 573
Elizabeth, 573
Elizabeth (Palmer), 574
Emeline, 574
Emily, 574
James, 63, 66, 187, 188, 304, 336, 343, 573, 574
James, Sr., 573
John, 574
Jonathan, 574
Julia, 574
Levina, 573
Lucinda, 573
Lydia, 573
Margaret A., 574
Margaret J. (Elson), 574
Mary, 574
Melina J., 574
Nathaniel, 238
Nehemiah, 573
Phineas P., 573, 574
Phoebe, 574
Rachel, 574
Ralph, 573

SPRAGUE continued
Ransom, 574
Rosena, 573
Royal T., 197, 204
Samuel, 573, 574
Susan (Rife), 573
Viola, 574
William, 63, 573
SPRAY
Elizabeth (Fowler), 447
John, 447
Mary, 447
SPRIGG
William, 77
SPRIGGS
William, 77
SPRING
--- (Dr.), 332
John W., 146
John Wm., 146
William H., 160
SPRINGER
A. C., 590
Augustus C., 89
C., 348
C. (Rev.), 202
Cornelius, 202, 212, 272, 306
Cornelius (Rev.), 269, 326, 330, 335, 336
Jacob P., 76, 192, 199, 335
John, 57, 63, 64, 68, 335
Joseph, 77, 78
Mary L., 590
SPROAT
Ebenezer (Col.), 47
SPRINGS
Andrew, 543
SPRY
Benjamin, 62, 77
Jane, 276
John, 408
John W., 78, 172, 276, 334, 348
SPUR
Robert, 52, 53
SPURCK
---, 246
SPURGEON
C. H. (Dr.), 287
SPURGON
I. S., 267
SQUIRES
A. W., 110
Martha, 424
Samuel, 155
Saml. D., 164
Squire, 424
SRAYER
William, 64
SROYER
Philip, 66
ST. CLAIR
---, 351
Arthur, 85
Daniel, 138
Hettie (Huston), 484
ST. CLAIRE
John, 151
ST. CLAIRE continued
Wm., 138
STACKHOUSE
Amos, 321
STAFFORD
Frank, 338
R., 110
STAINBROOK
Abe, 325
Fanny, 587
Henry, 325
Jacob, 325, 587
Peter, 327
STAKER
J., 367
STAMBROOK
Abraham, 544
Adam, 544
Eliaabeth, 544
Frederick, 544
Henry, 544
Jacob, 544
James, 544
John, 544
Katie, 544
Margaret, 544
Mattie, 544
Peter, 544
Philip, 544
Polly, 544
Sarah Ann, 544
Solomon, 544
Susan, 544
STAMETS
--- (Mr.), 575
Amelia, 575
Amelia C., 575
Amy, 575
Emmet L., 575
Evan, 575
Evan P., 575
George, 575
George E., 575
George, Jr., 575
Harriet, 575
Harrison, 575
H. L., 317, 318
Homer L., 574, 575
John, 575
Leah, 575
Lydia A., 575
Malinda, 575
Mary, 575
Nancy E. (Wilson), 575
Oscar B., 575
Ruth, 575
Sarah, 575
Sarah E., 575
Sarah E. (Slaughter), 575
William E., 575
STAMPER
Jonathan (Elder), 274
STANBERG
Jonas, 187
STANBERY
Geo. A., 158, 240, 241, 253, 256, 481
Henry, 189, 193, 195, 198, 204
Henry R., 198, 205, 269
James R. (Esq.), 188
STANBERY continued
William, 193, 204
STANBERRY
Howard, 202
STANDIFORD
Elisha, 143
STANER
Margaret, 115
STANLEY
F. M. (Rev.), 273
Jacob A., 142
STANNAS
Eliza, 279
STANNETTS
George, 316
STANTON
John, 77
STARITT
James, 331
Joseph, 331
STARK
G. W., 460
STARKE
---, 248
STARKEY
Abner, 198
J. E. (Rev.), 308
Jonathon, 322
Peter, 330
R. H., 267
Stephen, 320
Steven, 304
William, 320
William F., 345
STARKEYS
---, 305
STARNER
C. M., 317
STARR
A. E., 241, 253, 256, 262, 267
Anna, 522
Moses, 522
STARRARD
David J., 146
STARRETT
--- (Mr. & Mrs.), 576
---, 518
Ann, 614
Ann (Morrison), 576
Ann R., 613
Anna, 576
Austin J., 576
Charity (Osler), 540
Charles, 576, 614
Charley I., 576
Elizabeth, 518, 576, 614
Elleanor, 614
Ellen, 576
George, 576, 614
George L., 576
George P., 576
Hannah, 576, 614
Homer T., 576
Irwin, 576
James, 313, 576, 614
Jennie, 576, 614
John, 576, 614
Joseph, 367, 576, 614
Margaret, 576, 614
Martha C. (Elliott), 576

STARRETT continued
Mary, 576, 614
Mary A. (Pierce), 576
Mary L. (Smith), 576
Mary S., 576
Minnie,576
Nancy, 576, 614
Nancy M., 576
Phillip S., 576
Riley, 576
Samuel, 576, 614
Sarah, 576, 614
Simon E., 576
Wilber W., 576
William, 539
STATTS
Amanda, 321
Levi, 321
STAVER
Samuel T., 137
STEADMAN
Martha, 306
Samuel, 306
STEELE
Robert, 474
STEERS
Amelia, 307
Mary, 306
Mary J., 307
STEINER
John N., 231, 239, 251, 253, 269
STEINFIELD
L., 265
Louis, 251, 252
Michael, 288
STEINMETZ
---, 574, 575
Anna, 575
Catherine, 575
Christopher, 575
George, 575
Hannah, 575
Jacob, 575
John, 575
Leonard, 575
Mollie, 575
Peter, 575
Philip, 574, 575
Philip, Sr., 575
Susannah, 575
STEMLER
Theo., 184
STEMM
J. F., 268
STENGER
Jacob, 322
STERALL
George, 508
STERLEY
Gottleib, 234
--- (widow), 234
STERLIN
Simon, 345
STERLING
--- (Mr.), 605
STERRETT
Ann, 302
James, 302
Jane, 302
Joseph, 302
STERRETT continued
Omer T., 151
STETSON
Charles, 198
STEVENS
---, 244
David, 332
Elijah, 115
H. H., 164
John, 294, 297, 311
Wheeler, 251
STEVENSON
---, (Mr.), 22, 24
Agnes, 509, 519
Alfred, 519
Allen, 541
Archibald, 302
Archie, 509
Boyd, 519
Eliza, 509
Eliza (Boyd), 519
Elizabeth, 509, 519, 541
James, 302, 509
Jane, 509, 541
John, 506, 509
Lora, 509
Margaret, 509, 519
Margaret (Speer), 570
Margaret (Wallace), 578
Mary, Jr., 302
Mary, Sr., 302
Mary, 506, 509, 520
Mary A., 520
Mary Jane, 509
Robert, 509
Samantha, 506
Samuel, 519
Sarah, 509
Sarah (Speer), 570
Thomas, 302, 509
T. R., 137
W. (Rev.), 570
William,302, 509, 519
STEWART
--- (Mrs.), 578
Agnes, 569
Allison, 577
Ann, 306
Anna F., 578
C., 231
--- (Mrs. Cassel), 577
Corneleus, 160
David, 82
David Boyd, 577
David W., 578
Elizabeth, 276, 307
Elizabeth (Wilson), 577
Ella M., 578
George, 313, 315, 577
Geo. H., 253, 256, 262, 577
George H.,Jr., 577
George H.,Sr., 577
Hugh, 306
H. W. (Rev.), 308
I. D., 345
Isabelle, 484
James, 305, 306, 310, 484
James C., 602
STEWART continued
James, Sr., 306
Jane, 306, 602
Jennie R., 578
John, 306, 307, 308, 309, 577, 602
John W., 578
Julia Ann, 484
L. L., 267
Maggie, 601
Margaret, 306
Margaret J., 602
Mary (Shroyer), 562
Mary A. (Wallace), 577, 578
Mary E., 602
N. B., 310
Nancy J., 577
Nancy (Stormont), 577
Nixon, 140, 151
Nixon (Rev.), 304, 306, 308, 309
Robert, 602
Thomas, 158, 302, 577, 602
W., 273
William, 602
Wm. B. (Rev.), 308
Wilson, 577, 578
STIBBS
Joseph, 96
STICKNEY
Daniel, 63
STICHLER
Leonard, 351
Nancy, 279
STIER
John, 321
STIERS
Isaac, 78, 320, 322, 334
Joseph, 320, 321
Margaret, 321
Sarah, 321
Sutherland, 320
Wesley, 322
STILES
Johannah, 585
STILL
James, 542
STILLWELL
Daniel, 66, 70, 73, 76 77, 192, 199, 223, 338, 343, 434
Ellan, 196
John, 338
STILLMAN
Leverett S., 55
STILLWELL
M. A., 187, 254
R., 187
Rachel, 389, 481
Richard, 76, 77, 81, 172, 174, 183, 186, 188, 192, 193, 195, 198, 199, 204, 208, 237
Stephen, 58
Susan (Mrs.), 288
STINE
Barbara, 420
L. D., 323, 324
STINER
Floretta M., 559
George, 321

STINGER
Anna, 266
STINSON
William, 224
STIREWALT
J. L. (Rev.), 285
STITT
Bessie M., 459
James, 317, 459
James F., 459
John, 485
Justice, 318
Nancy, 485
Nancy (Mrs. Starrett), 576
Violet, 485
STOCK
Alva B., 265
Anna, 609
STOCKDALE
D. L., 151, 367
Elizabeth (Culk), 523
Elizabeth (Hand), 523
J. W., 367
Isaac V., 112
J. B., 266
Jonathan, 523
Levi, 523
L. I., 367
Margaret, 428
Mary J. (Blue), 523
Philip, 158
Robert, 151
STOCKMAN
Peter, 231
STOCKTON
Jane, 458
John C., 62, 76, 77, 193, 197, 198, 199, 204, 213, 343
Jane, 458
STOENBURNER
William H., 141
STOKELY
--- (Mr.), 578
--- (Mrs.), 579
Abigail (Hurlbut), 578, 579
Arminta Sybilla, 579
Benoni P., 578
David, 115, 270, 324, 335, 578, 579
David Edwin, 579
Elizabeth, 578
Lydia (White), 579
Lydia B., 115, 579
Prettyman, 579
Rufus Putnam, 579
STOKES
Samuel, 138
STOLZEBACH
C., 237, 248, 251, 253, 270, 271,382
Conrade, 258
Louise, 382
STONE
Gerturde, 178
John, 238
John W. (Rev.), 274, 287
John W., 272, 273
Maria, 276
N., 223, 225
STONE continued
William, 315
STONEBURNER
B., 323
James, 434
J. W., 323
Katie, 434
Michael, 543
N. G., 323
STONEHAM
Magdaline, 603
Michell, 603
Zillah, 603
STONEMAN
Jesse, 347
Jesse (Rev.), 212
John, 273
STONER
Anna M., 489
Angeline, 489
George, 320, 342
John, 343, 489
Levi, 310
Mary Shurtz, 489
Samuel, 63
STONERS
---, 305
STONESIPHER
J. R., 187, 254
John R., 198, 199, 205
John C., 265
STORER
--- (Dr. & Mrs.), 580
David, 579
Elizabeth, 516, 580
Ezekiel, 580
Fraser, 301
Frasier, 580
George, 276
Hannah, 580
Hannah (Frazier), 580
Ida M., 581
Isaac, 579, 580
Isaac, 479
James, 479
John, 579, 580
Joseph, 276
Margaret, 580
Martha, 579
Mary A., 579
Mary (Snodgrass), 579
Naomi H. (Finley), 580
Rebecca, 580
Richard, 580
Richard A., 579
S. T. (Dr.), 580
Samuel, 276, 580
S. T., 110
Samuel T. (A.M., M.D.), 579
Stancy, 580
Thomas, 580
William, 580
STOREY
Isaac, 297
Richard, 297
STORMONT
--- (Miss), 577
David, 297, 302, 577
Margaret (Wallace), 578
Nancy, 577
STORMONT continued
Nancy (Boyd), 577
STORY
Francis M., 146
Gilbert L., 158
Isaac C., 81
James T., 146
Oliver C., 146
Ralph G., 158
STOTTS
E. (Mr.), 371
Joseph, 188
Levi, 115
Mariah, 562
Mary King, 489
Nathan, 146
Valentine, 142
STOUT
Sarah Ann, 237
STOVER
Ann M., 581
Baltser, 581
Catharine, 335, 588
David, 325, 581
Elizabeth, 422, 423, 581
STOUT
Jacob, 186, 208, 227, 237
STOVER
Lucinda, 581
Mary, 327, 385, 581
Mary Ann, 581
Mary M., 581
Samuel, 325, 327, 385, 422, 581
Sarah, 385, 581
Susan, 581
William, 581
STOWE
J., 239
STRADLEY
Elijah, 68
STRAIGHT
Abraham, 427
Elizabeth, 427
STRAIT
---, 248
STRAUSS
Nicholas, 239
STRAUGHN
J. R., 96
STREMMEL
Fred, 267
STREICH
Casper (Rev.), 288
STROHECKER
Louisa A., 603
Michael, 309
STRONGE
John, 273
STRUTHERS
Alexander, 63, 337, 342
STUBBINS
Benjamin (Rev.), 273
Benj. A. (Rev.), 289
STUDDARDS
William (Rev.), 280
STUDOR
Ada A., 581
Arabella C., 581
Barbara, 581
Carolina, 581

STUDOR continued
Catherine, 581
Elizabeth, 581
Estella M., 581
Flora E., 581
Henry A., 581
Jacob, 581
Jacob Sr., 581
John, 581
Lilly D., 581
Louisa, 581
Madelina, 581
Mary, 581
STULL
--- (Captain), 93
Calvin (Capt.), 103, 104
Charles L., 582
Emma E., 582
G. H., 323
Geo. H., 324
Harry, 93
Noah, 581
Victor, 93
William, 103
STULTS
A. P., 87, 115
Andrew,P., 78, 154
STULTZ
---, 248
Margaret, 177
Marshall, 162, 270
STUMP
Asenath, 585
Benjamin, 306
Bertha, 584
Catherine, 584
Catherine (Claypool), 450
Charles, 585
Cora, 584
Cynthia, 584
Daniel, 585
Elizabeth, 584, 585
Emma J., 450
Eva, 584
Fannie E., 450
Jackson, 584, 585
James, 450, 584
James D., 345
James S., 585
Jay, 585
J. G., 343, 585
John, 584, 585
John R., 345, 585
L., 19
Leonard, 63, 64, 65, 78, 344, 345, 450, 584
Leonard M., 585
Leonard N., 87
Lenora, 450
Lou A., 450
Lucinda, 584
Margaret, 585
Mary, 306, 585
Mary C., 450
Mary E., 584, 585
Mary M., 584
Nellie, 585
Phoebe, 584, 585, 590
Rachel,585
Rennick, 584
Ruth, 584, 585
STUMP continued
Sarah A., 585
Sarah M., 450
Susan, 584
Sue S., 450
Walter W., 584
William, 584, 585
William M., 584
STURGEON
---, 248
STURGES
---, 305
Dimon, 401
Frank, 279
Hezekiah, 404
James D., 367
Lucy, 279
Mary A. 279
Sarah, 279,401
Sarah (Perry), 401
Solomon, 402, 403, 404
William, 404
STURGESS
Shelton, 126
STURGIS
Solomon, 246
William, 246
STURTEVANT
---, 522
H. H., 256
STUTTON
Jesse, 159
STURTZ
Abigail, 309
Adam, 582
Adam C., 160, 583
Andrew, 582
Annie E., 583
Catherine, 582
Charles, 304, 320, 321, 582
Charles N., 583
Christian, 582
Clark N., 583
Daniel, 582
D. G., 146
Elizabeth, 389
Elizabeth L., 583
Jacob, 304, 306, 346, 582
Jacob L., 159, 583
John J., 151
J. P., 322
John P., 582, 583
Josiah, 583
Louisa, 321
Louisa C., 583
Lucinda, 582
Lydia, 582
Margaret, 524, 582, 583
Martin, 582
Mary, 583
P. W., 322
Peter W., 146
Rachel, 321
Rachel A., 583
Roland J. H., 583
Solomon, 582
Solomon D., 159
Susan C., 583
SUDDUTH
SUDDUTH continued
H. T. (A.M.), 300
SULLIVAN
---, 245, 248
--- (Mr.), 104
Alexander, 183
D. (Mrs.), 288
Elijah, 269
E. R., 252, 264
I. H., 269
James, 138
J. O., 310
John C., 256, 270
J. J., 341
--- (Judge), 228
Lucy, 554
Martin, 135
Samuel, 63, 75, 78, 213, 225, 226
SUM
Elizabeth, 276
Maria, 276
SUMMERS
H. J., 437
SUMNER
Charles, 191
SUMPTON
Charles, 395
SUNKEL
Conrad, 82
Conrad J., 586
Elizabeth, 586
Margaret, 586
William, 586
SUPER
Carrie L., 552
SUTERS
--- (Dr.), 311
SUTOR
J. Hope, 185, 241, 254, 256, 262
SUTTER
Barbara, 592
Bartley, 592
Jacob Frederick, 592
Louise, 592
SUTTLES
Benj., 146
SUTTON
Ann, 524
Bryant, 135
Elizabeth, 524
Elizabeth (Slack), 524
George, 524
H. T. (Dr.), 256, 271
H. T., 110
John, 524
John C.,154
Joseph, 524
Margaret, 524
Philip, 524
Samuel, 524
Samuel W., 159, 310
Samuel (Jr.), 307
Thomas, 524
William, 146, 524
SUTTONS
---, 347
SWACKHAMMER
Elizabeth, 563
SWAINESTEDT

SWAINESTEDT continued
Leroy, 347
SWAGERT
Birdie, 599
SWAN
Thomas, 265
SWANK
George, 321
Jonathan, 78, 176
SWARMSTEAD
Leroy (Preacher), 274
Leroy, 272
SWART
J. H., 203, 256
William, 256
SWARTS
---, 305
SWASEK
George, 346
SWAYNE
Noah H., 196, 198
Noah H. (Judge), 204
SWEARENGEN
Sarah A., 110
SWEENEY
Annie, 532
SWEETLAND
C. B., 203, 204
Charles B., 162
SWIFT
John A., 164
Lemuel, 93
Mabel, 536
SWIGER
David, 306
SWIGERS
---, 305
SWIGERT
David, 305
Jacob, 320, 343
SWINCHALL
C., 367
SWINGLE
Albert E., 588
Alta E., 588
Augustus B., 587
B. F., 269, 326, 587, 588, 589
Caroline A., 588
Cecelia A., 588
Charles E., 172
Charles M., 587
Charles S., 588, 589
Christopher, 587
Clarissa, 587
David, 587
David F., 587
Diana, 587
Edna G., 589
Edward Sherman, 587
Edwin M., 588
Eldora N., 588
Elizabeth, 586, 587, 588
Emma, 587
Emma J., 588
E. H. (Mrs.), 115
Fanny, 587
Francis, 544
Francis E., 588
Franklin, 587
Frederick E., 589
SWINGLE continued
George, 325, 326
George III, 327
George Jr., 586
George Sr., 586, 588, 589
George W., 587
Helena, 587
Henry G., 588, 589
Henry R., 587
I. C., 589
Ida C., 588
Ida M., 587
Isaac, 588
Jacob, 586
Jacob A., 151
James W., 587
J. C., 115, 158, 367
Jennie E., 588
Jennie I., 589
John, 586
John G., 326
John H., 589
Laura I., 588
Lewis H., 588
Lillian, 589
Lizzie, 588
Lizzie H., 588
Lucy R., 588
Lucy V., 587
Luther W., 587
Lydia A., 588
Lyman C., 588
Margaret, 586
Marion S., 589
Martha A., 587
Martha H., 115
Mary, 587
Mary E., 587
Mary M., 586
Mary Magdalene, 586
Mary S., 588
Mertie I., 589
Minnie, 587
Nellie N., 588
Nicholas, 325, 586
Norah Ellen, 588
Phebe, 326
Phoeba, 586
Polly, 586
Rosa Florence, 588
Rosetta, 588
Rosy C., 587
Roxana C., 588
Samuel, 586
Sarah M., 587
S. H. (Rev.), 115, 586
Solomon H., 587
Solomon L., 115, 588
Solomon T., 588
Susanna, 587
Susannah, 387
Susannah A., 588
Warren F., 588
William, 326, 327, 387, 586, 587, 588
William A., 589
William F., 270
William M., 587
Willie Sherman, 588
William W., 588
SWITZER
Ann, 503
Clara C., 424
Elizabeth (Huson), 424
George, 424
Henry, 424
Jesse O., 503
Joseph E., 424
Loretta Z., 424
Mary, 424
William, 424
SWOOPE
---, 343
SWOPE
Franklin G., 154
Nancy E., 490
SYBILLA
Arminta, 579
SYLVESTER
George W., 146
SYMMES
John Cleves, 44
TAGGART
Arthur, 96
TAGGARTS
The, 212
TAIT
--- (Mr.), 23
TALLEY
Hillis E., 314
John F., 40
W. T., 314
TANNER
Family, 571
Albert, 162
Alex, 140
Charles, 590
Clarissa, 590
David, 112
Edward, 64, 69, 589
Eliza, 590
Eliza A. (Sidle), 564
Fannie, 449
George, 382
Harriet, 590
Ida F., 590
Jacob, 382
James, 58, 336, 590
James E., 203, 564, 590
James K., 151
John Passmore, 382
John, 158
John W., 266, 590
Malinda, 590
Margaret, 590
Mary, 599
Mary Ann, 382
Mary L., 590
Nancy, 590
Noah, 324
Oscar W., 590
Phoebe, 382, 590
Rachel A., 590
Sarah, 589, 590
Theba A., 590
Washington, 115
Wm., 268
William (Capt.), 270
W. C. (Capt.), 115
William C., 152, 589, 590
W. H., 231

TANNER continued
William T., 78, 81, 87, 590
TARRIER
F. M., 268
T. M., 267
TATHAM
Catherine, 486
Chas., 138
George, 486
John, 486
Kestibal, 486
TAUBER
B., 288
TAYLOR
---, 200, 247
--- (Capt.), 430
Alfred, 484, 591, 592
Alfred H., 591
Alpheus, 582
A. A., 592
Allan A., 592
Amanda, 582
Ann, 591, 592
Anna, 463
Annie, 592
Arthur, 376
Barbara, 592
Calvin, 372, 373
C. C., 426
Charles C., 592
Charles H., 268
Clarence L, 592
Clinton, 159
Cornelia, 592
Courtney H., 591
Edwin, 267, 376
E. H., 308, 348
Elija, 276
Elijah, 227
Eliza, 591, 592
Elizabeth, 582, 591, 592
Emma, 595
Enos F., 266
Freelove, 582
G. H. C., 115
George, 582, 591, 592
Henry,111, 115, 591, 592
Isabel, 591
James, 64, 96, 224, 225, 226, 276, 312, 537, 592
James (Capt.), 69
James Jr., 476
James A., 266
James C., 272
James F., 162
Jane, 115
Jane H., 592
Jane (Wycoff), 484
Jennie, 484, 592
John, 302
John Jr., 64, 65, 275
John Sr., 63, 64
J. C., 426
John L., 81, 231
Jonathan, 82
Joseph M. T., 154
Julia, 582
Julius, 159, 320
TAYLOR continued
L. A., 300
L. B. (Mrs.), 257
Lidia, 591
Lily E., 592
Lizzie, 267
Louis E., 592
Lucinda, 582
M., 345
Margaret, 426
Mary, 426, 582, 592
Mattie,A.,(Mrs.), 271
Nancy, 590
Norah E., 592
Peggy, 582
Rebecca, 276
Robert, 55, 70, 71, 72, 74, 227
Sarah, 115, 595
Thomas, 591, 592
Thomas E., 264
Thomas J., 198
Thos. R. (Rev.), 274, 310
William, 152, 341, 590, 595
William A., 198
William H., 159
Zacharias, 227
Zachary, 368, 518
TAYLORS
The, 212
TEBO
George, 345
TEEPLE
Elizabeth, 618
TENNEY
J. W., 319
TENNICK
Bishop, 286
TENNIS
Rebecca, 321
TERREL
J., 345
TERRIN
--- (Dr.), 311
TERRY
---, 246
F. J., 115, 254
F. J. (Mrs.), 271
William (Capt.), 95
TEWALT
Isaac, 297
THARP
Dixon, 603
Lizzie, 603
THAYER
--- (Dr.), 580
THOMAS
A. M. (Rev.), 288, 289
A. S., 318
B. F., 273
Benjamin (Rev.), 333
C. W., 318
THOMPSON
Chas. W., 138
THOMAS
David, 164
David E., 281
Elizabeth, 522
F. (Mrs.), 267
George, 159
THOMAS continued
George H. (Gen.), 121
Geo. M., 138
Jesse, 313
John W. (Adj.), 121
J. R., 247
Joseph R., 78, 81, 228, 230
Joseph R. Jr., 163
Levi, 332
Mary B. (King), 490
Mathias, 146
Rachel (Miss), 543
Tobias, 325
THOMLINSON
Phineas, 305
THOMPSON
--- (Miss), 618
--- (Capt.), 96
Abraham, 58
Albert R., 598
Alexander (Rev.), 411
Alfred C., 109
Andrew, 597
Andrew A., 598
Belinda, 209
Catharine, 597
David, 597
David G., 612
Edgar N., 370
Eleanor, 370
Eliza, 612
Elizabeth, 597
Ernest B.,370
F. A., 184
Flora (Speer), 570
Frank L., 598
George W., 233,
Gordon, 612
J. B., 231
James, 370, 597
James (Rev.), 411
James C., 612
J. H., 175
James H., 175
Jane, 425, 597
Jennie E., 612
John, 66, 77, 227, 277
John A., 597
John S., 598
John W., 612
Johnston, 54, 56
Joseph, 411, 597
Joseph (Rev.), 411
Joseph G., 146
Maggie M., 598
Maggie L., 598
Margaret, 172, 597
Mary, 370, 597
Mary J., 597, 598
Matthew, 597
Minnie A., 370
Myrtis B., 598
Nancy, 497, 597
Neff, 105
Phoebe A., 115
Robert, 236, 266
Robert H., 598
Samuel, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 64, 82, 223, 226
Samuel H., 598
Sarah, 370, 597

THOMPSON continued
Sarah A., 612
Thomas, 60
William, 158, 160, 172, 325, 327, 597
William G., 258
William H., 142, 529, 597
W. O. (A.M.), 300
William O., 598
THARBURN
Alexander, 471
THORNBERRY
J. G., 267
THORNBURGH
Ann, 525
Mary, 525
Nancy (Cunningham), 525
Thomas, 525
THORP
Asher, 54, 55, 56
Benjamin H., 453
--- (Gov.), 453
Joseph, 64, 65
William, 59
THORPE
James E., 115
THRALL
Homer, 198
Joel S., 109
THRAP
Adaline, 469
Betsey, 469
Drusella, 276
Ellen, 469
Harriet, 469
Israel, 469
James, 66, 69, 469
Jemimah (Van Camp), 469
Joel, 469
John, 469
Joseph, 66, 469
Joseph (Rev.), 212
Julia A., 469
Lucinda, 469
Marcus, 469
Martha A., 469
Nancy, 469
Philander, 469
Polly, 469
Robert, 469
Sallie, 469
William, 469
THRAPP
Adaline, 564
Ellen, 564
Harriet, 563, 564
Isaac W., 276
Israel, 564
James E., 564
Jemima (Van Camp), 563
Joel S., 564
John, 344, 564
Joseph (Rev.), 563
Julia A., 564
Lucinda, 564
Marcus L., 564
Martha A., 564
Philander, 564
William, 345
THRESH
THRESH continued
Michael, 309
Valentine, 309
THRUSH
Eliza, 603
THURSTON
---, (Mr.), 209
TIDBALL
Rebecca (Miss), 288
TIEMANN
Amelia, 472
Ella, 472
Elizabeth, 472
John, 472
Mary L., 472
Sarah, 472
TIFFIN
Edward, 86
TIGNOR
John W., 136, 367
TILDEN
Enoch, 301
TILLIMAN
Wyllys, 57
TILTON
Richard, 338
TINGLE
James, 343
TINGLER
F., 339, 340
TIPTON
David, 462
Ella, 462
H., 345
Harriet, 395
Isabel, 380
Jacob, 395
TIRES
John, 347
TITUS
Francis, 306
John, 307
Mary, 306
Samuel, 307
TIVIS
John, 272
John (Preacher), 274
TODD
Jane, 554
Oliphant M., 129
TOLBERT
Edith, 462
Joseph, 146
TOLE
Samuel G., 152
TOLIVER
Philip (Rev.), 289
TOLL
David L., 238
John C., 162
TOM
Daniel, 351
TOMLINSONS
---, 305
TOMLINSON
A. C., 162, 322
TOMPKINS
C. B., 82
Cydnor B., 197, 198
James, 146
John, 136
TOOLE
Wm., 138
TORRANCE
Elizabeth, 569
TORRENCE
George P. (Rev.), 256, 280, 289
TOUSLER
G., 321
Martha, 321
TOWN
E. O., 301
TOWNSEND
C. E., 253
F. M., 598
G. C., 203
George C., 112, 203
G. W., 87
Harriet, 598
John, 202
O. N., 254
T. B., 31, 87, 88, 89, 234, 248, 252, 253, 254, 312, 598
T. B. (Mrs.), 271
Thomas B., 87
William, 598
William C., 251
Wm. C., 142, 248, 253
W. J., 203
William J., 203
William L., 598
TRACE
Daniel F., 159
M. R., 159
Mathias, 327
TRACY
Benj. N., 154
James, 159
John W., 149
Owen, 237
TRAGUST
Elizabeth, 591
TRAIN
A. W., 158, 435, 569
Albert,W., 77, 134, 198, 199, 205
TRAINER
John, 484, 515
Joseph, 40
Lydia, 484, 515
Mary, 484
Thomas, 256
TRAVIS
Francis, 272
TREMBLE
Joseph M. (Rev.), 346
TREMBLEY
Cynthia, 593
Downer, 593
Elizabeth, 593
George, 593
Isaac, 593
Isaac S., 592, 593
Jacob, 593
John, 592, 593
Joseph, 593
Joseph S. (Dr.), 593
Lucy C., 593
Mary, 593
Mary A., 593

TREMBLEY continued
Nancy, 593
Rosa H., 593
Thomas G., 592, 593
TREMBLY
J. S., 319, 337
T. G., 319
T. J., 317
TRIGES
Elizabeth, 592
TRIMBLE
Ada, 595
Aikn (Gov.), 403
Allie, 596
Angeline,K., 596
Anna, 596
Annie H., 596
B. F., 596
C. H., 115, 269, 314
Caleb Harlan, 595
C. N., 270
Carrie, 596
Edward, 595
Elisha I., 76, 595, 596
E. J., 314
Eliza, 596
Eliza J., 596
Elmer E., 596
Emma, 595
Esther H., 596
Hayes, 596
Isaac, 595
James, 314, 595, 596
John, 76, 159, 313, 595
John,Jr., 596
John C.,596
John D., 595
J. M. (Elder), 274
John M., 272
John S., 596
Joseph (Rev.), 212
Lena, 596
Lydia, 595
Mary, 595
Mary F., 596
Phoebe H., 595
Sarah, 595
Sophia, 596
Washington, 595
Wm. H., 596
Willis D. J., 595
TRIPPLETT
Nancy, 478
TRITTIPO
Alice, 603
O. M., 159
TROST
Joseph, 154
Peter, 154
TROTTMAN
Louise, 524
TROUT
Abbie, 596
Anthony, 152
Ella, 596
Hattie, 596
Horatio Gates, 596, 597
John W., 596
Julia Frances, 596
Marion, 597
Mary, 596
TROUT continued
Randolph, 596
Ruth Card, 596
Sarah Amelia, 596
William W. (Rev.), 596
TRUMBO
George, 546
Mary, 519, 546
TRUSDELL
Joseph F., 142
TRUSHER
William, 152
TUCKER
Eliza, 279
J. A., 238
William M., 155
TUDOR
Chas. H., 164
TULK
James, 301
TUNIS
James, 346
TUPPER
Benjamin, 57, 59, 73, 78, 116, 219, 224, 236
Benjmain (Col.), 276
Edward, 107
Martha (Mrs.), 276
TURLEY
Fred, 82
Frederick B., 141
James, 554
TURNER
--- (Mrs.), 327
Benjamin, 59
G. B., 267
Harrison, 544
Henry, 67
James, 203
John A., 174, 183
John L., 184, 254
Leaven, 146
Mark, 208
Mary C., 605
Samuel, 245
Wesley, 276
William, 57
TUSHMAN
---, 316
TUTTLE
Benjamin, 279
TWADDLE
Elizabeth, 276
L., 239
William, 82, 227, 238
TWADEL
--- (Mrs.), 510
Margaret, 427
TWYMAN
Robert, 312
ULRICK
--- (Dr.), 311
UMSTEAD
W. L. (Mrs.), 115
W. L.,115
UNDERWOOD
Robert, 218
UPHOLD
Ben, 246
Wm. 160
URBAN
URBAN continued
August, 599
Benjamin F., 599
Birdie, 599
Chas., 158, 599
Charles F., 599
Ernestine, 599
Eva, 599
Gotleib, 599
Hannah S., 599
Henry, 599
Henry C., 152
John, 599
Mary, 599
Rosa, 599
Wilhelmina, 599
URIC
David, 226
URQUHART
William D., 175
UTTERBACK
Susan, 395
VANATTA
Ezekiel, 75
VAN-AUSTIN
Joseph, 317
VAN BUREN
M., 205
John, 164
Martin, 482
--- (Mrs.), 90
VAN CAMP
Jemima, 563
VANDEBARK
David, 65
VANDEBARRACK
David, 57
VANDENBARK
Alma (Frazier),458
Charles M., 198
David, 344, 345, 459
Fred, 470
G., 345
George B., 470
Gershom, 458, 459
Harry, 470
John W., 164
Mary (Baird),458
Weldon, 470
John, 81
VANDERBARK
Bethiah (Cole), 370
Eliphlet, 370
Gresham, 370
Owen D., 370
Susannah, 370
VANDERBURG
David, 67
VANDEVERT
Bennett, 297
VANDIVORT
S. H., 500
VANDWORK
Barnet, 67
VAN FLEET
R. C. M., 162
VAN HAMM
Alexander, 109, 198
John, 470
Sarah, 470
Washington, 109, 195, 198

VAN HORN
Amasa, 269
Eliza, 109
Frank J., 266
John, 71
Lida, 267
VAN HORNE
B., 187
Bernard, 78, 183, 238, 559
Francis, 135
Isaac, 63, 73, 81, 202
Isaac, Sr., 223
J., 62
Jeff, 203
Jefferson, 82
John, 225, 238, 331
Sarah, 559
VAN KIRK
Joseph, 146
VANKIRK
Eva, 599
VAN KIRK
Samuel, 322
VAN METER
Isadore B. (Mrs.), 596
VANOSTRAN
Joseph, 138
VAN PELT
Jacob, 333
Mary E., 547
VAN SANT
James R., 252
VAN TRUMP
Philadelphus, 204
VAN VOORHIS
Daniel, 345, 585
Fuller, 203
Fulton Z., 585
H. C., 253, 256, 262
Henry C., 198, 585
Jane, 585
John, 344, 345
John R., 162, 585
VAN VOORHIES
Mary, 498
VAN VOORHIS
Mary J., 585
Samuel F., 585
Sarah, 585
Victoria, 585
VAN VORHES
Daniel, 76, 81
VAN VORHIS
John, 65
VAN WEY
Calvin, 527
Christina (mast), 527
William, 527
VAN WINKLE
James, 408
Moses, 59
VANZANT
Elizabeth, 276
VARNER
Alexander, 599
Betsy, 599
David W., 599
Ella, 599
F. M., 267
Felix, 599
VARNER continued
Francis M., 146
George, 599
George H., 599, 600
Harrison, 146
Isaac, 599
Jacob, 599
Jacob M., 599
John, 599
John L., 599
John M., 146
Joseph, 599
Lloyd, 158
Lydia, 599
M. L., 158
Margaret, 599
Marion, 239
Martin, 599
Mary A., 599
Peter, 342
Polly, 599
Sally, 599
Samuel, 599
Susan, 599
Susan L., 599
VARY
Willett (Rev.), 287
VASS
Alexander, 345
VAUGHN
George, 268
VENRICK
B. F., 267
VENSEL
George W., 160
VERDAN
Lewis, 213
Louis, 224
VERNON
Aaron, 333
Amos, 609
Avon, 158
Elizabeth, 347
Jane, 609
John, 347
Joseph, 346, 347
Rebeccah, 347
Samuel, 115
W. A., 592
VERTNER
Elias, 161
VEST
A. F., 203
VICKERS
Alva W., 601
Betsey, 600
Caroline, 600
Charles, 600
Elias, 273
Elizabeth, 600
Elmer G., 601
Emma, 600
Emily, 445
Eura, 601
George, 152, 445, 564, 600
George B., 601
H. Virgil, 601
Henrietta (Romine), 445
Huldah, 600
Huldah B., 601
VICKERS continued
James, 61, 63, 78, 272
James A., 445, 446
Laban, 445
Lena M., 601
Louisa, 600
Lucy, 445
Lucy E., 445
Mabel F., 601
Malinda, 600
Maria, 445, 600
Mary A., 600
Melvin Z., 601
Nancy, 497
Samuel, 600
Sarah A., 600
Sidney Ann, 445
Stephen, 152, 600
Tallifero, 445
Tallifero (Mrs.), 446
Toliver, 600
W. H. , 110
William, 600
VICTOR
David (Jr.), 345
David (Sr.), 345
Emma, 503
F. A., 184
Fred, 503
Harriet, 503
Jacob, 344, 345
James, 503
Jane, 503
John, 503
Julia, 503
Malinda, 503
Marchal or Marsh, 503
Marietta, 503
Melinda, 503
Philip, 503
Rachel (Claypool), 503
Sarah, 503
William H., 503
Zara, 503
VIGOR
Frederick (Dr.), 590
VINCEL
Alice L., 416
Eliza, 416
Mary, 416
Philip, 416
Samuel T., 146
VINCELL
Henry, 227
VINCENT
W. H., Rev., 297
VINSEL
Adam, 601
Albert R., 601
Alvy A., 601
Anna, 566
Bertha V., 601
Curtis O., 601
Eliza, 601
Elizabeth C., 389
Elizabeth R., 601
Elizabeth R. (Slater), 566
Etta, 601
Eva, 601
George H., 565, 601
George T., 601

VINSEL continued
Harriett, 601
Henry, 142
John, 389, 601
John, Jr., 601
John H., 601
John W., 601
Kate, 601
Lillie M., 601
Maggie, 601
Martha A., 601
Mary, 389, 601
Mary J., 368
Mary M., 601
Matilda, 601
Philip, 601
Polly, 601
Solomon, 601
Solomon F., 601
Susan, 601
Susannah, 565, 566
Thomas W., 601
Valley A., 601
William H., 389
Wm. Kirk, 601
VINSELS
---, 305
VINTON
---, 193
VOGEL
Ferdinand C., 248
W. S., 266
VOGT
Frederick W., 136
Henry, 268
Henry G., 231
VOLLMER
John, 309
VOORHIS
Eli, 164
VOORHIES
F. Elsworth, 448
VOORHIS
Levi, 164
VOORHIES
Mary Ellen (Fisher), 448
VOSALER
Ariann A., 593
VROOM
George H., 203
WADDLE
Benjamin (Rev.), 297
Charles (Elder), 274
Emily B., 602
James W., 602
John, 601, 602
Joseph E., 602
Lemuel A., 602
Maggie J., 602
Margaret, 601
Martha, 601
Martha A., 602
Mary, 601
Mary A., 601, 602
Mary E., 602
Mary L., 602
Robert, 601
Robert S., 602
Samuel C., 602
Sarah, 601
Thos., 158, 601, 602
WADDLE continued
W. G. (Rev. D.D.), 300
William, 601
WADE
Adam, 320
Emma J., 602
John H., 602
Martha Ann, 602
Samuel, 602
Samuel J., 602
Sarah E., 602
WADSWORTH
Jonathan, 560
Mary, 560
WAGES
Leonard, 152
WAGNER
Allie, 475
Jacob, 159
James, 139
WAGONER
---, 309
Barbara, 492
Barbara Shurtz, 491
Belilla, 492
Catherine, 491
Elijah, 492
Elizabeth, 492
George, 492
Harrison, 492
Jacob, 492, 305
John, 305, 310, 491, 492
Laura I.,491
Margaret, 492
Mary A., 492
Samuel, 492
Sarah C., 492
WAGSTAFF
A. O., 198
WAHL
Alice, 603
Anna M., 549
Carrie M., 603
Charles, 603
Christian, 549
Dorothy J., 603
Emma S.,603
Fredrick, 602
Harvey N., 603
Laurance, 602
Louisa A., 603
Magdalene (Wentz), 549
Margaret, 602
Martha L.,603
Martin L., 603
Mary E., 603
Philip, 602
WAIT
Benjamin, 109
Nathaniel, 109
WALACE
David, 542
Elizabeth, 419
WALFORD
Nathaniel, 152
Michael, 152
WALKER
Abraham, 395
A. E. (Dr.), 567
Agnes, 566
B. (Sr.), 345
WALKER continued
Charles, 567
Dwight, 603
Eleanor, 567
Elisha, 603
Eliza, 566, 603, 612
Etta, 603
Frances, 603
G. W., 162, 209, 603
G. W. W., 110, 323, 324, 603
George, 603
James, 345
Jane, 474, 566, 567
Jennie, 603
John, 316, 549, 566, 567
Joseph, 566, 573
Josiah, 345
Julia, 396
Julia A., 397, 566
Juluis W., 152
Lizzie, 603
Mahala, 603
Margaret Alice (Hammond), 566
Margaret (Emler), 567
Martha, 603
Mary, 603
--- (Mr.), 396
--- (Mrs.), 208, 416
Robt., 158, 297, 566, 567
Robt. J., 140
Samuel, 416
Sarah, 520, 549
Sarah A., 520
Sherman, 162
William, 567
William E., 332
WALKERS
John, 343
WALL
Amanda, 348
John, 347, 348
Lewis H., 149
William, 95
WADDLE
Benjamin, 301
WALLACE
A. H., 146
Benjamin, 302
David, 302, 577, 578
David (Elder), 578
--- (Dr.), 110
Eliza, 578
Elizabeth, 509
Flora (Jamison), 577
James, 578
James B., 578
Jane, 372, 612
John (Minister), 578
John C., 578
J. C., 146
Joseph, Sr., 315
Leander, 136
Margaret, 578
Mary A., 577, 578
--- (Mr.), 302
--- (Mrs.) McCartney (Widow), 578
Nancy, 578
Rebecca J., 578
Robert, 159, 578

WALLACE continued
Robert (Rev.), 302, 578
S. T., 137
Samuel R. (Rev.), 578
Sarah E., 578
W. P., 149
William M., 476
WALLER
Hiram, 256
WALLPOOL
John J., 115
WALLS
Eli, 333
Elizabeth, 306
WALLWORK
David M., 158
James, 239
WALMSLEY
John, 336
--- (Mr.), 212
WALPOLE
Luke, 64, 77, 82
WALS
Lucy, 395
WALTER
W. A., 285
W. A. (Rev.), 289
WALTERS
George E., 154
Hiram, 138
Isaac S., 164
J., 341, 435
Jacob, 227, 340, 348
James W., 141
John, 346
WALWORK
James, 348
Margaret, 348
WANN
William, 323
WARBURTON
Granville, 110
John, 58
WARD
Annie F., 449
Daniel, 345
---, (Dr.), 313
H. C., 252
H. R., 449
Harriet (Fleming), 449
James, 345
James J., 239
John, 313
Mabel L., 449
O. W., 367
Thomas, 228
WARK
R. T. (Dr.),328
Theophilus, 328
WARMAN
A. M. (Rev.), 289
WARNE
Abraham, 351
Amaziah, 149
Llewellyn, 270
Maria J., 115
Merritt, 149
Pierce, 270, 351
WARNER
Abraham, 67
Daniel (Capt.), 276
WARNER continued
George, 162, 278
George S., 266
H. C., 252
James, 81
Robert H., 154
WARREN
Thomas, 297
Wm., 164
WARRICK
R. L., 300
WARTENBEE
Casander, 614
Issac, 294
John, 333, 334, 347
WASHINGTON
George, 531, 557, 570
---, 574
S. (Rev.), 282
WATERMAN
H. C., 82, 110, 265
J. A., 272
John A. (Rev.), 212, 274
WATERS
Charles L., 604
Decatur A., 604
Emma E., 604
James, 603
Jerome, 159
Jerome H., 603, 604
John, 231
Louisa, 604
Nancy, 603
Philancy, 603
Polly, 603
Richard A., 603
Robert, 603
Robert Marshall, 603, 604
Sarah, 604
Sophronia, 603
W. C. (Dr.), 320
Wesley A., 604
William, 407, 603
William C., 149, 603, 604
WATKINS
John, 76
W. K., 164
WATSON
Anna E. (Speer) (Mrs.), 570
Cooper K., 198
Elizabeth, 604
Essie, 611
Frank, 604, 611
Harry, 604
J. W., 154
Jennie, 611
John, 611
John C., 611
John W., 604
Mary A., 611
Mary E., 611
--- (Mrs.), 570
Rachel M. (Pollock), 570
William, 611
W. K., 266
WATTERMAN
Wm. C., 164
WATTS
Arthur H., 164
A. H., 251, 266
WATTS continued
George W., 152
James, 272, 273
James (Rev.), 212, 294
WAXLER
C. A., 367
Calvin, 152
Elizabeth, 589
J., 367
John, 115, 160, 367
Martha, 589
Michael, 311, 589
S. S., 367
WAYNE
Anthony (Mad), 555
WAY
Addison, 139
WAYNE
John, 488
WEAKLEY
Bertram V., 409
Elizabeth M., 409
Flossie D., 409
Iva G., 409
Jennie B., 409
Milam M., 409
William H., 409
WEAR
Catharine, 314
Catharine (Mrs.), 315
Thos., 314
WEAVER
Clark I., 387
Delilah E., 387
Geo. B., 158
J. F., 162
John F., 324
Kate (Frazier), 456
Margaret, 279
Rosetta, 588
R. R., 588
W. H., 172
WEBER
Herman, 288
WEBB
Benjamin, 109
Nathan, 109
Nathan (Dr.), 338
Robert, 286
WEBBER
John (Rev.), 309
WEBSTER
B. V., 310
George H. (Rev.) 278
J. E., 367
Joseph, 313
Thos. H., 158
WEDDELL
A. J. (Rev.) 285, 326
WEDGE
---, 245, 248
C. D., 256, 268
F. N., 253
Francis, 253
WEEKS
Minnie,605
WEINFORDNER
John, 367
WEIR
George, 442
J. M. (Preacher), 274

WEIR continued
James, 442
Joseph, 442
Margaret, 442
Mary, 442
Polly (Smith), 442
WELCH
Edward, 162
Francis L., 140
George, 57, 58, 60, 68, 270
James, 66
John, 138, 470
Mary, 447, 544
R., 64
Robert, 312
Rosa (Frazier), 457
WELD
Theodore D., 208
WELDY
Seth, 198
WELL
William, 222
WELLER
J. (Rev.), 309
John, 543
S. A., 252, 256
W. A. 267
WELLING
L. W., 267
WELLS
Abraham, 351
Ann, 605
Aphelia M., 604
Asa, 325
Caroline, 522
Clara, 604
Clayton, 604
Cora A., 604
David, 367, 605
David F., 604
Emma C., 604
Hampton, 604
Isaac, 605
James, 604
John, 345
John R., 604
Louisa, 604
Maria, 605
Martha, 401, 403
Richard, 604, 605
Stephen, 605
Troy, 604, 605
W. M., 268
W. P. (Dr.), 185
William, 54, 57, 76, 199, 252, 256, 268
William E., 604
WELSH
Edmond, 470
Eugene, 340
George, 59
James, 96, 515
Johnson, 301
Joseph, 470
Laura, 470
Margaret, 515
Rachel, 501
Rose, 470
WENDERLING
Catherine, 583
WENDT
George, 245
WENMER
Malinda (Wurtz), 566
Mary C., 565
Solomon, 566
WENNER
Elizabeth R., 601
Malinda, 601
Mary C., 601
Peter F., 601
Solomon, 308, 310, 601
WENTZ
Magdalene, 549
WERNER
H. C., 252, 256
Charles H., 238
Charles J., 203
Henry C., 251
W. N., 252
Wm. N., 251
WERTS
Catharine, 562
Christina, 371, 475
Peter, 562
Elmer, 492
George, Esq., 305
Malinda, 601
Peter, 320, 321
WEST
Jacob G., 149
John, 103
Martin, 164
William T., 162
WESTBAY
Hannah, 447
Henry, 447
Jane, 447
WESTBROAD
A. P., 226
WESTBROOK
Abraham W., 276
Rebecca, 276
WESTLAKE
B., 347
Minerva, 276
WETMORE
J. R., 110
WEYER
Anthony (Rev.), ---
WEYLIE
William, 328
WETZEL
Lewis, 573
WHALLER
John, 68
WHARTON
A., 268
D. E., 345
James E., 605
John B. W., 605
Margaret, 605
WHEATON
Elmas, 109
Elmas (Dr.), 317, 345
George, 246
William W., 152
WHEELEN
Martin, 342
WHEELER
---, 244, 245
WHEELER continued
B., 269
Agnes (Walker), 567
Benjamin, 251, 252
Edward, 239
Elizabeth (Mrs.), 288
Ellen (Mrs.), 288
Frank B., 256
Henry, 78
Isaac, 202
Jacob, 567
James, 256, 276
Lysander, 154
M. D., 187
--- (Mr.), 103
Newton, 152
WHIPPLE
Eliza, 279
Levi, 48, 52, 55, 56, 57, 67, 81, 82, 107, 207, 218, 219, 223, 236, 269, 272, 276, 278, 279
Lucy R., 279
--- (Mr.), 208
--- (Mrs.), 278
Robert, 223
WHISSERE
Milton, 103
WHISSON
Amos F., 311
J. W., 312
WHITABURY "
"Stuffle" Benjamin, 304
WHITAKER
---, 245
B. T., 231
Lemuel, 456
Sarah (Frazier), 456
WHITCOMB
David, 272
David (Preacher), 274
WHITE
---, (Mr.), 207
--- (Wright), 579
---, 245
Abigail, 579
Alexander, 466
Alex H., 149
Asa, 579
C. E. (Rev.), 299
Elizabeth, 428, 528
Eunice (Emerson), 579
Harvey, 137
Henry, 503
Hiram, 428
Homer, 261
Homer C., 184
Isaiah M., 159
J. H., 300
J. W. (Preacher), 274
James B., 141, 142
Jas. P., 162
Jas. W., 137
Janetta, 466
John, 312, 428
John (Elder), 579
John (Mrs.), 312
John W., 82
Lydia, 579
Margaret, 503
Mary, 503, 579

WHITE continued
Martha, 603
Mercy (Mrs.), 428
Michael E., 315
--- (Mr.), 22
Nathaniel C., 149
Roxana, 579
Samuel, 579
Sophia, 596
Stephen, 563
Susannah, 579
Thomas, 158, 313, 579
Thos. Wells, 579
Wilson, 614
WHITEBURY
Benjamin, 306
WHITECRAFT
John, 321
John R., 149
Samantha, 321
WHITEHART
John, 239
WHITNEY
Joseph, 225
--- (Rev.), 315
WHITNEYS
--- (Groc.), 318
WHITSIDE
Elizabeth (Miss), 545
WHITTAKER
Lemuel, 325, 327
Lewis, 325
Reuben, 302
WHITTEN
William, 52, 53, 54, 77
WHITTENBERRY
Sarah, 321
WIATT
Anna (Payne), 490
Hannah D., 490
Jacob A.,490
Mariah, 488
WICKHAM
Hull, 346
Seth (Rev.), 282
Thomas, 64, 95, 224
Thomas, Jr., 346
WIDNEY
Alexander, 248
H. M., 253
WIGTON
Amanda J., 606
Carson P., 605
Catherine, 606
Hannah, 605
James, 606
Jane, 606
J. C., 324
John, 606
John Wm., 606
Joseph, 605, 606
Joseph Wallace, 606
Margaret, 606
Martha, 606
Mary, 606
--- (Mrs.), 208
Nancy, 606
Samuel, 605, 606
Sarah, 606
Susan, 606
William, 606
WILBER
Alfred, 247
Henry M., 248
WILBUR
Parlee P., 252
WILBER
Thomas C., 154
WILCOX
Alice, 606, 607
Bernice A., 607
Charity E., 607
Charles, 606
Chas. T., 136
Elizabeth, 306
Emily, 606
F. A., 254
George, 606
Ira, 606
James, 303, 304, 306, 336, 606
James M., 606
Jesse, 606
John, 606
John W., 606
Mary, 606
Rebecca, 606
Sarah, 606
Sarah A., 606
William, 606
Zebida, 606
WILDMAN
May (Miss), 269
WILDS
William, 154
WILEG
John, 508
Margaret, 508
Mary (Clark), 508
WILES
A. T., 177, 178, 184
C. C., 266
Charles C., 149
L., 115
Lawson, 81
P., 251
Perry, 76, 115, 142, 273
Saml. L., 158, 185, 266
S. L., 241
Theodore, 256
WILEY
Charles S., 149
John, 77
John C., 149
William M., 149
WILFORD
Daniel, 337
WILHEM
Edward A., 137
J. O., 251
Jacob, 294
WILKIN
C. F. (Dr.), 319
WILKINS
Anthony, 77, 81, 199, 238
Beriah, 82
C. A., 550
Daniel, 316
Daniel G., 345
--- (Dr.), 311
WILKINS continued
John, 523
Kate, 550
Louisa, 523
Mattie C., 523
Rebecca (Berkshire), 523
Thomas, 316, 548
Tobitha, 548
WILKINSON
David, 158
Fannie, 486
WILLER
S. O., 253
WILLEY
Catherine, 607
Charles, 154
Charles F., 267
Charles T., 82, 209
Curtis, 607
Curtis, Sr., 330
D. G., 82, 241
Daniel G., 607
Dola, 607
Elizabeth, 276
Fred M., 138
Henry, 224
Jesse G., 607
Jessie G., 607
John, 59, 60, 62
John A., 266, 276
John H., 276
Joseph, 18
Kittie Florence, 607
Margaret, 607
Mary, 276
Nancy, 276
R. S., 158
Sarah H., 607
S. M., 266
WILLIAM
J. A., 323
Lucy, 321
WILLIAMS
Abigail S., 475
Acquilla, 152
Alice R., 434
Ann, 608
Anna, 609
Annie, 608
WILSON
A. L., 301
Alice C., 611
Amanda, 276
Angeline, 611
Angie, 611
Ann, 460, 546
Arthur, 324
Ashbell, 610
Batsy, 609
Benjamin, 546
Benton, 162
Bessie G., 612
Catharine, 276, 396, 610, 611
Charity, 610
Charles, 238, 611
Charles G., 174, 183
Charles S., 187
Clarence M., 612
Clotilda (McMillen), 519
Cumings, 611

WILSON continued
D., 213
David, 339
--- (Dr.), 313, 332
Edna M., 612
Edward, 160, 609
Elizabeth, 546, 577, 610, 611
Elmer, 611
Elmer D., 519
Emma J., 610
Etta J., 519
Eunice E., 612
Eva, 612
--- (Father), 212
Finley M., 612
Florence, 611
Frank, 611
Fredrick, 609, 610
Geo., 324, 338
Hamberry, 159
Hannah, 609
Harriet, 536
Henry, 64, 65, 68, 276
Hettie, 546
Huddah, 276
Isaac, 276, 609
J. B., 261
J. K., 367
James, 137, 329, 602, 609, 610
James A., 610
James C., 610, 611
James M., 536, 546
James R., 149, 611,612
Jane, 610
Jennie, 611
Jeremiah, 609
Jesse, 610
Jesse W., 149, 611, 612
John, 77, 164, 288, 344, 519, 536, 546, 610
John A. (Rev.) (D.D.), 300
John C., 611
John Cumings, 611
John H., 154
John J., 611, 612
John Jr., 199
John W., 612
Joseph, 276, 546, 609, 610, 611
Joseph F., 611, 612
Keziah (Miss), 535
L. B. 266
Leonard, 338
Levi, 276
Lillie, 611
Lincoln, 612
Lorena, 609
Louis D., 611
Louisa, 546
Magdaline, 603
Maggie,612
Margaret, 546, 546, 610
Margaret (Espy), 546
Margaret A., 610
Margaret L., 546
Margaret W., 611
Martha A., 610
Mary, 276, 546, 610, 611

WILSON continued
Mary A., 546
Mary G. (Prior), 575
Matthew, 575
Miller, 612
N. C., 198
Nancy, 276
Nancy E. (Miss), 575
Nanie A., 612
Narcissa, 546
Nathan, 63, 65, 67, 68, 329
Nathaniel, 238
Obediah, 546
Polly, 610
Robert, 546, 610, 611, 612
S. H., 162
Sallie, 609
Samantha, 611
Samuel, 535,
Samuel (Rev.), 303
Samuel Elmer, 611
Sarah, 612
Sarah E., 610
Simeon, 338
Solomon, 149
T. H., 159
Thomas, 67, 546
Thos. D., 160
Thomas R. (Dr.), 610
W. D., 198
William, 76, 188, 189, 198, 330, 546, 611
William C., 575
William N., 612
Zachariah, 609, 610
Zadock, 324

WILLIAMS
Arthur O., 608
Bradbury, 152
C. L., 323
Charles, 56, 58, 228, 608
Columbus L., 608
Curtis, 160
Courtland, 369
--- (Dr.), 474
Elijah, 608
Elizabeth, 369
Ella, 608
Emeline, 321
Ephraim, 609
Finley, 608
Flora, 609
George, 266, 609
Georgie, 608
George W., 371, 609
Gordon, 320
Grant, 609
H. O., 608
Harriet, 369, 398, 434
Henry H., 609
Isaac, 608
Isaiah, 115
Iva M., 608
J. (Miss), 175
J. A., 170, 324
James, 427
James (Rev.), 434
James E., 608

WILLIAMS continued
James F., 607, 608
James Williams Pond, 573
Jane, 609
Jared, 321
Jared C., 609
Jeremiah, 154
Jesse, 320, 321, 608, 609
Joe, 305
John, 608, 609
John A. (Prof.), 434, 608
John D., 608
John W., 608
Laura B., 608
Lemson, 164
Lucinda, 608
Lucy, 609
Marquis, 367
Martha, 369
Mary, 561, 609
Mathew, (Rev.), 302
Merle, 608
Minena, 608
--- (Miss), 381
Myrl, 609
Nellie, 608
Nancy (Fairall), 443, 445
Noah, 608
Olive, 369
Phoebe, 608
R. B., 323
Rachel, 608
Ralph K., 609
Ray C., 609
Rebecca, 608
Roland, 609
Ruth, 609
Samuel, 475
Samuel (Rev.), 282
Sarah, 608, 609, 610
Selina, 369
Senior, 608
Stephen, 301
Susan, 608
Sylvester, 608
Steven, 609
Terry K. (Dr.), 608
T. M., 256
Thomas, 68, 115, 270, 608, 609
Thomas D., 288
W. C., 138
Wm., 238, 270
William C., 608
William (Dr.), 369
William S., 115, 609

WILLIAMSON
Abraham, 619
Barbara, 619
Catherine, 619
David M., 303
Elizabeth, 589
Frank B., 198
Henry, 619
Jacob, 619
James, 619
John, 71, 73, 85, 589, 619
Joseph, 327
Marcus, 589
Mary, 619

WILLIAMSON continued
Mary E., 589
Newton, 619
Ralph, 619
Sarah, 619
William, 619
WILLICK
John, 61
WILLIFER
A. D., (Rev.), 287
WILLIS
Abigail, 107
R. J.J. Horkins, 115
Rees, 276
William, 305
WILLISON
Catherine,411
Catherine (Long), 411
Isaac, 411
WILLS
David (Dr.), 405
Eliza (Peebles), 405
Jane P., 405
S. J., 266
WILLSON
James R., 302
Samuel (Rev.), 301
WILMOT
William H., 88
WIMER
Rebecca, 464
WIMMER
--- (Mr.), 538
Adam, 538
Elizabeth, 538
Esther, 538
Hannah, 538
Jane, 538
John, 319, 390, 464, 537, 538
Lydia (Mendenhall), 537
Lydia, 538
Margaret, 538
Martha, 538
Martha J.,(Miss), 537
Mary, 538
Richard C., 538
Samuel, 538
Thomas C., 538
William, 538
William W., 239
WIMP
James, 58
WINCHELL
E. L., 256
WINCE
William H., 162
WINDER
J. D., 252
WINDSOR
A. H. (Preacher), 274
WINECOOP
Nancy, 276
WINEGARDNER
Henry, 330
WINFIELD
Lady Dorthy, 413
WINCHELL
Converse, 140
WINGMAN
Michael, 326
WINN
Catherine, 321
D., 321
Dolphia, 612, 613
Eliza, 562
F. P., 322
H. N., 321
Hattie A., 321
Irvin, 333
J. A., 321
J. R., 321
James, 426, 562
James (Rev.), 312
Julia, 613
Louisa, 426
Nancy M., 321
Rosannah, 426
Sarah E., 562
Simeon M., 612, 613
Thomas, 311
W. M., 322
William, 321, 612
WINNER
Aaron, 306
John, 55, 58
Mary, 306, 307
WINROD
--- (Father), 315
WINTERS
J. (Rev.), 333
M. (Mrs.), 376
Joseph, 276
William, 278
WION
B. H., 367
Elizabeth, 314
Fredrick, 313, 517
WIRE
Elizabeth, 321
WIRES
John, 160
Joseph, 317
Williams, 152, 317
WISE
John, 209
Joseph, 239
T. J., 267
WISECARVER
Abraham, 304,306
Elizabeth, 321
Henry F., 152
Jacob, 152, 334
Laurence, 320
WISECAVER
Miss, 609
WISECARVER
Sarah, 321
WISEMAN
Audrey Lee, 163
Carrie M., 613
Charles, 613
Charlotte, 613
Dorothy (Miss), 571
Eliza, 613
George, 613
Lorena, 613
Mayna, 613
Michael, 325, 613
O. M. (Dr.), 613
Overton B., 613
O. M.,110, 268, 271
WISEMAN continued
Paul Clarence C., 613
WISHART
Agnes, 471
Alexander, 317
Charles, 471
Elizabeth, 471
Jeanette, 471
John, 471
John J., 138
Margaret M., 471
Mariah, 471
Martha, 471
Matilda, 471
William (Rev.), 471
WOERBACH
Jacob, 251
WOLF
--- (Mr.), 476
Christley, 312
James C., 77
John, 269
Turner, 348
Wm. Lee, 137
WOLFORD
Daniel, 615
Elizabeth, 615
Frederick, 615
George W., 162
George E., 616
Godfrey, 615
Howard A., 616
Jeremiah, 615
John, 615
Lyndon J., 616
Margaret, 615
Mary C., 615
Michael, 615, 616
Nathaniel, 615
Samuel, 615
William H., 615
WOLFORR
Sarah E., 615
WOLFSON
Samuel, 251
WOLLARD
J. W., 160
WOLLNER
Jacob, 288
WONN
Elizabeth, 554
William, 554
WOOD
---, 343
Abinah, 513, 514
Amelia, 449
Benjamin, 449
Daniel, 345
Elizabeth, 345
Ellen, 276
Frederick W., 76, 188, 191, 199
John, 454, 531
Joseph M., 213
Mary, 454, 513, 531
Rachel, 547
Solomon, 64, 344, 345
Susannah, 513
WOODARD
Amos, 576
David, 576

WOODARD continued
Hester A., 576
Martha, 576
Mary A. (Pierce), Starrett, Starrett, 576
Olive, 576
Samuel, 576
WOODBRIDGE
Dudley, 218, 219
WOODBURN
J. A., 159
WOODRUFF
A. H. (Jr.), 348
A. H. (Sr.), 348
Anthony H., 347
Calvin, 617
Charles, 617
Cornelius, 276
David, 115
David I., 616
David Jr., 616
David (II), 616, 325
David (III), 617
Eliza, 617
Gemala, 617
George W., 449
Hannah, 616, 617
Hiram, 327
Hosea, 348
James, 605, 617
John W., 449
WOOD
Jonathan, 54, 55, 65, 66, 67, 344, 345
WOODRUFF
Joseph D., 449
Julius, 617
Laura (Fleming), 449
Lavina, 617
Martha, 348
Mary, 617
Nancy, 617
N. F., 617
Noah, 617
Peggy, 276
Philena, 617
Phoeba, 617
Rachel, 617
Sarah L., 617
Stephen, 617
Stephen II, 617
Susan C., 605
Tamson, 617
WOODS
Dudley, 220
N. N. (Rev.), 286
WOODSIDE
---, 248
W. J., 256
Wm. J., 245, 254
WOODWARD
Albert I., 449
Annie (Fleming), 449
D. C., 160
Edith L., 449
Ethel F., 449
Ida, 449
WOODY
Henry S., 198
WORKMAN
C. E., 198
WORKMAN continued
Isaac, 54
WORLEY
John B., 198
WORMAN
A. M. (Rev.), 282
WORRELL
Charles P., 267
Louis H., 239
WORSTALL
Albert, 239
(Brothers), 313
Henry, 238
John, 325, 326
WORTHING
Price, 154
Thomas, 154
WORTHINGTON
--- (Gov.), 213
WORTMAN
Anna, 302
Benjamin, 297, 303
Bernard, 115
E. S. (Dr.), 328
J. W. (Dr.), 310
Jacob, 302
Lot, 327
WORTS
Jacob, 269, 270
WRIGHT
---, 579
Azariah, 162
Cassie, 396
Charles, 154
Chas. K., 198
Hannah, 415
J., 269
J. K., 285
John (Rev.), 269, 277, 278, 301
Mary, 512
Mary Ann, 285
N. (Dr.), 541
Simeon, 246
Thomas, 547
Welcome, 317
WURTZ
Malinda, 566
Peter, 566
WYATT
Francis, 142
George W., 142
Isaac H., 142
--- (Rev.), 303
WYCOFF
Jane, 484
John, 303
WYLEY
William M., 204
WYLIE
Abraham, 336
Alva A., 614
Annie, 615
Ann R., 613
Anna M., 614
Charles, 614
Charles S., 613,614
David B., 615
Dora I., 614
Eliza, 614
Elizabeth, 614
WYLIE continued
Elmer J., 615
Flora, 614
Frank F., 614
Hannah J., 614
Harry H.,614
Idella, 615
Isabella, 614
James R., 614
John, 614
Joseph, 614
Joseph H.,615
Joseph S., 614
Maggie E., 615
Margaret, 614
Margaret E., 614
Martha, 515
Mary, 614
Mary O., 614
Martha J., 615
Minnie M., 614
Moses, 614
---(Mr.), 279
Oliver, 614
Rebecca, 614
Rebecca E., 615
--- (Rev.) 279
Roxana R., 614
Samuel, 614
Sarah, 614
Sarah Jane, 614
Solomon, 336
Thomas, 302, 613, 614
William, 302, 614, 615
Zonetta, 615
WYLLIS
George, 194
WYMER
Alfred, 149
Daniel, 158
WYNCOOP
--- (Mr.), 97
--- (Mrs.), 97
WYNKOOP
James G., 231
WYRICK
--- (Rev.), 348
YANGER
Philip, 332
William, 332
YAW
Barbra A., 619
B. D., 618
Benoni, 617
Bluford, 618
David R., 620
Edward L., 619
Elizabeth, 618
Elizabeth J., 620
Fred C., 618
Frederick L., 620
Hannah J., 620
Hettie I., 619
James H., 619
James W., 619
Joanna (Brown), 620
John H., 620
John L., 619
John Jr., 618, 620
John Sr., 618
Joseph, 620

YAW continued
Lawrence, 618
Margaret, 620
Mary, 620
Merron S., 618
Nora M., 620
Oliver, 618
Oliver P., 149, 619
Peter, 618
Polly, 618
Rebecca, 620
Sallie, 618
Susan, 618
William, 332, 618, 620
William E., 619
YEARIANS
---, 305
YEARING
Jacob, 306, 307, 308
Jane, 306
YOCUM
John, 345
YOUNG
---, 272
Adam, 158
Caroline, 429
David, 76, 199, 212, 274 275, 288, 347
--- (Father), 212
Fred, 367
Frederick, 154, 367
George W., 281
Henry, 160
Jacob, 224, 272, 274, 347
Josept, 322
John, 599
Mary, 276
--- (Mrs.), 267
Nicholas D. (Rev. O.P.), 286
Rachel, 276
Sarah M., 276
Z. F., 110
YOUNGER
Triffy, 276
William C., 149
YOW
Mary K. (Foley), 460
B. D., 460
YOUNG
David (Rev.), 90
David (Mrs.), 312
David, 192
Ernestine, 599
Mathias, 312
--- (Miss), 614
YUEGER
John B., 238
ZANE
---, 14, 49
Ebenezer, 47, 89, 217, 218, 220
Elizabeth, 217, 218
Hannah, 275
Isaac, 50, 57, 58, 218, 223, 228, 334
Jonathan, 47, 173, 217 218, 220, 228, 275, 337
Minerva, 276
Noah, 218, 346
Richard, 59
Sarah M., 220
ZEIS
Daniel, 233
ZEHRUNG
Samuel, 324
ZEISBERGER
David (Rev.), 39, 40,51
ZELLERS
Susan, 374
ZETT
Elizabeth, 348
ZIEGLER
Alfred, 388
Andrew, 387
David, 388
ZIEGLER continued
Elizabeth, 387, 388
James, 388
Levi, 388
Margaret, 388
Martha, 388
Mary, 388
Mason, 388
Nancy, 388
Rachel, 388
Samuel, 388
William, 388
ZIMMER
David, 81, 136, 252, 266
John U., 159
ZIMMERMAN
John, 322
Madelena, 581
Magdaline, 602
ZIMMERS
Martin, 309
ZINSMEISTER
J., 231
Jacob, 185
ZOLLERS
Lillian, 532